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1775-1945

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NOTES:

- [1] Includes Malaya and the Malayan Archipelago (except the Philippines, which are included under "Pacific Area")
- [2] Includes the Near East in categories A - D
- [3] See "Habsburg Empire" for all articles on the Napoleonic Era and Napoleonic Wars
- [4] See "Russian Empire" for articles on the Baltic Provinces and Oceania
- [5] "Austria" in categories E and F
- [6] See "Russian Empire" for articles on the West Indies
- [7] Includes the West Indies
- [8] Abstracts on the wars of independence, even though they may deal with the years before 1815, are classified under "C Latin America." Abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions
- [9] Includes the Near East in categories E and F
- [10] "Pacific Area" includes Australia, New Zealand, Philippines and Oceania
- [11] Russia is classified under Europe in categories A - D

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 7:851, 867, 872, 874, 885, 905, 906, 931, 960, 982, 1033, 1056, 1078, 1121, 1130, 1230, 1231, 1358, 1369, 1386, 1611, 1674, 1676

7:805. Abkhazian, T. LITERATURE ON ABKHAZIA AND THE ABKHAZIAN-ABAZINIANS. *Caucasian Review* 1958 (7):125-143. A bibliography of pre-Soviet and Soviet Russian and West European books and periodicals published from the 18th century to the present. The social sciences, humanities and fine arts are included in the listing. An introductory background sketch of Abkhazia, based mostly on Soviet sources, precedes the bibliography. A. Birkos

7:806. Ambrosoli, Luigi. DIVAGAZIONI SU UNA BIBLIOGRAFIA DELLA STAMPA PERIODICA OPERAIA E SOCIALISTA [Digressions on a bibliography of working class and socialist periodical literature]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(2):289-293. Discussion in favorable terms of the *Bibliografia della stampa periodica operaia e socialista italiana (1860-1926)* sponsored by the Biblioteca G. G. Feltrinelli of Milan. The bibliography will include the publications of the following: socialist workers' parties, organizations and movements; Catholic workers' organizations; cultural organizations; democratic and radical organizations; republican organizations; philanthropic organizations. The first volume is devoted to periodicals published in Milan from 1860 to 1904. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:807. Ashemey, R. PERIODICALS OF THE PEOPLES OF THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS (1917-1959). *Caucasian Review* 1959 (8):113-124. Lists Soviet and non-Soviet newspapers and periodicals which cover political, economic, and social matters within the Adygei Autonomous Oblast, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, the Daghestan ASSR, the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, the Karachai-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast and the North Ossetian ASSR. Based mostly on material published in the USSR. A. Birkos

7:808. Case, Lynn M. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FIELD OF HISTORY. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 1961 335:166-181. Discusses the major works of 1959 and part of 1960 dealing with 1) the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stockholm; 2) bibliographies and guides; representative government; 3) entrepreneurial history; 4) general history; 5) diplomatic history; 6) the national histories of the United States (conservatism, Civil War centennial), Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Russia; and 7) the regional histories of Latin America, the Near East, Africa, the Far East and South Asia. A

7:809. Epstein, Klaus (Köln-Rodenkirchen). NEUES AMERIKANISCHES SCHRIFTTUM ÜBER DIE DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTE IM 20. JAHRHUNDERT [Recent American writings concerning German history in the 20th century]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1960 20(2):120-142. Conclusion of a topical critique of ten significant books by American scholars on 20th-century Germany [for Part I see abstract 6:2]. Under the topic "The Free Corps Movement and the New Conservatism," the author discusses Robert Waite, *Vanguard of Nazism: The Free*

Corps Movement in Post-War Germany 1918-1923 (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1952) and Klemens von Klemperer, *Germany's New Conservatism: Its History and Dilemma in the Twentieth Century* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1957). Under the topic, "Military Studies": Gordon Craig, *The Politics of the Prussian Army 1640-1945* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1955); Harold Gordon, *The Reichswehr and the German Republic 1919-1926* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1957); and Telford Taylor, *Sword and Swastika: Generals and Nazis in the Third Reich* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1952). An entire topic is devoted to Franz Neumann, *Behemoth: The Structure and Practice of National Socialism* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1942). G.H. Davis

7:810. Fausel, E. (São Leopoldo, Brazil). IBERO-AMERIKANISCHER BERICHT [Latin American report]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(9):566-575. Reviews some twenty books and one article on Latin American history published in Germany and Brazil from 1953 to 1959. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:811. Feuerwerker, Albert (Univ. of Michigan). MATERIALS FOR THE STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN CHINA. *Journal of Economic History* 1961 21(1):41-60. A bibliographical sketch of published and unpublished material related to the economic history of modern China. The discussion "is limited to the Ch'ing or Manchu dynasty (1644-1911) and the Republican era down to the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949." The material available in Chinese constitutes one of the world's great untapped sources to students of history. Published material dealing with Chinese economic history is generally poor, be it in Chinese or in any other language. The most extensive work in the field has been done by Japanese scholars, though much of it reveals a Marxian bent. As yet there is no "satisfactory synthetic treatment of Chinese economic history in any language." Many of the works and sources discussed are available in the Harvard-Yenching Library at Harvard University. E. Feldman

7:812. Gutiérrez, Constancio, S.J. MISCELANEA BIBLIOGRAFICA [Miscellaneous bibliography]. *Miscelánea Comillas* 1958 29:57-73. A list of thirteen works, mainly on ecclesiastical history, by Spanish and foreign authors, published between 1939 and 1951. The criterion used in their selection is not indicated. J. N. (IHE 34067)

7:813. Hammond, George P. (Bancroft Library), and Jerry E. Patterson. HENRY RAUP WAGNER, 1862-1957. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1957 37(4):487-494. Bibliographer, book-collector and bibliophile, Wagner lived to the great age of 95, active to the last, and just having completed a new study of Bartolomé de las Casas. Wagner gave his collection on Irish economics to Yale and he subsequently sold his Mexican collection and his Midwestern books (including Texas items) to Yale also. His Californian collection he sold to Henry E. Huntington in 1922. Widely traveled, he continued to collect,

collate, sell and give away books until his death. Hammond's obituary note is supplemented by Patterson's "Select Bibliography of the Writings of Henry Raup Wagner in the Latin American Field" (1917-1957), comprising 68 separate items. A more comprehensive bibliography, The Published Writings of Henry Raup Wagner was issued by the Zamorano Club (Los Angeles) in 1955. J. A. Hawgood

7:814. Hanham, H.J. SOME NEGLECTED SOURCES OF BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: COUNTY BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES, 1890-1937. Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research 1961 34(89):55-66. Reviews several classes of biographical dictionaries, and prints lists of county works arranged according to publishers. Appendix lists chief examples by county. P. H. Hardacre

7:815. Kowalik, Jan. POLSKA PRASA EMIGRACYJNA 1939-1959 [The Polish exile press: 1939-1959]. Kultura 1961 15(4):143-145, and (7/8):211-216. A bibliography of the bibliographies of Polish exile periodicals. The author lists 15 general bibliographies (printed and manuscript) and 58 bibliographies of the Polish press published in various parts of the world, listed alphabetically. The latter cover entries from Africa to Japan (including the Near and Middle East and Spain, which in Polish fall under this part of the alphabet). See also: 7:5 A. F. Dygnas

7:816. Medyńska, Janina, and Antoni Zabczyński (Center of Bibliography and Scientific Documentation, Polish Academy of Sciences). POWSTANIE SŁUŻBY DOKUMENTACYJNEJ I NIEKTÓRE JEJ ZAGADNIENIA [The emergence of the documentation services and some of their problems]. Nauka Polska 1961 9(1):185-191. Outline of the documentation services from their beginnings about a century ago. A. F. Dygnas

7:817. Mikirtitchian, Levon. RECENT ARMENIAN LITERATURE PUBLISHED IN THE SOVIET UNION AND ABROAD. Caucasian Review 1959 (8):125-144. A bibliography on books published since the 1920's which are devoted to the social sciences, humanities and fine arts of Armenia. A. Birkos

7:818. Pavlowitch, Stévan K. (School of Slavonic and East European Studies, Univ. of London). A SURVEY OF BOOKS WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED BY SERBS IN EXILE (1941-1958). Journal of Central European Affairs 1959 19(2):119-127. An analysis of subject matters written about, places of publication, publishers and societies involved, and biographic information on authors, based on an examination of 467 publications. The titles of these books are being published in Poruka (London), 1958, no. 47 (January), and thereafter. C. F. Delzell

7:819. Ross, Stanley Robert (Univ. of Nebraska). BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOURCES FOR CONTEMPORARY MEXICAN HISTORY. Hispanic American Historical Review 1959 39(2):234-238. Describes the project of the Seminar on Contemporary Mexican History at El Colegio de Mexico to develop an evaluative bibliographical guide to the source literature of the Mexican Revolution. It is to include all works published in Mexico, 1910-1940, and works published abroad by Mexicans or by foreign authors about Mexico of that period. The author is

personally engaged in a survey of the periodical literature of the period. Later projects will include guides to private collections and interviews with surviving participants in the Revolution. The author states the finished guide will fill a great need for scholars interested in the Mexican Revolution. R. E. Wilson

7:820. Sevillano Colom, Francisco. LISTA DEL CONTENIDO DE LOS VOLUMENES MICROFILMADOS DEL ARCHIVO NACIONAL DE ASUNCION [List of the contents of the microfilmed volumes of the National Archives in Asunción]. Hispanic American Historical Review 1958 38(1):60-120. The author, a Spanish archivist, headed the UNESCO unit which photographed approximately 200,000 pages of manuscripts in the National Archives of Paraguay at Asunción. The material covers the period from the Spanish conquest up to 1870. Paraguay's foreign relations as well as her internal affairs and her struggles with her immediate neighbors are copiously documented. The correspondence with France alone runs to some 1,400 pages. The original documents and their catalogues were all microfilmed, and the volumes of microfilms indexed. A detailed calendar of the material microfilmed is appended to this article, and an index (pp. 113-1200) is provided. J. A. Hawgood

7:821. Snell, John L. (Tulane Univ.). IMPERIAL GERMANY'S TRAGIC ERA, 1888-1918: THRESHOLD TO DEMOCRACY OR FOREGROUND OF NAZISM? CONCLUSION. Journal of Central European Affairs 1959 19(1):57-75. The concluding section of this bibliographical article on historical literature written since 1945, pertaining to the 1888-1918 era of the German Empire, analyzes the remaining three of five themes under discussion: "(3) movements for political and social democracy; (4) harbingers of what history would later define and condemn as National Socialism; and (5) the intensification of these contradictory forces and their interaction in World War I." C. F. Delzell
See also: 5:2117

7:822. Unsigned. BIBLIOGRAFIA DE SALVADOR CANALS FRAU [Bibliography of Salvador Canals Frau]. Anales de la Academia Argentina de Geografía 1958 (2):9-11. A bibliography of the articles written by this historian of the Balearic Islands (born in 1893), from 1935 to 1956. B. T. (IHE 34158)

7:823. Wagner, Fritz (Marburg Univ.). AMERIKANISCHE GESCHICHTE [American history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11(9):575-580. Reviews thirteen volumes on American history published in Germany and the United States between 1957 and 1959. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:824. Willging, Eugene P., and Herta Hatzfeld. CATHOLIC SERIALS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN GEORGIA. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1959 70(3/4):109-120. A continuation of this list of serials, including Georgia, and additions for Alabama and Florida. C. G. Hamilton
See also: 1:19, 2:677, 3:9, 2107, 4:8, 2106, 6:10, 822, 7:1121

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2. Institution and position.
3. Periods, areas and fields of interest (in order of degree of specialization).
4. Number of abstracts you would be ready to prepare per year.
5. Knowledge of foreign languages. List them in order of fluency and indicate degree of reading knowledge in each (F - completely fluent, E - excellent, G - good, S - slow, with occasional use of dictionary).
6. List any periodicals which you would like to abstract

and indicate if they are available to you; if so, whether through library (L) or through subscription (S). [If periodicals from which you wish to abstract are assigned or if there is no need for an abstracter in the particular field you indicated, we will keep your questionnaire and inquire later as to your availability when a periodical can be assigned]. Newly added periodicals are abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955.

7. If you are familiar with HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, we would appreciate receiving any suggestions you may have regarding its service.

Abstracters will receive the H. A. Bulletin and, in many cases, the periodicals they abstract.

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 7:880, 933, 972, 991, 1107, 1278, 1542

7:825. Braudel, Fernand. HISTOIRE ET SCIENCES SOCIALES: LA LONGUE DUREE [History and the social sciences: the "long time-span"]. *Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1958 13(4):725-753. Both the nonhistorical, purely quantitative approach to the social sciences and the approach to history as "short time-span" consisting of events are inadequate. The historical event is a surface phenomenon which must be understood within its structural context. The historian must seek generalizations. In the study of the "long time-span," history and the social sciences meet. Although mathematical laws are not well suited to history, general concepts, schematizations, models are needed. These models must not be confused with laws, however, but must be understood merely as tools in the attempt at an explanation of structure. G. Iggers

7:826. Chaunu, Pierre (Univ. of Caen). LES ECHANGES ENTRE L'AMERIQUE ESPAGNOLE ET LES ANCIENS MONDES AUX XVI^e, XVII^e ET XVIII^e SIECLE [Interchange between Spanish America and the Old World of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(5):207-216. A discussion of methods used by the author in his two Sorbonne theses on the economic relations of Spain, particularly of Seville, with Spanish America and the Philippines. History ought to reconstruct a "structural" picture of a society, particularly in its economic and social aspects, rather than to present a primarily chronological account. The historian ought to rely closely on other social sciences. F. Braudel's *Méditerranée* is a model for this new historiography. G. Iggers

7:827. Drobizhev, V.Z. NEKOTORYE VOPROSY PEREDACHI TEKSTA MASSOVYKH ISTOCHNIKOV [Certain problems of interpreting the texts of mass sources]. *Istoricheskie Arkhiv* 1960 (6):143-149. Socialism is, by its very nature, a movement of millions. Therefore, the number of historical documents pertaining to it is also countless. The author examines the question as to how best one can methodically treat and publish this huge material. The statistical method is demonstrated by means of two tables about persons employed in two Sovnarkhozes. G. Liersch (t)

7:828. Good, H.G. TRACES, SOURCES, AND COMMON SENSE. *History of Education Journal* 1959 10(1-4):17-19. Comments on the idea concerning historical methodology which Professor G. J. Renier proposed in *History, Its Purpose and Method* (Boston, 1950). Renier prefers the term traces to sources and claims that non-literary traces are often a more reliable guide to the past than documents. The author suggests that traces may be most useful when attempting to discover aspects of the actual past and sources most useful when historians attempt to interpret the past. L. Gara

7:829. Horálek, K. DĚJEPIS A JAZYKOVĚDA [History and linguistics]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 (3):332-340. A Marxist analysis of the relationship between historical science and linguistics. The author holds that a many-sided co-operation of historians with linguists is of utmost importance chiefly in elucidating certain problems of Slavic studies, i.e. the affinity of individual Slavic nations, cultural spheres, etc. In order to eliminate the difficulties arising from over-specialization in some scientific fields dealing with the Slavs, the compilation of a new Slavic encyclopedia, embracing the most important fields of Slav history, linguistics, archaeology, etc., is urgently needed. Only through this new methodological approach can Marxist science solve the complex problems relating to Slavdom. F. Wagner

7:830. Menéndez Pidal, Gonzalo. LA FOTOGRAFIA AL SERVICIO DE LAS CIENCIAS HISTORICAS [Photography in the service of historical science]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos* (Spain) 1959 67(2):765-798. Indicates the photographic techniques that can be utilized by the historian in the reproduction of documents, paintings, vases, etc. J. Ró. (IHE 34057)

7:831. Passmore, John (Australian National Univ.). HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1958 3(2):218-228. Critics of historiography have

found historians absorbed in minutiae and have asserted that sociology is history philosophically considered. Historians have answered that history deals with particular, unique events and shuns general hypotheses. Actually, historians who explain a cross-section of society are like anthropologists who explain the whole complex of a primitive group. But narrative history and generalized sociology are far apart. Neither excludes nor supersedes the other. Sociology nevertheless has made an increasing contribution to historians by making them aware of the complex interdependence of human affairs.

G. D. Bearce

7:832. --. THE PENETRATIVE POWER OF THE PRICE SYSTEM. *Journal of Economic History* 1960 20(4). Lampard, Eric E., THE PRICE SYSTEM AND ECONOMIC CHANGE, A COMMENTARY ON THEORY AND HISTORY, pp. 617-637. Taylor, Norman W., THE EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION -- ITS OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSEQUENCES -- UPON FRENCH-CANADIAN SOCIETY, pp. 638-647. Young, James Harvey, PATENT MEDICINES: AN EARLY EXAMPLE OF COMPETITIVE MARKETING, pp. 648-656. Rubin, Julius, REPORT OF THE DISCUSSION, pp. 657-658. A discussion dealing with the relationship of the price system and society. It was emphasized that economic problems differ from age to age and from society to society and, therefore, cannot be explained without the aid of sociological and anthropological insights. French-Canadian response to industrialization is quite different from the American response largely because of cultural differences. A record of the marketing experiences of United States patent medicine distributors since the 1790's reveals that they blazed a trail for American marketing procedures in general. E. Feldman

7:833. --. SPACIAL DIFFERENTIATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH. *Journal of Economic History* 20 (4). Brodeur, Henry W., THE SIGNIFICANCE OF REGIONAL STUDIES FOR ELABORATION OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC HISTORY, pp. 588-596. Isard, Walter, NOTES ON THE USE OF REGIONAL SCIENCE METHODS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY, pp. 597-600. Wolff, Klaus H., THE THEORIES OF HERMANN AUBIN CRITICALLY CONSIDERED, pp. 601-606. Clark, Andrew H., GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGE: A THEME FOR ECONOMIC HISTORY, pp. 607-613. Gibb, George S., REPORT OF THE DISCUSSION, pp. 613-616. A discussion of the place of regional studies in economic history. Emphasized was the importance of regional studies in shedding light on national economic development. Reference was made to the most helpful kinds of regional studies and regional science techniques for economic historians. The work of Herman Aubin and his group was singled out as an example of a regional approach to the study of history. The study of economics, however, played a relatively minor role in the work of the Aubin school. An obstacle to the study of regional economic history is the lack of communication between economic historians and geographers, although, in many instances, their problems and methods are the same. The discussion concluded with the thought that regional definitions ought to remain loose and should conform to individual needs. E. Feldman

7:834. --. TEMPORAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC CHANGE. *Journal of Economic History* 1960 20(4). Goodrich, Carter, ECONOMIC HISTORY: ONE FIELD OR TWO, pp. 531-538. Davis, Lance E., Jonathan R. T. Hughes, and Stanley Reiter, ASPECTS OF QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH IN ECONOMIC HISTORY, pp. 539-547. Supple, Barry E., ECONOMIC HISTORY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, pp. 548-546. Dales, J. H., REPORT OF THE DISCUSSION, pp. 556-558. Different points of view are presented regarding the role of economic historians when treating problems of economic growth. Stressed in the discussion was the use of quantitative methods and the employment of modern statistical techniques by economic historians, as well as the purpose and aims of the economic historian as compared to the goals of the economist. E. Feldman

PEDAGOGY

See also: 7:896, 1510, 1673, 1803

7:835. Anweiler, Oskar. NEUE WEGE DES GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHTS IN DER SOWJETUNION [New paths for teaching history in the Soviet Union]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(11):681-692. Until recently the form of history teaching in the USSR was determined by two Stalinist decrees of 1934. Through a reform in October 1959, history teaching was reorganized with new materials, improvements in teaching method and training and new textbooks. Ancient and medieval history, hitherto a three-year course, was cut by one-third, and the same emphasis is now given to China, India and the Arab countries as to Europe and the Mediterranean area. The middle years of history instruction, classes 9 through 11, are devoted to the history of Russia and the Soviet Union, with most of the time going to the 20th century. All the programs have one declared goal: to strengthen the Communist education of youth. History teaching in a totalitarian state supports only one way of thought, and the determinist approach leads to a loss of value of historical teaching. An appendix (pp. 689-692) consists of a German translation of the 8 October 1959 Soviet School law and of two tables which show the distribution by classes of hours taught in history and on the Soviet constitution, before and after the new law. A. L. Smith, Jr.

7:836. Bestor, Arthur (Univ. of Illinois). HISTORY, SOCIAL STUDIES, AND CITIZENSHIP: THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1960 104(6):549-557. An attack on current practices in the teaching of history and social studies in the U.S. schools and a plea for the establishment of systematic history and social sciences courses in the junior and senior high schools. N. D. Kurland

7:837. Costelloe, Joseph, S.J. (Creighton Univ.). CHURCH HISTORY IN U. S. CATHOLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. *Catholic Educational Review* 1961 59(2):73-82. Deals with the "lack of concern for Church history" through an analysis of a questionnaire survey of 120 colleges and universities in the United States. The survey revealed that the number of courses available at the undergraduate level is highest in Protestant denominational institutions, followed in order by private nonsectarian, Catholic, and public colleges; at the graduate level the order is: Protestant, Catholic, private and public. There have been only a few attempts to make Dawson's "Christian culture" the core of the Catholic liberal arts program. The author recommends "more concern for history of the Mother Church in Catholic Colleges, advanced courses in ecclesiastical history in the universities, founding of a Catholic association to further studies of patrology . . . publishing of a Catholic journal dealing with historico-dogmatic problems." K. V. Lottich

7:838. Erbe, Hans Walter. WELTGESCHICHTE IN DER SCHULE? [World history in school?]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(11):705-708. An essay on the problems facing the history teacher in the [German] secondary school, particularly that arising from an inadequate education in world history. The author also outlines some of his points of emphasis in a course of world history he has developed for the eleventh class. A. L. Smith, Jr.

7:839. Fairbank, John K. (Harvard Univ.). EAST ASIA IN GENERAL EDUCATION: PHILOSOPHY AND PRACTICE. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1958 3(2):157-160. All of Asia cannot be covered satisfactorily in one course, but must be studied by regions. The historical study of East Asia begins with contemporary problems in Chinese civilization to stimulate interest and establish a "basic vocabulary of ideas" relevant to the whole history. Then the origins and development of China, Korea and Japan are treated. About half a year is devoted to the modern era. Slides, translations of Asian literature, and lectures by specialists on fine arts, literature and philosophy are utilized in the teaching. G. D. Bearce

7:840. Gehrecke, Ursula (Berlin). GESCHICHTS-INTERESSE BEI KINDERN UND JUGENDLICHEN [The interest of children and youths in history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(12):750-769. On the basis of a poll of a middle-class Gymnasium for girls in West Berlin, analyzes the increasing interest in history as pupils grow older, the areas of greatest interest, sources of interest, concern for history at home, dislikes in historical instruction, and the favored mode of instruction. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:841. Kampmann, Wanda (Düsseldorf). FRAGEN EINER NACHDENKLICHEN GESCHICHTSLEHRERIN [Questions of a reflective history teacher]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(8):488-491. Objects to questionable parallels (such as comparisons between slavery in antiquity and Nazi and Communist concentration camps) used in the political education of German youth and insists that historical events must be considered in their context without adopting the falsifying methods of totalitarian education. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:842. Koschnitzke, Rudolf (Kiel). VORSCHLAG ZUR NEUGESTALTUNG DES OBERSTUFEN-GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHTS [Proposal for the reorganization of historical instruction in the upper high school grades]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(9):554-562. Reports on the proposed change of the curriculum at the Immanuel-Kant-Schule, Neumünster, by which students would study a year of history from the beginning to 1789, followed by a year on the period 1789-1914, and would conclude their instruction with a year on the period from 1914 to the present. Material and problems would be presented with the aim of enabling the student to understand the contemporary world. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:843. Krivoshein, L.N. OB ISPOL'ZOVANII ARKHAVNYKH DOKUMENTOV DLIA PREPODAVANIIA ISTORII V SHKOLE [On using archival documents for teaching history in schools]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5):165-172. On 8 October 1959 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR proclaimed new guiding principles for the teaching of history in schools, which, in their view, should be based on an exact scientific basis. The student should be enabled to form a picture of the course of great historical events through an independent study of original documents. It is the duty of archives to make these documents accessible to schools by means of photocopies. There are already many delimited fields for which documents can be used in the schools. A few teachers report about their experiences in making use of documents in teaching. The use of original documents outside the classroom -- in a historical society, at evening lectures, while watching historical films or during visits to places of historical interest or archives -- is of great importance. G. Liersch (t)

7:844. Maréchal, Paul. PAGES D'HISTOIRE DES SCIENCES: PASTEUR ET LE CHARBON DES MOUTONS [Pages from the history of the sciences: Pasteur and sheep mangle]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(5):224-227. Documents edited for class-room use regarding Pasteur's report of his experiments with a new vaccine to the Academy of Science, his agreement with the Melun Agricultural Society regarding its test use, and his evaluation of the results. G. Iggers

7:845. Schilling, Konrad (Cologne). JUDENTUM UND ANTISEMITISMUS IN MITTELALTER UND NEUEZEIT [The Jews and anti-Semitism in the Middle Ages and modern times]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(10):599-618. Outlines material for instruction in the upper grades of German schools. Three of the seven major headings are concerned with Nazi attitudes and actions with respect to the Jews. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:846. Schüddekopf, Otto-Ernst (Brunswick). DIE DEUTSCH-NORDISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN VON 1933 BIS 1945 [Relations between Germany and Scandinavia from 1933 to 1945]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(8):495-498. Reports on the first conference of German, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish historians, who met from 22 to 25 April 1960 at the Schulbuchinstitut in Brunswick and notes the principal areas of research. German-Scandinavian relations during the Nazi period were discussed. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:847. Spranger, Eduard (Tübingen). ZUR "UNIVERSAL-GESCHICHTE" IN DER SCHULE [Concerning "universal history" in the schools]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(9):517-520. Objects to the inclusion of history of the East in the German school curriculum because 1) the amount of instructional material is already almost unmanageable; 2) a thorough grounding in Western history is essential for German students; 3) emphasis should be on the stimulation of "historical sense," not merely content; 4) only the scholar, not the student, can examine the theories of "universal history"; 5) the history of the East is too unrelated to the student's

experience; 6) competent teachers are not available, and 7) all historical areas cannot be covered. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:848. Tietgens, Hans (Hanover). DAS VERHÄLTNIS DES ERZIEHERS ZUR GESCHICHTE [The relation of the teach-

er to history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11(12):743-750. Notes the difficulties of, and the need for, teaching recent history in Germany, particularly of the Nazi period. F. B. M. Hollyday

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 7:808, 813, 831, 833, 962, 983, 994, 1032, 1042, 1058, 1074, 1084, 1180, 1282, 1440, 1512, 1611

7:849. A.M.G. GEORGES BOURGIN (17 MARZO 1879-17 SETTEMBRE 1958) [Georges Bourgin (17 March 1879-17 September 1958)]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1959 46 (1):79-84. Eulogy of the French historian Georges Bourgin who wrote on the Italian Risorgimento, with a listing of his principal works. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:850. A.M.G. HENRI BEDARIDA. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1958 45(2):314-319. Tribute to the recently deceased French historian of the Italian Risorgimento, Henri Bédarida, including a discussion of his most important works. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:851. Barager, Joseph R. THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA AREA SINCE 1830. Hispanic American Historical Review 1959 39(4):588-642. A critical and analytical review of the historians of Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay during the 19th and 20th centuries with notes on available bibliographical aids, existing lacunae and prospects for the future. The various foreign and domestic influences on history writing and the mutual interrelationship between historiography and politics are discussed. R. E. Wilson

7:852. Berti, Enrico. ERSILIO MICHEL. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1958 45(2):320-322. Tribute to the recently deceased Italian historian of the Risorgimento, Ersilio Michel. The role of Tuscany in the Risorgimento was of special interest to Michel. He also was noted for his collaboration with the most important Italian reviews. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:853. Carneiros, Carlos da Silveira. AFONSO D'ES-CRAGNOLLE TAUNAY. Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro 1959 244(2):255-291. A bibliographical study of this Brazilian historian (born in 1876), with particular reference to his more important works. Based on published works. R. C. (IHE 35405)

7:854. De Vette, Robert O. VITO ALESSIO ROBLES (1879-1957). Hispanic American Historical Review 1958 38 (1):51-57. "Mexico lost one of its most devoted and active historians in the death of don Vito Alessio Robles." During his service in the national army he became chief of staff (under Madero) and inspector general of police and then governor of the Federal District. He returned to civilian life as an engineer. Throughout his career he collected documents and material on the history of Coahuila, his native state, and the select bibliography of his works (48 items, 1910-1953) appended to this obituary notice includes several important works and bibliographies dealing with that state, the most significant of the former being Coahuila y Texas en la época colonial (Mexico City, 1938) and Coahuila y Texas, 1821-1848 (2 vols., Mexico City, 1945-1946). J. A. Hawgood

7:855. Ereni, Tibor (Budapest). VENGERSKII ISTORIKO-PARTIINYI ZHURNAL [A Hungarian journal for the history of the Party]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (4):226-229. Since 1955 the Institute of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Movement has published Párttörténeti közlemények [Communications on the history of the party], a quarterly dedicated to the history of the socialist workers movement, with special consideration of the revolutionary events of 1917-1919. There is a close collaboration with the journal Századok [Century] of the Hungarian Historical Association. G. Liersch (t)

7:856. Feuerwerker, Albert (Univ. of Michigan). CHINA'S HISTORY IN MARXIAN DRESS. American Historical Review 1961 66(2):323-353. Contemporary Chinese historians,

desiring to make their past meaningful to the present, have sought some Chinese equivalent for the rejected Confucian-literati past. Many have stressed peasant revolts, urban commercial developments, and popular literature. "But the deliberate creation of a new, popular, Marxist tradition has apparently aggravated rather than ameliorated the problem of finding meaning in the past." The difficulty is illustrated by examining Party directives for research and historical monographs bearing upon five substantive problems: "The interpretation of peasant rebellions, the controversy over the origins of capitalism, 'the formation of the Han nation,' the place of 'imperialism' in modern Chinese history, and the periodization of China's past." Recently there has been some interest in celebrating national heroes, as well as dealing with anonymous social forces. M. Berman

7:857. Garbacik, Józef (Cracow Branch, Polish Academy of Sciences). JAN DĄBROWSKI. Nauka Polska 1961 9(1):99-104. Biographical sketch of a noted historian (born in 1890), who was during most of his academic career associated with the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, and with the Polish Academy of Science and Letters in Cracow. Since the dissolution of the latter he has been active in the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. Though by education and interest a student of the late medieval period, Dąbrowski has also written a history of the First World War (1937) and after the Second World War published and edited works on the German wartime occupation of Cracow. A. F. Dygnas

7:858. Hendrych, Jiří (Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party of Czechoslovakia). K ÚLOZE HISTORIE PŘI BUDOVÁNÍ SOCIALISTICKÉ SPOLEČNOSTI [Contribution to the task of historical science in the construction of a socialist society]. Československý časopis Historický 1960 8(1):24-31. As a result of the efforts of the Communist party, Czechoslovak historical science is now Marxist in character. To complete the process of cultural revolution, it is necessary to review systematically the monographic and periodical literature of the West, which is falsifying the history of Czechoslovakia; in this connection the author deals with the "Ostforschung" institutes of West Germany. It is also necessary to deal with the hostile policies of the Vatican and with the positivism which has come to fore since 1956. The author outlines a scholarly program for the most important institutions of historical science in Czechoslovakia to meet the challenge and puts special emphasis on history textbooks in the re-education of the masses in Communist principles. The significance of the life-work of Zdeněk Nejedlý and of Jan Šverma is stressed. Uses no archival sources. F. Wagner

7:859. Heras, Carlos. RICARDO LEVENE (1885-1959). Trabajos y Comunicaciones (Argentina) 1959 (8):7-23. A lecture on the importance of the Argentine investigator in the field of historiography, dealing not only with his published works, but also with his work as a teacher and his contributions to various historical institutions and publications. E. Rz. (IHE 35374)

7:860. Holdsworth, Mary (Oxford Univ.). AFRICAN STUDIES IN THE U.S.S.R. St. Antony's Papers 1961 10:89-101. A comprehensive survey of recent Russian scholarly and "public relations" literature on Africa, with some account of the institutions and personalities undertaking African studies. The author emphasizes her opinion that all research is "commissioned" and all news about Africa is used "as grist to the cold war mill." Up till 1952 Africa received little space in academic journals; the appearance of The Imperial Struggle for Africa in 1953 marked the turning point. Soviet Africanists

do not draw the division between Arab North Africa and "Black" Africa; they study peoples rather than present territories; and they do not give prominence to the role of religion -- monotheist or animist -- in African history. In the study of nationalism, Dr. I. Potekhin's visit to the University College of Ghana in 1957 led to a "better-informed approach," and in this field he and his colleagues "are working on a kind of prototype of nation-formation" and are evolving a theory of evolution from tribe and language group to people and to nation which "is interesting and could lead to informed discussion." W. D. McIntyre

7:861. Holotfk, Ludovft (Director, Historical Institute, Slovak Academy of Sciences). K STAVU A ÚLOHÁM HISTORICKEJ VEDY NA SLOVENSKU [State and tasks of historical science in Slovakia]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(1):19-23. A short summary of the post-1945 evolution in Slovak historical sciences as reflected in monographic and periodical literature, as well as in more important source publications. The author emphasizes that in pre-Munich Czechoslovakia the Slovaks -- unlike the Czechs -- had no revolutionary intelligentsia. There was, therefore, no rapid Marxist-Leninist development in Slovak historical science. Slovak historiography ought to concentrate on the history of feudalism, the labor movement and progressive traditions in order to promote a synthesis between socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. No archival sources are used. F. Wagner

7:862. Husa, Václav (President, Czechoslovak Historical Association). ZÁVĚREČNÝ PROJEV NA III. SJEZDU ČESKO-SLOVENSKÝCH HISTORIKŮ [Closing address at the third Congress of Czechoslovak Historians]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(1):62-65. The address delivered at the closing session of the third Congress of Czechoslovak Historians, organized by the Czechoslovak Historical Association in Prague, 16-19 September, 1959. The author maintained that the overwhelming majority of Czech and Slovak historians can apply Marxist-Leninist principles in their research. Furthermore, all achievements of the third Congress should be materialized intensively and systematically by the country's historical institutions. Above all, the fight for the purity of Marxism-Leninism should be carried out more consistently under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist party. F. Wagner.

7:863. La Nauze, J.A. (Univ. of Melbourne). THE STUDY OF AUSTRALIAN HISTORY, 1929-1959. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1959 9(33):1-11. In 1929, when Edward Shann was about to publish his economic history of Australia, carefully documented scholarly history was rare. Since then, a generation of scholarship has developed competent history, but some deficiencies persist. Much Australian historical writing is regional, more interesting to specialists than to historians generally. Australia lacks a central event -- a civil war, struggles with indigenous people, tyranny, the experience of conquest -- around which an impressive history can arise. But Australian historiography can greatly improve if Australian historians remain alert to history and culture outside the country. G. D. Bearce

7:864. Ludat, Herbert (Giessen). DIE ANFÄNGE DES POLNISCHEN STAATES UND DAS VERHÄLTNISS DER POLEN ZU IHRER GESCHICHTE [The beginning of the Polish state and the relation of the Poles to their history]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(10):581-599. Discusses Polish historians' views of Polish history, from the 19th century to the present, devoting particular attention to their attitude toward Germany and noting recent changes brought about by Marxist ideology and new boundaries. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:865. Macek, Josef (Director, Historical Institute, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences). STAV A ÚKOLY ČS. DĚJEPÍSECTVÍ V OBDOBÍ DOVRŠENÍ SOCIALISMU [State and tasks of Czechoslovak historiography in the period of achieving socialism]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(1):1-18. Summarizes the progress made by Czechoslovak historiography prior to 1945, a year which was a turning point. Since then Czechoslovak historical science has gradually acquired a Marxist-Leninist orientation both in spirit and methodology. At present Party-mindedness and dialectical materialism are its main features. The author mentions the pioneering efforts of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia as well as of such persons as Klement Gottwald, Jan Šverma, Jiřius Fučík and Zdeněk Nejedlý. Among the main goals of Czechoslovak historiography are 1) a more systematic application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and 2) to fight against bourgeois and religious ideology, and especially against positivism and German imperialism. No unpublished sources are used. F. Wagner

7:866. Mariluz Urquijo, José M. RICARDO LEVENE Y LA HISTORIA DEL DERECHO [Ricardo Levene and the history of law]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho* (Argentina) 1959 10(3):31-36. An account, with reference to the achievements of other lawyers who occupied this chair (1875), of the work carried out by Ricardo Levene with his publications. Based on published works. B. T. (IHE 35375)

7:867. Mecham, J. Lloyd. CARLOS EDUARDO CASTAÑEDA, 1896-1958. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1958 38(3):383-388. "Although his knowledge and competence in the whole area of Latin America was remarkable, it was in the history of Mexico, colonial and republican, that Dr. Castañeda revealed his exceptional talents." Born in Camargo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, he went to the United States in 1908. In 1927 he became (until 1946) librarian of the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas, and in 1946 he was appointed professor of Latin American history. His principal work was the seven-volume *Our Catholic Heritage in Texas, 1519-1936* (Austin, 1936-1958). A select bibliography appended to this obituary notice lists 33 items (1925-1956). He served as general rapporteur of the First Congress of Historians of Mexico and the United States held in Monterrey in 1949 and "constantly worked to foster a convivencia between scholars and institutions on both sides of the Río Grande." J. A. Hawgood

7:868. Mikirtitchian, Levon. SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY OF THE ARMENIAN NATION. *Caucasian Review* 1959 (9):98-122. "The nature of the study of questions connected with Armenian history has invariably depended on the ebb and flow of the ideological influence exerted by the regime." The trends, approaches and development of Soviet historiography on the Armenian nation are analyzed from 1920 to the present. After undergoing severe trials and suppression in the past Armenian historiography has a good measure of freedom at the present time. Based mostly on Soviet published works. A. Birkos

7:869. Moreno Mendiguren, Alfredo. LAS PRIMERAS CRITICAS A LOS PRIMEROS LIBROS DEL DOCTOR LUIS ALBERTO SANCHEZ [The first critiques of the first works of Dr. Luis Alberto Sánchez]. *Boletín Bibliográfico* (Peru) 1959 32(1-4):85-94. A collection of commentaries on the work of this contemporary historian that appeared between 1921 and 1930, made with the intention of clarifying some aspects of his life. D. B. (IHE 35390)

7:870. Narancio, Edmundo M. EDMUNDO J. FAVARO (1907-1957). *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1958 38(1):58-59. An obituary note on Favaro, who was an official of the ministry of public health, later of the ministry of foreign relations of Uruguay, and a member of the national archives commission of Uruguay. A partial bibliography of his works, here cited, consists of six publications (1938 to 1957) in history. J. A. Hawgood

7:871. Perera, Ambrosio. COLOCACION DEL RETRATO DEL DOCTOR PEDRO M. DE ARCAAYA [A portrait of Dr. Pedro M. de Arcaya]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1959 42(168):416-422. Extracts from a speech on this Venezuelan historian and sociologist and his work. B. T. (IHE 35363)

7:872. Pundeff, Marin (San Fernando Valley State College). BULGARIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY, 1942-1958. *American Historical Review* 1961 66(3):682-693. Surveys the organization of historical research, publication of source material, and works in Bulgarian dealing with the history of that country. "If an atmosphere of objectivity has been lacking, however, diligent, competent, and ingenious workers have not been. Under the circumstances the results have been substantial." M. Berman

7:873. Rodrigues, José Honório (Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro). AFONSO D'ESCRAGNOLLE TAUNAY, 1876-1958. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1958 38(3):389-393. One of Brazil's leading historians, Taunay was born in what is now Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, and was the son of Alfredo, Viscount de Taunay (1843-1899), governor of the province. Receiving his higher education in Rio de Janeiro and in São Paulo he first wrote a historical novel but began in 1904 his major work entitled *História geral das bandeiras paulistas*, which ran to eleven volumes in 26 years of work (São Paulo, 1924-50). He became Director of the Museo Paulista in 1917. Taunay was the author or editor of many other works in the fields of both

political and economic history, and 26 items (1916-1955) are listed in the selective bibliography appended to this obituary notice. In Portuguese. J. A. Hawgood

7:874. Rodrigues, José Honório. ALFREDO DO VALE ABRAL. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* (USA) 1958 (1):1-30. A review of the work of the Brazilian bibliographer and editor of manuscripts (1851-1894), translated into English by Frank P. Hebblethwaite. Vale Cabral's professional career was in the National Library in Rio de Janeiro. He catalogued the holdings of the Section of Manuscripts, prepared an edition of the letters of Nobrega, contributed much to the preparation of the Exposition of Brazilian History of 1882, compiled the *Anais de Imprensa Nacional* -- to mention some of the most outstanding of his contributions. "Cabral was a real master of research, a competent and recognized expert in epigraphy, a paleographer capable of reading and interpreting the most difficult of old writings and an extraordinary textual critic; and all this at a time when scientific criticism was in its infancy in Brazil . . ." The article is followed by a bibliography of Vale Cabral's contributions to Brazilian history and bibliography. Frances M. Phillips

7:875. Schnerb, Robert. A PROPOS D'UNE HISTOIRE EUROPEENNE DE L'EUROPE CONTEMPORAINE [Regarding European history of contemporary Europe]. *Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(2):359-363. A critical review of the first two volumes of a projected six-volume history of Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries. This history, which is being written by a team of West European scholars under the direction of Max Beloff, Pierre Renouvin, Franz Schnabel, Franco Valsecchi and Romain Rainero, is to make a European rather than a national approach. A first section on general cultural trends is followed by a discussion of political developments within each of the great powers and of international relations. Endorsing the intention of the project, the reviewer sees serious lacunae in the small space given scientific, demographic and economic developments and everyday social history as well as the political developments within the smaller states. G. Iggers

7:876. Schumacher, John N., S.J. RECENT HISTORICAL WRITING ON THE PHILIPPINES ABROAD. *Philippine Studies* 1961 9(1):97-127. Recognizes the need for better exchange of information between the writers of Philippine history abroad and historians and scholars in the Philippines; not only to facilitate the work of the latter, but also to strengthen mutual understanding and to insure greater accuracy. A review of recent European and American books and articles on Philippine history is presented, covering the period beginning with Spanish domination in the Pacific archipelago up to about 1940. The reviewed selections and their authors are classified under five headings: 1) Spanish period, 2) ecclesiastical history, 3) economic history, 4) revolutionary period and 5) American regime. W. B. Hobbs

7:877. Sofri, Gianni. SALVEMINI E LA STORIA DEL RISORGIMENTO [CONSIDERAZIONI A PROPOSITO DI UN LIBRO RECENTE] [Salvemini and the history of the Risorgimento (considerations inspired by a recent book)]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1959 46(1):61-72. Inspired by Enzo Tagliacozzo's biography, Gaetano Salvemini nel cinquantennio Liberale (Florence, 1959), the author analyzes Salvemini's writings on the Risorgimento, including his *Partiti politici milanesi* and *Mazzini*. He concludes that while Salvemini could grasp an episode and explain it in terms satisfactory to himself, he lacked a taste for detached narration. Salvemini's contribution to historiography was as a teacher rather than as a writer. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:878. Susto, Juan Antonio. MI AMISTAD CON DON JOSE TORIBIO MEDINA ZABALA [My friendship with Don José Toribio Medina Zabala]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1960 5(55):22-23. A lecture recalling the stay of this Chilean writer and historian in Seville in 1928. B. T. (IHE 35377)

7:879. Talamo, Giuseppe. CESARE SPELLANZON. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(2):323-324. Tribute to the recently deceased journalist and historian of the

Risorgimento, Cesare Spellanzon, who resembled Gaetano Salvemini in his approach to history. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:880. Toynbee, Arnold. LEWIS NAMIER, HISTORIAN. *Encounter* 1961 (88):39-43. A brief life sketch and evaluation of the naturalized English historian whose basic strategy in writing history was to translate public events back into the precise and concrete terms of the acts of individuals. W. F. Woehrlin

7:881. Ulfvens, Birger. ARVID MÖRNE SOM HISTORIKER [Arvid Mörne as a historian]. *Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska studier* 1960 35:212-228. Discusses the scholarly writings of the Finnish poet and politician Arvid Mörne (1876-1946) in the fields of 19th-century Finnish press history and the rise of the Swedish nationalist movement in Finland. Roberta G. Selleck

7:882. Unsigned. CENTENARIO DE BARALT [Baralt's centenary]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(62):6-8. A tribute to the Venezuelan writer and historian Rafael María Baralt (1810-1860), drawing attention especially to his boliviarianismo, which is patent in his work *Resumen de la historia de Venezuela*. D. B. (IHE 35364)

7:883. Unsigned. HOMENAJE A LA MEMORIA DEL ACADEMICO NUMERARIO DON RAFAEL TOVAR ARIZA [Homage to the memory of the Academician Don Rafael Tovar Ariza]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(552-554):738-741. Brief biographical note and bibliography on the Colombian historian Rafael Tovar Ariza (1900-1960). D. Bushnell

7:884. Urban, P. (Institute for the Study of the USSR). CHANGING TRENDS IN SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY. *Caucasian Review* 1959 (9):11-24. Traces and examines the developments and trends of Soviet historiography from 1934 to the present. Soviet historians were directed toward an idealistic interpretation of history and became less objective after 1934. With Hitler's coming to power the ideas of Pan-Slavism and Slavophilism were again favored. During World War II Soviet historiography became propagandistic, subjective, and aggressive. The role and intellect of the Great Russians were stressed and idealized in the history of the USSR. The author also analyzes the effects of the 1955/56 "thaw" and the Polish and Hungarian uprisings upon Soviet historiography. Based mostly on Soviet published sources, including periodicals and newspapers. A. Birkos

7:885. Valkenier, Elizabeth K. (Council on Foreign Relations, New York). SOVIETIZATION AND LIBERALIZATION IN POLISH POSTWAR HISTORIOGRAPHY. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1959 19(2):149-173. Bibliographical article surveying Polish historical literature, mostly in periodicals, published in the decade between the Seventh and the Eighth Congress of Polish Historians (September 1948 to September 1958). In general, there were two distinct periods: the first (1948-1955) saw the subordination of historiography to the demands of practical politics; the second (1955-58), the gradual liberation of scholarship from ideological concerns. The article concentrates on the political and intellectual climate in which historical research had to be carried on. C. F. Delzell

7:886. Vicens i Vives, J[aume]. ESPILL DELS DIES. LA NOVA HISTORIA [Mirror of the days. The new history]. *Serra d'Or* (Spain) 1960 2(1):2-4. An essay outlining the ideas of the historiographical school in Catalonia after 1930. It was characterized by the concept of scientific revision as opposed to the earlier romantic conception of history. J. Ró. (IHE 34112)

7:887. Zorraquin Becú, Ricardo. RICARDO LEVENE Y LA CATEDRA DE INTRODUCCION AL DERECHO [Ricardo Levene and the Chair of Introduction to Law]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho* (Argentina) 1959 (10):49-59. A tribute to the life and work of this historian as holder of the chair, with notes on his predecessors. B. T. (IHE 35376)

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 7:986, 1095, 1116, 1646

7:888. Adamski, Jerzy. "DIOGENE" 1960. *Kultura i Społeczeństwo* 1961 5(2):119-205. Review article on the six papers on the philosophy of history published in the 1960 volume of *Diogene*. A. F. Dygnas

7:889. Anderle, Othmar F. (Salzburg). ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE UND DIE PROBLEMATIK DER GESCHICHTLICHEN SINNDEUTUNG [Arnold J. Toynbee and the problem of the interpretation of historical meaning]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1960 20(3):143-156. Examines the problem of finding meaning through historical methods, and refers especially to Arnold J. Toynbee's accomplishments in *A Study of History*. The author proposes the application of holistic philosophy and defines meaning as the property of being embedded in the structure or context of the historical framework. Toynbee's contribution to the problem of the interpretation of historical meaning is that he has presented the matter clearly to the scientific mind and to the practicing historian. G. H. Davis

7:890. Dujovne, León. EL PENSAMIENTO HISTORICO DE JOSE ORTEGA Y GASSET [The historical thought of José Ortega y Gasset]. *Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires* 1957 2(2):193-234. Summary of the ideas expounded by Ortega y Gasset on historical knowledge and reality, from his *Meditaciones del Quijote* (1914) to *Historia como sistema* (1935, and later published in English in a *Festschrift* devoted to Cassirer), and touching on *El espectador* and *España invertebrada*, *La rebelión de la masas* and other works. The author examines Ortega's principal ideas: the erroneous idea of cultural monism should be abandoned; the method of generations should be employed in the study of past history; to understand man and his history, it is necessary to have recourse to the "razón histórica." In any estimation of Ortega's work such philosophers as Bergson, Spengler, Nietzsche and Hermann Cohen should be considered. R. G. C. (IHE 34051)

7:891. Francastel, Pierre. ART ET HISTOIRE: DIMENSION ET MESURE DES CIVILISATIONS [Art and history: the dimension and measure of civilizations]. *Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1961 16(2):2 7-316. The study of art is an invaluable key to the understanding of civilization and history, but not in the sense in which social realists like Roland Barthes and Georg Lukács have conceived this study. Art is not primarily a product of society, and although it is a form of knowledge, it does not convey knowledge which can be translated into verbal form. Civilization is always the adaptation of conduct manifested at origin by individuals. The first representation of a scheme is always imaginary, limited to a man or a small group. Art is a form of symbolic expression where verbal expression is not sufficient, but nevertheless a genuine form of knowledge, rather than a representation of an abstract "beautiful." Hence it is a necessary and objective, although not exclusive, instrument for the understanding of aspects of the history of civilization. G. Iggers

7:892. Gabriel, Ralph H. IDEAS IN HISTORY. *History of Education Journal* 1959 10(1-4):7-16. Describes an approach to intellectual history which begins with the questions: What is the individual's relation to the cosmos, and what is it to society? In teaching the history of ideas the author worked out a concept of culture using the metaphor of a square platform with one corner supported by language, a second by a body of knowledge, a third by a number of intertwined institutions and the fourth by belief and opinion. L. Gara

7:893. Marcus, John T. (Hofstra College). THE CHANGING CONSCIOUSNESS OF HISTORY. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1961 60(2):217-225. Surveys the changing philosophy of history in the last half century, which the author feels has been characterized by: 1) the "changed sense of time," 2) an "increasing awareness . . . of the interdependence" of society, and 3) an "abandonment of a sense of the absolute . . ." He concludes that the study of history is essentially a combination of two complementary approaches to history: the "linear" and the "configurational," and that "we have only begun to see the possibilities for the historian's understanding of the course of human affairs in this binocular perspective: the perception of history through the dimensions of two intersecting planes of historical reality." C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:894. Mullet, Charles F. THE NOVELIST CONFRONTS CLIO. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1961 60(1):56-70. Describes in some detail the criticism of history by novelists like Jean Paul Sartre and Wyndham Lewis, and concludes that Sartre's position is a repudiation of the meaning of history and that Lewis' is an attempt to "reform historiography and by extension to reform the values it reflects." They criticize historians for dealing with trivial, meaningless, and easy subjects, rather than with ideas and fundamentals. The author concludes that although the criticism is in part unjustified, it must be taken seriously by the historical profession. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:895. Nejedlý, Zdeněk (President, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences). O POMĚRU HISTORIE K DNEŠKU [On the relationship between history and the present]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(1):32-34. Reflections on the historian's role in shaping present and future political tasks. The example of František Palacký is stressed in some detail. The author's main conclusion is that historical past cannot be viewed as an end in itself, but only as an organic part of the whole life (past-present-future), which is indivisible. Uses no archival sources. F. Wagner

7:896. Rohlfes, Joachim (Oldenburg). WAS HEISST HISTORISCH GEBILDET SEIN? [What does it mean to be historically educated?]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(8):453-466. With frequent reference to past German writers on the methodology and philosophy of history, discusses the scope and limitation of historical education and its advantages in producing tolerance and a sense of the complexity and continuity of human events. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:897. Schlegel, Wolfgang (Kaiserslautern). "EPOCHE" UND "BEWUSSTSEINSSTELLUNG" ALS KATEGORIEN DER SITTlichen UND DER GESCHICHTLICHEN WELT ["Epochs" and "disposition of consciousness" as categories of the ethical and historical world]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1960 20(4):234-248. Observations on the thought of Wilhelm Dilthey and Paul Yorck von Wartenburg on the concepts of the "epoch" and "disposition of consciousness" in ethics and history. Based on recently published posthumous works of Dilthey and Yorck: Wilhelm Dilthey, *System der Ethik*, edited by Hermann Nohl (Stuttgart: Teubner, and Göttingen: Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1958); Graf Paul Yorck von Wartenburg, *Bewusstseinsstellung und Geschichte*, edited by Iring Fetscher (Tübingen: Niemeyer, 1956). To Dilthey an epoch was not only a chronological unit but a typical expression of a social unit bound together by the same feeling for life. To Yorck, epochs were changes in the disposition of consciousness. G. H. Davis

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES AND INSTITUTES

including

MEETINGS OF INTEREST TO HISTORIANS

See also: 7:816, 820, 860, 987, 1005, 1008, 1037, 1038, 1043, 1062, 1077, 1080, 1088, 1171, 1175, 1195, 1204, 1212, 1351, 1355, 1451, 1559, 1569, 1573, 1583, 1708, 1714, 1720, 1723

7:898. Albareda, Anselm M. THE PRESERVATION AND REPRODUCTION OF THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE VATICAN LIBRARY THROUGH THE CENTURIES. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1960 104(4):413-418. Offers some comparisons of past and current practices.

N. D. Kurland

7:899. Allan, D.G.C. THE ARCHIVE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, 1754-1847. *Archives* 1960 4(24):220-225. The Society, whose early archives are described here, began as a means of encouraging economic, scientific, and artistic progress. Its interests gradually shifted to popular education and industrial art. Archival resources in all of these areas are described. A select list of 100 of the most famous men represented in the correspondence is included.

B. L. Crapster

7:900. Allende, Andrés R. RICARDO LEVENE Y EL ARCHIVO HISTORICO DE LA PROVINCIA DE BUENOS AIRES [Ricardo Levene and the Historical Archives of the Province of Buenos Aires]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho* (Argentina) 1959 (10):15-30. Deals with activities (publications, arrangement of holdings, meetings, the first congress, exhibitions of documents, rules, etc.) of these archives since their foundation, which was the work of the historian Ricardo Levene (1885-1959). Based on published works and on documents from the Secretaría del Archivo Histórico.

B. T. (IHE 35327)

7:901. Barceló Pons, Bartolomé. LOS ARCHIVOS DE LAS SOCIEDADES DE AMIGOS DEL PAIS [The archives of the "societies of friends of the region"]. *Estudios Geográficos* (Spain) 1959 20(74):127-129. On the basis of the experience of his own investigations in the archives of the Sociedad Mallorquina, established in 1777, calls attention to the interest of archives of similar societies to students of economic history.

S. Ll. (IHE 34915)

7:902. Bederis, L.Z. (Vilna), and E.O. Zilberis (Kaunas). PUBLIKATSIA DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV V PERIODICHESKOI PECHATI (IZ OPYTA LITOVSKIHX ARKHIVISTOV) [Publication of documentary materials in periodicals (from the practice of Lithuanian archivists)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):150-155. In the Lithuanian SSR unfortunately only a few archivists are engaged in the scholarly publication of source material. Frequently the editors of periodicals provide archivists with subjects. Thus, in Tiesa [Truth] documents were published about Karvialis, the former leader of the Christian Democrats. The Komsomol journal Kauno tiesa [Kaunas truth] published ninety documents dealing, among other topics, with the dependence of the bourgeois Lithuanian economy on foreign capital. The State Archives hold much material about agriculture and the exploitation of peasants in bourgeois Lithuania.

G. Liersch (t)

7:903. Belov, I.I., and A.N. Gavrilov. TSENTRAL'NYI GOSUDARSTVENNYI ARKHIV RSFSR [The Central State Archives of the RSFSR]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):156-165. In contrast to other federated republics, it was comparatively late (3 August 1957) that the Central State Archives of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic was founded. But it at once became one of the most important archival collections for the history of Russia since the October Revolution. At the moment some difficulties are being presented by the question of the demarcation of its scope vis-à-vis the Central Federal Archives. Earlier, in the period up to 1923, the present federated Russian organs also performed federal functions; some documents, therefore, remained in the custody of the Federal Archives. The author describes the scope of the new archives.

G. Liersch (t)

7:904. Bordonau [Mas], M[iguel]. EL VIII CONGRESO NACIONAL DE LOS ARCHIVEROS FRANCESES CELEBRADO EN ESTRASBURGO (SEPTIEMBRE 1959) [The eighth National Congress of French Archivists, held in Strasbourg (September, 1959)]. *Boletín. Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas* (Spain) 1960 9(54):20-23. A note on the congress, with a discussion of the proceedings, comparing the problems of French and Spanish archivists.

F. S. (IHE 34124)

7:905. Burrus, Ernest J., S.J. (Institutum Historicum S.J., Rome). RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES IN ITALIAN ARCHIVES AND MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS FOR STUDENTS OF HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORY. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1959 39(3):428-463. Enumerates and describes the leading Italian depositories for manuscripts of interest to Hispanic-American history scholars, with particular reference to their catalogues or other keys to their inventories where they exist. The author notes that two outstanding characteristics of Italian manuscript depositories are the key importance of many documents and their exceedingly difficult accessibility. He also provides thumbnail histories of the foreign archival missions which have visited Italy for the purpose of cataloguing documents or obtaining copies, and concludes with practical suggestions for the foreign student doing research in the Italian archives for the first time.

R. E. Wilson

7:906. Civeira Taboada, Miguel. HEMEROGRAFIA YUCATECA EN LA HEMEROTECA NACIONAL [Yucatán periodicals in the National Library of Periodicals]. *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia* 1960 19(1):35-103. Notes on the history of the building where the Hemeroteca Nacional de Mexico is housed and information on its holdings, which date from 1722. There is a short historical note on the most important publications, and other notes deal with outstanding journalists. Special reference is made to material pertaining to Yucatán. Some newspaper articles are reproduced.

E. Rz. (IHE 35348)

7:907. Cortés [Alonso], Vicenta. LA SECCION COLOMBIA DEL ARCHIVO NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA [The Colony Section of Colombia's National Archive]. *Studium* (Colombia) 1958 2(6):183-218. After a short history of the holdings of these archives and their cataloguing and classification from early colonial days up to the present, presents an index of the section, divided into sixty-three series (with a brief note on each one), containing such titles as Real Hacienda, Caciques and Indians, Encomiendas, Civil History and Residencias. The documents span the years 1544 to 1879, and the majority date from the 18th century. An index of subjects and explanatory notes are included.

R. C. (IHE 35331)

7:908. Dodge, Ernest S. THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS. *Mariner's Mirror* 1961 47(2):90-100. The Salem East India Marine Society, founded 1799, started a museum of curiosities "found beyond the Cape of Goode Hope and Cape Horn." After erecting the Marine Hall, Salem, in 1824, the society was rescued when Salem shipping declined by George Peabody, who began donations in 1867. The name Peabody Museum was adopted in 1915. Some account of the various departments and two photographs are included.

W. D. McIntyre

7:909. Duque Gomez, Luis. INFORME DE LA SECRETARIA CORRESPONDIENTE AL PERIODO ACADEMICO 1959-1960 [Report of the secretariat corresponding to the academic period 1959-1960]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(552-554):667-682. Official report on the work of the Academia Colombiana de Historia, covering (among other things) special activities and publications to commemorate the 150th anniversary of independence.

D. Bushnell

7:910. Etchepareborda, Roberto. VISION PANORAMICA DE LAS COLECCIONES DE DOCUMENTOS, IMPRESOS Y PERIODICOS QUE PERTENECIERON AL DOCTOR DON ERNESTO H. CELESIA, INCORPORADAS AL ARCHIVO GENERAL DE LA NACION [A comprehensive survey of the collections of documents, publications and periodicals which belonged to Doctor Don Ernesto H. Celsia, now incorporated in the National General Archives]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1960 5(18):233-263. An introduction to the most interesting contents of these collections, which are grouped in three parts: documents (1624-1938); pamphlets (1773-1902); and periodicals (1810-1928). In the first section there are not many documents referring to the colonial era; a great number, however, refer to the struggles for independence, and some of them are reproduced in facsimile. R. C. (IHE 35332)

7:911. Gates, Francis (Social Sciences Reference Service, Univ. of California, Berkeley). LABOR HISTORY RESOURCES IN THE LIBRARIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY. *Labor History* 1960 1(2):196-205. Presents an inventory of materials relating to labor history of the western United States from 1850 to the present in three collections at the University of California, Berkeley: the Social Sciences Reference Service of the General Library, the Bancroft Library, and the Institute of Industrial Relations Library. The materials include periodicals, books, pamphlets, manuscripts, records of several unions, and official files of the California Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Immigration and Housing. For the past three years, the Institute Library has been making tape recordings of interviews with individuals who have played important roles in western states' industrial relations. J. H. Krenkel

7:912. Gelly y Obes, Carlos María. CRONICA HISTORICA DEL MUSEO SAAVEDRA [Historical chronicle of the Saavedra Museum]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1960 5(18):227-232. Information on the contents of this museum, in which are kept many interesting documents of the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as the most diverse objects connected with Buenos Aires in the 19th century. R. C. (IHE 35758)

7:913. Grebennikov, M.V., and L. N. Fomicheva. KINO-FOTO-FONODOKUMENTY O V.I. LENINE V TSENTRAL'NOM PARTIINOM ARKHIVE [Films, photographs and phonograph records concerning V.I. Lenin in the Central Party Archives]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (2):195-201. A description of documentary material on Lenin in films, photographs and records, collected by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism. G. Liersch (t)

7:914. Khodorkovskii, V.R. KINODOKUMENTY PO ISTORII SOVETSKOI KINEMATOGRAFII [Film documents on the history of Soviet cinema]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):174-177. The Central State Archives contains a rich collection of cinematographic documents to which, unfortunately, inadequate attention has been paid in publications. These film documents, film periodicals, artistic films and those of a popular science nature throw new light on the activities of film producers, actors and operators. Other film strips show pictures of historic Party congresses and of such political and literary personalities as Lenin and Gorki. Illustrated. G. Liersch (t)

7:915. Lewis, Bernard. THE OTTOMAN ARCHIVES: A SOURCE FOR EUROPEAN HISTORY. *Archives* 1960 4 (24):226-230. The history, organization, and difficulties for the user of the Archives of the Office of the Prime Minister, Istanbul, are described. Special attention is paid to their potential usefulness for the study of diplomatic history, foreign activities in the Ottoman Empire, and the internal history of European territories under Ottoman rule. B. L. Crapster

7:916. Lovett, Robert W. (Head, Manuscript Division, Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration). BUSINESS MANUSCRIPTS AT BAKER LIBRARY, HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. *Business History Review* 1960 34(3):345-355. Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, possesses the largest collection of business materials held by a private institution. Its holdings are not as extensive as those of the National Archives, nor as the records of a large corporation such as United States Steel. The Harvard collection totals approximately 50,000 volumes or the equivalent, acquired over a period of more than 50 years. Baker Library materials are concentrated on New England activity. "The collections range

in size from a single volume of some Colonial farmer or storekeeper to the thousand volumes of a company like that of Lyman Mills, and in time from the account books of the Medici to non-current records of the present-day Whitin Machine Works." A list of new accessions for 1958-1959 is included.

J. H. Krenkel

7:917. Luzzatto, Mario (State Archives, Pisa). LA LEGISLAZIONE SUGLI ARCHIVI ECCLESIASTICI [Legislation on ecclesiastical records]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1960 20(1):5-12. Discusses the legal status of records of religious groups in Italy in the light of the suppression of monasteries a century ago and of the Concordat of the Fascist era, and suggests changes needed in the light of present conditions. S. E. Humphreys

7:918. Makhina, Iu. Ia. RABOTA N. K. KRUPSKOI V INSTITUTE LENINA [N. K. Krupskaya's activities in the Lenin Institute]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (2):172-178. N. K. Krupskaya was one of the founders in 1923 of the V. I. Lenin Institute. She transmitted to the institute 1,230 important documents, 1,000 of which came from Lenin's personal holdings. She was the most competent advisor of the institute in all documentary questions. G. Liersch (t)

7:919. Martínez Ferrando, J[esús] E[rnesto], and A[ntonio] M[aría] Aragó Cabañas. EL ARCHIVO DE LA CORONA DE ARAGON A TRAVES DE CIEN AÑOS (1858-1958). BREVE PERSPECTIVA DE DICHO PERIODO [The Crown Archives of Aragon over a hundred years (1858-1958). A short perspective of this period]. *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos (Spain)* 1959 67(2):503-526. An account of the principal activities of the Archivo de la Corona de Aragón in Barcelona from 1858, including a list of the most important documentary additions during the same period and of the members of the Cuerpo Facultativo de Archiveros, Bibliotecarios y Arqueólogos who have contributed or are contributing to the work of this center. J. Ró. (IHE 34134)

7:920. Mehauzen, Maurice. POUR UN "MUSEE COMPARATIF DES PHENOMENES RELIGIEUX" [For a comparative museum of religious phenomena]. *Syntheses* 1960 15 (173):344-352. The establishment of a comparative museum of religious phenomena in Brussels was decided at the tenth meeting of the International Congress on the History of Religions, held in 1960 in Marburg, West Germany. A central rotunda is to be devoted to religion in general and three connecting halls are to concentrate on 1) good and evil, 2) the origin of life and 3) eschatology. D. L. Ling

7:921. Meshkov, N.M. V INSTITUTE ISTORII PARTII PRI TSK KP BELORUSSII [In the Institute for the History of the Party attached to the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4):214-217. The Institute for the History of the Party attached to the Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party was founded in 1947 as a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the CPSU. It is dedicated to the research on the history of the Belorussian Communist Party. Since 1949 the institute has published documentary works, monographs and other works. Contributions to the history of the underground and partisan movements during World War II are in preparation. G. Liersch (t)

7:922. Mikrayannanftis, Ger. KATÁLOGOS CHEIROGRÁPHON KODÍKON TÉS BIBLIOTHÉKES TOU KYRIAKOÚ TÉS KATÁ TO HAGIONYMON OROS TOU ATHOU HIERÁS KAÍ MEGALONÝMOU SKÉTÉS TÉS HAGÍAS THEOMÉTOROS ÁNNES [Catalogue of the manuscripts of the Library of Kyriakós, of the Skete of St. Anna, on Mount Athos]. *Epetirís Etairías Byzantinôn Spoudôn* 1959 29:86-192. This is the first part of a catalogue of manuscripts belonging to the Library of Kyriakós, of the Skete of St. Anna on Mount Athos, and it consists of a revised edition of the catalogue published by Sp. Lambros in the first volume of his work: *Catalogue of the Greek manuscripts in the libraries of Mount Athos, 1895-1900*; it also includes items which were not listed by Lambros.

Catherine Koumarianoû

7:923. Nevi, Beatrice. L'ARCHIVIO STORICO DEL COMUNE DI VITERBO [Historical archives of the commune of Viterbo]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(4):614-622. Description of the archives of Viterbo, with particular reference to materials pertaining to the Risorgimento.

The archives include papers of the Bonaparte family.

Elisa A. Carrillo

7:924. Núñez, Gerardo. IMPORTANCIA HISTORICA NACIONAL DE LOS ARCHIVOS DE AYUNTAMIENTOS Y DIPUTACIONES [The national historical importance of the archives of the municipal and provincial councils]. Boletín de la A[sociación] [Nacional de] A[rchiveros], B[ibliotecarios y] A[rqueólogos] (Spain) 1960 (26):12-15. Emphasizes the historiographical value of local and provincial archives and lists the most important publications based on documents from these sources. J. Mr. (IHE 34132)

7:925. Patterson, Jerry (Yale Univ.). SOUTH AMERICA IN THE NATIONAL PERIOD: MANUSCRIPTS IN THE YALE LIBRARY. Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía 1958 8(2):135-140. Reviews and lists letters and documents among the manuscripts given to the Yale Library by the late Hiram Bingham. Some were bought by Bingham from the Alderson family of Caracas; others were from the Francisco Pérez de Velasco collection in Lima. The documents are listed alphabetically by authors. Dates range from 1812 to 1896, but most of the items are within the period 1820-1850. If a document has been printed, reference is made to the place where it may be found. Frances M. Phillips

7:926. Peach, Bernard (Duke Univ.), and Paschal Reeves (Florida Southern College). JOHN SIMON GUGGENHEIM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION: INVESTMENT IN FREE INDIVIDUALS. South Atlantic Quarterly 1961 60(2):125-204. After a brief introduction dealing with the rise of the Guggenheim fortune and the establishment of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, the authors trace the development of the Foundation's grant policies from the original bequest in 1925 to current practices under Mr. Henry Allen Moe, its director for 36 years. The initial deed of gift was absolute (\$3,000,000 in securities) and the policies were left to the trustees. Senator Simon Guggenheim said, "you will conform best to my wishes by using your own good judgement." From the first, the foundation has kept its policies broad and flexible, feeling that the grants were an investment in the individual rather than the project. It has developed policies of screening individuals with meticulous care and then giving them complete freedom in the use of funds. The development of these policies over a period of 35 years is studied in detail, supported by 13 statistical tables analyzing the nature of the grants. There are also many quoted statements by Guggenheim Fellows, some of which are critical of some of the developments of the Foundation, but nearly all are appreciative of the freedom given them in their work. The authors conclude that although mistakes have been made, this experiment of investing in free individuals has paid off well in the advancement of knowledge and of the arts and letters as well. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:927. Radaelli, Sigfrido. RICARDO LEVENE Y EL INSTITUTO DE HISTORIA DEL DERECHO [Ricardo Levene and the Institute of Legal History]. Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho (Argentina) 1959 (10):37-48. A short history of the Institute, which was established in 1937 by the historian Ricardo Levene (1885-1959). Part of its statutes are included. Based on published works. B. T. (IHE 35328)

7:928. Ramírez, Libia de, and Carmen Julia de Padilla. BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL [The National Library]. Biblioteca Nacional. Boletín (Venezuela) 1959 (6):14-17. A historical synthesis of this library in Caracas from the earliest days of its foundation (1811) up to the present. The authors give information on the origin of the holdings, their size, the task of cataloguing, etc. R. C. (IHE 35347)

7:929. Riascos Grueso, Eduardo. INFORME SOBRE LA MARCHA DE LA ACADEMIA [Report on the progress of the Academy]. Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Colombia) 1960 28(116):227-242. Summary of the life and activities of the Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca from its foundation in 1912 to the present. D. B. (IHE 35326)

7:930. Sanabria, Alberto. LOS SETENTA AÑOS DE LA ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE LA HISTORIA [Seventy years of the National Academy of History]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1958 41(164):487-488. A list, to mark this anniversary, of the Academy's founders, (1835-1896), appointed members, historians and historical work. B. T. (IHE 35325)

7:931. Sánchez Belda, Luis. PUBLICACIONES DE LOS ARCHIVOS DE FRANCIA EN EL ULTIMO TRIENIO [Publications of the archives of France in the last three years]. Boletín. Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas (Spain) 1960 9(53):115-118. A discussion of recent publications of French archives, which are outlined in detail. F. S. (IHE 34125)

7:932. Setton, Kenneth M. FROM MEDIEVAL TO MODERN LIBRARY. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1960 104(4):371-390. A survey, going back to ancient times and tracing developments down to the 19th century, with a focus on significant highlights and new departures in library practices. Documents and bibliography. N. D. Kurland

7:933. Shaughnessy, D.F. (Research Associate, Oral History Research Office, Columbia Univ.). LABOR IN THE ORAL HISTORY COLLECTION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. Labor History 1960 1(2):177-195. Describes how recordings are made of personal interviews with men and women who have had an important role in labor history. Professor Allan Nevins began recording interviews with prominent individuals in 1948, but the project was not developed fully until September 1956. The Oral History Research Office's recordings are to "supplement rather than supplant materials already available." Some representative interviews from the collection are listed. Many recordings are not open to research until a specific date or until after the death of the person interviewed. J. H. Krenkel

7:934. Shryock, Richard H. THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1960 104(4):398-403. An account of the history of the library and of its present problems and policies. N. D. Kurland

7:935. Sowerby, M. Millicent (Library of Congress). LA BIBLIOTECA DE THOMAS JEFFERSON [Thomas Jefferson's library]. Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía 1958 8(2):115-124. Translated into Spanish by José E. Vargas; the article (originally a paper read in 1956 at a meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America) reviews the experiences of the author as she prepared a catalog of the Jefferson Collection of the Library of Congress. Of Jefferson's library of 6,500 items sold to Congress in 1815, only about 2,500 remain. Jefferson was a life-long purchaser of books from private libraries as well as commercial sources. His interests were very broad; he preferred books to be beautifully bound and sometimes had them rebound. The classification used by George Watterson for the Jefferson library in 1815 became the foundation of the Library of Congress system now used. Frances M. Phillips

7:936. Spagnuolo, Aldo (State Archives, Potenza). NOTE PER L'ORDINAMENTO DI UN ARCHIVIO GENERALE [Notes on the organization of a general records center]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1960 20(1):13-32. Stresses the opportunity of applying the historical method to the rearrangement of records when turned over to a general records center from the various bureaus; discusses criteria of unity, continuity, periodization and functionalism, and makes specific suggestions as to archival organization. S. E. Humphreys

7:937. Stitt, F.B. LOCAL ARCHIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN: XIX. RECORD OFFICE WORK IN STAFFORDSHIRE. Archives 1960 4(24):204-213. Three repositories are surveyed: the William Salt Library and the County Record Office (both in Stafford) and the Lichfield Joint Record Office. For each there is a brief historical overview and a survey of facilities and holdings. B. L. Crapster

7:938. Swinarski, Antoni. TOWARZYSTWO NAUKOWE W TORUNIU, JEGO HISTORIA I OBECNA DZIAŁALNOŚĆ [Torun's Society for the Promotion of Learning: its history and present activities]. Nauka Polska 1961 9(2):181-188. Outlines the history of the society from its establishment in 1875, as well as its organization, and discusses its collections, library and publishing activities. The Society originally had departments for 1) history and archaeology, 2) theology and 3) medicine and natural sciences. There are still three departments, but with different scope: 1) historical, legal and social sciences, 2) philological and philosophical sciences and 3) mathematics and natural sciences. Although the society

is extending its activity into all fields of learning, the humanities prevail, and there is strong bias in favor of the study of Pomeranian problems. A. F. Dygnas

7:939. Tsaplin, V.V. O PRINTSIPAKH RASPREDEL'ENIA KOMPLEKSOV ARKHIIVNYKH FONDОВ MEZH DUGOSUDARSTVENNYMI ARKHIIVAMI SSSR [On the principles of the distribution of archival material in the state archives of the USSR]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (4):184-193. A classification of archival complexes according to their origins: 1) material from district, regional and provincial institutions, from organizations and firms representing complexes of local significance (kept in the Central State Archives of the USSR unless there are state archives in the said areas); 2) material from the central institutions of the republics, representing complexes of republican significance (kept in the state archives of the federal and autonomous republics) and 3) material from federal institutions representing complexes of federal significance (kept in the Central State Archives of the USSR). The observation of this classification system guarantees an adequate utilization of the archives. A number of historians and archivists hold, however, that a more efficient utilization of the archival material could be achieved by centralizing documentary material of a homogenous nature (with respect to subject matter, etc.). Erna Wollert (t)

7:940. Tymieniecki, Kazimierz (Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw). POZNANSKIE TOWARZYSTWO PRZYJACIOŁ NAUK [The Poznan Society of the Friends of Learning]. *Nauka Polska* 1961 9(1):147-157. An outline of the history of the society, from its establishment in 1826, prepared by its present president. Stress is laid on organizational problems and on the society's different attitude with respect to the various branches of learning in the three main periods of its history: before the First World War, during the interwar period and after the Second World War. A. F. Dygnas

7:941. Unsigned. NAUCHNAIA BIBLIOTEKA TSGADA SSSR [Scientific Library of the Central State Archives of Ancient Records, USSR]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5):226-229. This library has been in existence for nearly 300 years. It contains, *inter alia*, rare academic works (15th - 18th century), important historical works (18th and 19th centuries), address calendars, memoirs, descriptions of archives, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and collections of old books. G. Liersch (t)

7:942. Unsigned. PEREDACHA DOKUMENTAL'NYKH MATERIALOV NATSIONAL'NOMU ARKHIIVU FRANTSII [Transferring documentary material to the National Archives of France]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5):222. During the preparatory work for the French-Russian exhibition (March 1960) in Paris, certain documents were found in Russian archives which belonged to French archives and which the Red Army had secured in Germany. The documents, which included a catalog of Versailles (1773-1788), a manuscript of Henry IV (1599) and manuscripts of the French Indologist J. Levi, were returned to French archives. G. Liersch (t)

7:943. Unsigned. RABOTA PARTIINYKH ARKHIIVOV V 1959 G. [Party archives' work in 1959]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):213-216. In 1959 archives concentrated on preparations for the publications of documents on the following subjects: the national economy, the industrialization of the country, the collectivization of agriculture, the local Party and cultural organizations, and the Great Patriotic War. G. Liersch (t)

7:944. Weilbrenner, Bernard. THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, 1871-1958. *Journal of the Society of Archivists* 1961 2(3):101-113. A detailed "year after year" survey of the development of the Canadian archives. After a suggestion made in 1870 by a member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, Parliament voted money in 1872 and an Archivist was appointed. Surveys were commenced of provincial archives and copies made from English and French records. By the early years of the 20th century a Historical Manuscripts Commission was established, publication of documents begun and a government scholarship scheme inaugurated. By an act of 1912 a separate Public Archives department was created and in 1955 the Public Records Centre was opened. Recently microfilms of private papers and the records of Hudson's Bay Company have been acquired. W. D. McIntyre

7:945. Weyman, Stefan. BIBLIOTEKA KÓRNICKA - SKARBNIKA KULTURY POLSKIEJ [The Kórnik Library: A treasure

house of Polish culture]. *Nauka Polska* 1961 9(2):171-180. Historical outline and description of the Kórnik Library, formed as a private collection by Tytus Działyński (1797-1861), developed by his son Jan, and offered to the nation after the First World War by their successor Władysław Zamoyski. The author enumerates the contents of the collections of printed books, manuscripts (including Napoleon's autograph of materials pertaining to the Italian campaign of 1793-1795) and numerous publications of the library itself. A. F. Dygnas

7:946. Whitting, P.D. THE STANDING CONFERENCE FOR LOCAL HISTORY. *History Today* 1961 11(3):217-218. A brief history of this national organization for the fostering of local English history societies and an analysis of its operations and structure. The organization's publications are cited. L. Kasparian

7:947. --. THE PUBLICATION OF ENGLISH RECORDS. *Archives* 1960 4(24). Johnson, H. C., THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, pp. 214-218. Ellis, Roger, THE HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT COMMISSION, pp. 218-219. In answer to G.D. Ramsay's article in the preceding issue, [see abstract 6:923], the publication policy of the Record Office and the Historical Manuscripts Commission is defended. Work completed and in progress is surveyed. B. L. Crapster

MEETINGS

See also: 7:846, 862, 1142

7:948. Costanza, Salvatore. LA SICILIA DAL 1849 AL 1860 [Sicily from 1849 to 1860]. *Studi Storici* 1960 1(3):651-654. The study of the history of the Risorgimento in Sicily was the subject of the meeting, which took place at Trapani in April 1960; the papers presented dealt mainly with the participation of the people of Sicily in Garibaldi's movement, and they were characterized by the use of new documentary material and the application of the latest methods of historiography. Catherine Koumariannou

7:949. Gabor, Elena (Budapest). NAUCHNAIA SESSIIA V BUDAPESHTSE [Scholarly meeting in Budapest]. *Voprosy Istarii KPSS* 1959 (4):229-232. On the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the first dictatorship of the proletariat in Hungary in 1919, the Institute of History at the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Movement, the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the Archives and Museum of Military History held a six days' conference in Budapest. Besides the Hungarian delegates, a number of revolutionary veterans and representatives from historical institutes from abroad took the floor. Prior to the anniversary, numerous Hungarians collected valuable documents and objects pertaining to the revolutionary history of 1919, which material will be of great use to historical research. G. Liersch (t)

7:950. García Manrique, E. TERCER CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIOS PIRENAICOS [The Third International Congress of Pyrenean Studies]. *Pirineos* (Spain) 1958 14(47-50):225-232. A short report on this Congress held in Gerona in 1958 with an account of the papers presented. C. F. (IHE 34103)

7:951. Glaubitz, Joachim. DER INTERNATIONALE ORIENTALISTENKONGRESS IN MOSKAU [The International Congress of Orientalists in Moscow]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(10):657-662. In 1873 the first International Congress of Orientalists was held in Paris, and subsequently congresses were held every two, later three years. Interrupted for 26 years by the two World Wars, the Congresses resumed in Paris in 1948. Russian delegates participated for the first time at the Cambridge Congress in 1954. The 25th Congress was held in Moscow 9-16 August 1960, and was divided into twenty sections as compared to fourteen at the previous congress which was held in Munich. Separate sections were established for Mongolia, Altai, the Caucasus, and in general the Middle Eastern areas received more emphasis than before. Out of 767 papers there were only twelve with predominantly communist propaganda themes, three of these by Japanese representatives. The Congress as a whole was characterized by scholarly, scientific papers, many of them by Russian representatives. Noteworthy was the absence of any representatives from China, although Chinese studies constituted one of the leading subjects. The next Congress is to be held in India. E. C. Helmreich

7:952. Jäckel, Eberhard. DER XI. INTERNATIONALE HISTORIKERKONGRESS IN STOCKHOLM [The 11th International Congress of Historians in Stockholm]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(11):700-705. A review of the highlights of many of the conferences and of the papers presented at the eleventh International Congress of Historians, 21-28 August 1960. The meeting had an attendance of 2,017 persons from fifty nations. There were no delegates from China, and only one from Africa. East and West Germany had the largest delegation, a total of 210 persons and the United States sent the second largest delegation. Much of the discussion between delegates revolved around the validity of the Marxist interpretation of history. A. L. Smith, Jr.

7:953. Jettmar, Karl (Univ. of Vienna). PROBLEME DER ANGEWANDTEN ORIENTALISTIK IN OST UND WEST: EINDRÜCKE VOM XXV. INTERNATIONALEN ORIENTALISTENKONGRESS [Problems of applied Oriental studies in East and West: Impressions of the twenty-fifth International Orientalist Congress]. *Österreichische Osthefte* 1960 2(6):453-456. The well-organized twenty-fifth International Orientalist Congress, held in Moscow in 1960, showed that Oriental studies are turning more and more to current problems arising from the political, economic and cultural renaissance of the Orient. This is true particularly for the Eastern bloc, but also for Western and neutral countries. P. Podjed

7:954. Karpacheva, A.I. SOVESHCHANIE ARKHIIVISTOV BELORUSSKOI SSR [Meeting of the archivists of the Belorussian SSR]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (2):236-238. The Directors and members of the professional staffs of the Belorussian archives held a meeting in Minsk in September 1959. The principal lecture on "The State and Perspectives of Archival Work in the Belorussian SSR Under the Auspices of the Decisions of the Twenty-First Party Congress" was given by A. J. Azarov, director of the archival administration of the Belorussian SSR. G. Liersch (t)

7:955. Klimushev V. Ia. KOMMUNISTICHESKAIA PARTIIA -- ORGANIZATOR SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO SOREVOVANIYA [The Communist party -- organizer of socialist competition]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4):221-223. On the initiative of the chair for the history of the CPSU at Leningrad State University, a general university conference on the topic "The CPSU -- organizer of international socialist competition" was held in Leningrad in May 1959. G. Liersch (t)

7:956. Krüger, Karl (Detmold). TAGUNG DES VERBANDES DER GESCHICHTSLEHRER DEUTSCHLANDS IN HAMBURG [Meeting of the Association of German History Teachers in Hamburg]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1960 11(12):772-775. Reports on the October 1960 meeting, which was concerned with broadening historical instruction to include areas outside of Europe, particularly Asia and Africa, noting the concern of participants with 1) the difficulty in obtaining proper texts for non-European areas, and 2) the actions of the ministers of the states in refusing leave for professional conferences during the school term and in attempting to replace the last year of history in the schools by an amalgam of history, geography and sociology. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:957. Mandlerová, Jana. ZPRÁVY O PRŮBĚHU JEDNÁNÍ NA III. SJEZDU ČS. HISTORIKŮ [Reports on the course of discussions at the third Congress of Czechoslovak Historians]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(1):66-73. A brief summary of the lectures delivered by Czech, Slovak and foreign participants at this congress which was organized by the Czechoslovak Historical Association in Prague, 16-19 September 1959. Delegations from the Soviet Union, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Bulgaria also took part in the debates about such topics as the country's workers' movement, the influence of the Russian revolutions on the working class of Czechoslovakia, and the development of Czechoslovak Marxist historiography. In fixing the main tasks of Czechoslovak historiography the congress emphasized that Marxism-Leninism is the sole guide to historical research which must be focused on the problems of our times. F. Wagner
See also: 7:858, 862, 965

7:958. Otáhalová, L., and J. Doležal. KONFERENCE K 15. VÝROČÍ VZNIKU A VÝVOJE LIDOVÉ DEMOKRATICKÉHO ČESKOSLOVENSKA [Conference on the fifteenth anniversary of the founding and development of people's democratic Czechoslovakia]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960

8(3):443-448. This conference was organized by the Historical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and the Historical Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Bratislava and Smolenice, 3-5 May 1960. Foreign delegates from the USSR, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria also took part. Lectures and remarks were devoted to the socioeconomic progress made by Czechoslovakia between 1945 and 1960; the relationship between the Czechs and the Slovaks; the main problems of the country's revolution during this period; the role of the Communist party, etc. The participants agreed unanimously that the period 1938-1960 was the most significant in the life of the Republic, and it was particularly stressed that a political-minded approach (in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism) to the fundamental problems of Czechoslovakia is very helpful in dealing with its modern historical topics. F. Wagner

7:959. Pasqualini, Luciano. BOLOGNA E L'EMILIA NEL RISORGIMENTO [Bologna and Emilia in the Risorgimento]. *Studi Storici* 1960 1(3):654-657. An account of the proceedings of a meeting of Italian and foreign historians, held in Bologna in February 1960, on studies referring to the "Risorgimento bolognese." Communications made by participants concerned the political, economic and cultural life of Bologna and Emilia in the 18th and 19th centuries with emphasis on the period of the Risorgimento. The author comments favorably on the studies of Italian historians on the demographic problems of this area in the 18th century, and gives titles and brief resumés of a number of communications. Catherine Koumarianou

7:960. Pavlovich, N.N., and A.A. Khodak. TEORETICHESKAIA KONFERENTSIIA V GLAVNOM ARKHIIVNOM UPRAVLENII PO VOPROSAM ARKHEOGRAFIÍ [A theoretical conference on problems of archaeography in the General Archives Department]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (2):231-234. In October 1959 a conference was held "On the manner and form of the publication of historical sources." Three editorial possibilities with regard to the manner of publication were suggested: 1) topical, 2) nominal and 3) geographical. As to the form, the one-volume and the series editions were mentioned. The participants preferred the topical principle of editing to the others and favored a selection of complete documents, rather than extracts from documents. The possibilities for improving the methods and the organization of archival work were also discussed. G. Liersch (t)

7:961. Prečan, V. KOMISE PRO DĚJINY ČS. LIDOVÉ DEMOKRACIE [Commission for the History of the Czechoslovak People's Democracy]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(6):951-952. The initial session of the Commission for the History of the Czechoslovak People's Democracy was held at the Institute of the History of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Prague, 20 June 1960. Miloš Klimeš, head of the Commission, gave an introductory lecture on the structure and goals of this institution. Five working groups have been established within the commission: 1) for co-ordination and direction of scientific work; 2) for bibliography, documentation, and archives; 3) for investigating educational activity and co-operation with publishing houses; 4) for co-operation with socialist institutions and historians outside the country, etc., and 5) for work dealing with Slovakia. F. Wagner

7:962. Tolkunov, L.N. PODGOTOVKA KNIG I UCHEBNIKOV PO ISTORII KOMMUNISTICHESKIKH PARTII SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH STRAN [The preparation of books and textbooks on the history of the Communist parties in socialist countries]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4):179-185. Representatives of the Institutes for the History of the Party met in Prague in the autumn of 1957 and in Berlin in October 1958 to exchange information on the preparation of textbooks. The conference elaborated the general principles according to which the revolution in all socialist countries took place. Reports on the state of historical and archival studies in the following countries were given: the Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Rumania, Bulgaria, North Korea and Mongolia. G. Liersch (t)

7:963. Unsigned. COMMEMORATION DU 40ème ANNI-VERSAIRE DE LA REVOLUTION DEMOCRATIQUE BOURGEOISE DE HONGRIE DE 1918 [Commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the Hungarian bourgeois-democratic revolution of 1918]. *Acta Historica* 1959 6(1/2):204-207. Summary of several papers read before an academic convocation held in Budapest on 31 October 1958. S. Borsody

7:964. Unsigned. KUSTOVOE SOVESHCHANIE ARKHI-VISTOV V LENINGRADE [Regional archivists' meeting in Leningrad]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):216-217. The heads of archives of the Karelo-Finnish S.S.R., Leningrad, Archangelsk, Vladimir, Briansk, Kaliningrad, Kostrom, Murmansk, Novgorod, Pskov and Smolensk held a meeting in Leningrad from 21 to 23 July 1960. The main subject under discussion was the collection of documents on the "Collapse of the Intervention of the Entente, March - July 1919." G. Liersch (t)

7:965. Unsigned. RESOLUCE III. SJEZDU ČESKOSLOVENSKÝCH HISTORIKŮ [Resolution of the third Congress of Czechoslovak Historians]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(1):54-55. According to the resolution adopted by this congress it is necessary to 1) fight with greater vigor for the purity of Marxist-Leninist historiography and against hostile ideologies; 2) concentrate research on the history of the most recent past to show the forerunners of the present Communist order; 3) analyze those problems of the past which have political significance for today, thus strengthening socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism; 4) deal with the international labor movement and with Czechoslovakia's neighbors, as well as with the reactionary politics of imperialism, especially the revanche policy of West Germany; 5) overcome the disadvantages of highly specialized research by preparing synthetic monographs and collective works; 6) arrange more realistic collaboration between Czech and Slovak historians; 7) promote research on local history in order to make broader contacts with the masses; 8) deepen links with the historical science of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies; 9) disseminate the achievements of Czechoslovak Marxist historiography among the people, and 10) teach history at all levels in the spirit of Communism.

F. Wagner

7:966. Vasil'ev, A.I., and E. N. Oskolkov (Rostov, Don). ZA SOZDANIE ISTORII MESTNYKH PARTIYNYKH ORGANIZATSII [Concerning the composition of a history of the local party organizations]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4):217-221. A conference of the custodians of the institutions of higher learning in the Don and North Caucasus districts was held in Rostov, Don, from 11 to 14 May 1959. The participants discussed the further co-ordination and future tasks of the research on the history of the local party organizations. Special attention was paid to the classification and periodization of the archival material of Don, Kuban and Stavropol. G. Liersch (t)

7:967. Younger, Edward (Univ. of Virginia). THE TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING. *Journal of Southern History* 1961 27(1):54-74. Reports of 26 sessions of the 26th annual meeting of the Southern Historical Association in Tulsa, Oklahoma, 10-12 November 1960, at which 57 papers and addresses were given. S. E. Humphreys

7:968. Znamenskaia, L.D. NAUCHNYI SOVET TSENTRAL'NOGO GOSUDARSTVENNOGO ARKHIVA SOVETSKOI ARMII [The scientific council of the Central State Archives of the Soviet Army]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (2):235-236. A report on a meeting held by the council in December 1959. The delegates discussed the projected publication plan 1960-1965, and the first volume of the collection "The Political Work of the Party in the Red Army and Navy, 1918-1920."

G. Liersch (t)

SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Abstracting Instructions (pp. VII-IX, Index number of Vol. 3). The more important relevant policies of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are indicated below.

Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including yearbooks) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. It is consequently not limited exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered retroactive to 1 January 1955. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous "peripheral" journals which carry occasional historical articles. *Festschriften*, dedicated to persons or institutions, or published to commemorate an event, are abstracted if any of their articles are within the scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of the abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstracter, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor.

Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle): page numbers.

The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows:
 "Journal": the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstracter on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.
 "A": the author prepared the abstract.
 "A(t)": abstract prepared by the author of the article and translated into English.
 "IHE": abstract prepared by *Indice Histórico Español*. IHE abstracts are listed by initials which are identified in the List of Abstracters.

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

See also: 7:832, 845

7:969. Beneyto, Juan. UNA SOCIOLOGIA DE LA HISTORIA JURIDICA [A sociology of legal history]. *Revista General de Legislación y Jurisprudencia* (Spain) 1957 34(3):291-299. Discusses the historical development of the law, knowing the need to identify its study with that of legal experience, "with its sociological base and rational communication." Based on extensive literature, listed in the appendix.

J. N. (IHE 34082)

7:970. Butschek, Felix. DIE UTOPIE ALS OPIUM DES SOZIALISMUS [Utopia as the opium of socialism]. *Forum* 1960 7(83):401-404. Marx's aim to abolish the division of labor with its resulting specialization -- one of the main reasons for the alienation between man and his environment -- cannot be realized, even in a classless society. The attempts of conservative socialists to defend these utopian ideas can only do harm in a time of attempted socialist adjustment of theory to reality.

P. Podjed

7:971. Caturelli, Alberto. EL HOMBRE Y LA NATURALEZA AMERICANOS [American man and nature]. *Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1959 (90/91):141-146. An essay championing the discovery of true American values so that America may not be a bastard caricature of Europe. The author stresses the inimitable originality possessed by the New World.

C. Ba. (IHE 35310)

7:972. Cochran, Thomas C. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). CULTURAL FACTORS IN ECONOMIC GROWTH. *Journal of Economic History* 1960 20(4):515-530. Proposes that certain characteristics of Latin American culture and personality have hindered economic growth. On the basis of studies of Puerto Rico, Argentina and Mexico, the author compares Latin American and United States' entrepreneurial responses to similar situations. The study cautions against applying economic laws universally without weighing cultural differences.

E. Feldman

7:973. Crossman, R.H.S. WEIZMANN - A LECTURE AT REHOVOTH. *Encounter* 1960 (81):44-56. Weizmann's world outlook, formulated early in his career, included a purely Jewish patriotism, a love of Western ideals combined with a contempt for Western assimilation by Jews, and a disbelief in the hope that the problem of anti-Semitism could be solved by an abstract theory of world revolution. As a leader of world Zionism, his personality made possible the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate. He realized the need for trust in Britain and acquiescence in its imperial power. This involved an inconsistency in his values and a quite artificial division in his mind between the Jewish area, where he was critical and radical, and the British area, where he was conservative and acquiescent. His intention was not to suit the imperial requirements of Britain, but to charm British statesmen out of their usual concentration on national self-interest and persuade them to take a great risk for a good cause.

W. F. Woehrlin

7:974. Kretov, F.D. O POLNOI I OKONCHATEL'NOI POBEDE SOTSIALIZMA V SSSR [On the complete and final victory of socialism in the Soviet Union]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4):156-165. Lenin's thesis of the final victory of socialism is beginning to become a reality. The development began with the Five and Seven Year plans and continued with the great victories of the socialist armies all over the world. However, the size of population of the two power blocs will be the decisive factor for final victory. Already 1 out of the 2.8 billion world population are in the socialist camp. Another 700 million have just obtained freedom from the imperialist yoke. Six hundred million are still fighting for their independence. Only about 500 million are still on the side of the imperialists and their satellites. Numbers alone, however, do not prove everything; in judging the development of the socialist bloc one has to consider that it represents a power based on a dynamic and stirring idea.

G. Liersch (t)

7:975. Lichtheim, George. MARXIST DOCTRINE IN PERSPECTIVE. *Problems of Communism* 1958 7(6):32-37. Stresses the importance of viewing Marxism, both as a theory and as a movement, against the background of history. The significance of German thought and German political experience between 1848 and 1918 is traced and the relation of Marxism to Liberalism and Leninism is shown.

Barbara Waldstein

7:976. März, Eduard. FORTSCHRITTLICHER UND REAKTIONÄRER SOZIALISMUS [Progressive and reactionary socialism]. *Zukunft* 1959 (1):10-15. The author takes as his starting point an article by Günther Nenning "Ist die Sozialistische Partei noch fortschrittlich," *Die Zukunft*, November 1958, in which the view is expressed that Marxism, as exemplified by the Communist Manifesto, is a reactionary philosophy, and that modern socialism must divorce itself from this outdated doctrine. He then proceeds to point out the historic as well as scientific significance of the Manifesto. He concludes by emphasizing that socialism can divorce itself from Marxism only at the price of giving up its essential character.

A

7:977. März, Eduard. ÖKONOMISCHE BASIS UND GEISTIGER ÜBERBAU [Economic basis and intellectual superstructure]. *Zukunft* 1960 (3):87-91. Takes issue with certain interpretations of historical materialism. The author especially rejects the view that Marxism considers the conduct of individuals and classes as motivated exclusively by narrow economic interests. After a brief review of the history of the socialist idea, he concludes that historical materialism lays bare the close interrelationship between the material conditions of life and the great moral ambitions of the masses.

A

7:978. Morales Padrón, Francisco. EL PROCESO DE LOS DESCUBRIMIENTOS GEOGRAFICOS [The process of geographical discoveries]. *Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1959 (88/89):19-33. An essay which, after discussing the concept of "discovery," the stage when it reached its peak (the 16th and 17th centuries) and the history of discoveries as a science, studies three distinct stages in this process, from antiquity to the present: continental, maritime (the two stages of closed and open seas) and sidereal. The author analyzes the role of the West and establishes the periodization of this process as a complete whole. Based on published works.

B. T. (IHE 34203)

7:979. Nietz, John A. SOME FINDINGS FROM ANALYSES OF OLD TEXTBOOKS. *History of Education Journal* 1959 10(1-4):20-28. A discussion of some findings from fifteen studies of the ideas and contents in old textbooks in various fields of learning. Some of the material provides a corrective to exclusive attention to educational theory as an approach to the history of education. All of the studies except one were doctoral dissertations at the University of Pittsburgh.

L. Gara

7:980. Okuniewski, Józef. WPLYW WZROSTU GOSPODARCZEGO I POSTĘPU TECHNICZNEGO NA STRUKTURĘ AGRARNĄ I WYDAJNOŚĆ PRACY W ROLNICTWIE [Economic growth and technical progress and their influence on agrarian structure and labor efficiency in agriculture]. *Ekonomista* 1959 (6):1245-1265. A comparative study of some trends in agriculture in Denmark and Western Germany before and after the war. Contains statistical material.

J. Lewartowski

7:981. Olague, Ignacio. CONTEMPORARY GEOPOLITICS AND THE GEOGRAPHICAL FRAMEWORK. *Diogenes* 1959 (27):22-38. The term "geopolitics" is defined as "the relationships established in the past between a certain geographical environment and the civilization which formerly flourished there." In a detailed analysis of various geographical relationships throughout the ages, the author covers such problems as irrigation, the development of land and sea communications, the factors governing the industrial revolution and its subsequent far-reaching effects. He discusses technological developments in industrial plant, in railroads and aeronautics, and foresees unlimited possibilities for the evolution of ideas through wider travel contacts. In view of the rapidly changing geographical structure and the different

psychological climate which is emerging as a result of such revolutionary developments, new geopolitical relationships -- which cannot as yet be predicted -- will form the basis of a future society. Barbara Waldstein

7:982. Park, Joe. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL WRITINGS OF BERTRAND RUSSELL ON EDUCATION. *History of Education Journal* 1959 10 (1-4): 103-115. Deplores the fact that Bertrand Russell's ideas on education have been either ignored or purposely avoided in the United States. The bibliography is well annotated and includes thirty-four articles and books arranged in chronological order. L. Gara

7:983. Rogalski, Aleksander. O NOWY POGŁĄD NA HISTORIĘ EUROPY [On the new view of the history of Europe and the world]. *Życie i Myśl* 1961 11(1/2): 62-76. Review article on Geoffrey Barraclough's *History in a Changing World*. Rogalski gives enthusiastic endorsement to the idea that the theory of the superiority of Western culture is not valid. A. F. Dygnas

7:984. Rostow, W.W. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). THE TAKE-OFF INTO SELF-SUSTAINED GROWTH. *Economic Journal* 1956 66(261): 25-48. A seminal discussion of the transformation of national economies from a stable, traditional stage to a continuously expanding, industrialized stage of development. Defines the "take-off" phase in terms of a rise in the rate of productive investment from about 5 per cent to over 10 per cent of national income. Drawing upon evidence from widely scattered nations and periods, he seeks to identify the key sectors in economic growth, and the concomitant changes in the political, social and institutional framework, without doing undue violence to the seamless web of history. A. W. Coats

7:985. Smith, H. (Ruskin College, Oxford). THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM RECONSIDERED. *Economic Journal* 1955 65(259): 411-421. The author 1) re-states why socialism has escaped a universally accepted definition and 2) examines what it implies. He argues that all socialist parties have, in effect, failed. The British Labour Party's actions have been justified in Marshall's and Keynes's thought, but little progress has been made in Britain or Russia in achieving the classless society. He suggests that the real implications of the classless society were probably only really understood by William Morris. "The quintessence of socialism is the absence of economic conflict. It is most doubtful if economic conflict can be avoided unless economic problems are minimal. For this to be the case it is almost certainly necessary that: (a) tastes should be simple and conservative; (b) that the level of industrial skill and degree of capitalisation of industry should be both high. Are (a) and (b) compatible? It is most doubtful: the hand that works the automatic lathe seeks the cigarette case . . ." W. D. McIntyre

7:986. Torchia Estrada, Juan Carlos. LA TRAYECTORIA FILOSOFICA DE ORTEGA [Ortega's philosophical "trajectory"]. *Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires* 1957 2(2): 235-266. A summary, intended to be an introduction to Ortega, of the great forces which marked the development of his thought: the themes of life, of reason and of history. As a result of the confrontation of life and history, "razón vital" and "razón histórica" appeared. *Historia como sistema* (1935) constitutes the culmination of this "trajectory." The author outlines the progress and maturing of these fundamental ideas of Ortega. R. G. C. (IHE 35117)

7:987. Unsigned. LA CARTA NAUTICA COMO DOCUMENTO [The naval chart as a document]. *Circular del Archivo Histórico y Museo Fidel Fita* (Spain) 1960 (4): 18-24. Inventory of the collection of naval charts of the 18th-20th century originating from the Escuela de Náutica in Arenys de Mar (Province of Barcelona) and private collections and now kept in the municipal archives. Many of them are "navegadas" referring to the Canaries and the coasts of Spanish America. One item is in manuscript form (18th century, apparently written by a Catalan), and the rest, in copperplate are grouped by countries: France (3), Sweden (3), England (1) and Spain (45). J. Ró. (IHE 34916)

7:988. Wright, Carl Major (U.N. Secretariat, New York). CONVERTIBILITY AND TRIANGULAR TRADE AS SAFEGUARDS AGAINST ECONOMIC DEPRESSION. *Economic*

Journal 1955 65(259): 442-435. Contends that the restoration of currency convertibility and the removal of barriers to multilateral trade would effectively check economic depression and stagnation. The author analyzes economic growth since the 1860's and argues that the 1930's slump was unique, owing to the drastic decline of United Kingdom coal exports and resulting rise in inward ocean freight rates. A. W. Coats

7:989. Zavala, Silvio. ASPECTOS RELIGIOSOS DE LA HISTORIA COLONIAL AMERICANA [Religious aspects of American colonial history]. *Estudios Históricos* (Mexico) 1959 1 (4): 137-179. A study of the various branches of Christianity, both Catholic and Protestant, introduced into America and of the great importance acquired by Catholicism in the history of the New World. The author analyzes also the antagonisms that arose from the conversion of Indians and Negroes in various parts of America to the Catholic religion. Based on published works. C. Ba. (IHE 35425)

7:990. Zsigmond L. GEDANKEN BEIM LESEN VON MEHRINGS MARX-BIOGRAPHIE [Reflections on Mehring's biography of Marx]. *Acta Historica* 1959 6(1/2): 173-185. Tribute to Karl Marx and Franz Mehring on the occasion of a new Hungarian translation of Mehring's Marx biography which was first published in German in 1933. S. Borsody

7:991. --. COMMUNICATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. *Journal of Economic History* 20(4). Easterbrook, W. T., PROBLEMS IN THE RELATIONSHIP OF COMMUNICATION AND ECONOMIC HISTORY, pp. 559-565. McLuhan, Marshall, EFFECTS OF THE IMPROVEMENTS OF COMMUNICATION MEDIA, pp. 566-575. Robinson, Dwight E., THE STYLING AND TRANSMISSION OF FASHIONS HISTORICALLY CONSIDERED, pp. 576-587. Lines of attack are suggested to students interested in problems of communication and their relationship to economic history. Suggestions are offered regarding the impact of changes in the technology of communication upon social history. The work of the mid-18th century German art historian Johann Joachim Winkelmann, is connected with the revolution in taste for porcelain wares and its eventual impact upon the leading English manufacturer of ceramics and pottery, Josiah Wedgwood, during the closing decades of the 18th century. E. Feldman

International Relations

7:992. Hölzle, Erwin (Konstanz). DER DUALISMUS DER HEUTIGEN WELTREICHE ALS GESCHICHTLICHES PROBLEM [The dualism of present-day world empires as a historical problem]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1959 188(3): 566-593. After an analysis of the terms "world empire" and "dualism," discusses the question whether the USA and Russia aim at being world empires. There have been four critical points in the American-Russian encounter: 1) the fight for hegemony on the American continent (the Monroe Doctrine and the Holy Alliance), 2) the emergence of the two powers next to the British Empire and the federalization of the latter, 3) the development of a second political center of world-wide importance in the Far East, and its repercussions on Europe and on the first revolutions in the East, and 4) the First World War. The author tries to show how the Bolshevik revolution was connected with the decision by the USA to join the war. As a consequence, he maintains, the international questions of peace and war and self-determination acquired greater importance than the issues of social revolution. The author concludes with a brief examination of the development leading to the Second World War. A (t)

7:993. Rossi, Ernesto. IL NOSTRO 20 SETTEMBRE [Our 20 September]. *Il Ponte* 1959 15(9): 1069-1083. Reprint of a speech delivered in Florence on 20 September 1959. Anticlerical in tone, it discusses why Pope Pius XI remarked in 1930 that he looked forward with "sorrow" to the approaching 20 September, the anniversary of the Papacy's loss of temporal power in 1870. The article discusses the attitude of Italian Catholics toward the Risorgimento, and of the Italian unified state toward Roman Catholicism. C. F. Deizell.

7:994. Schmitt, Bernadotte E. (Univ. of Chicago). "WITH HOW LITTLE WISDOM . . ." *American Historical Review* 1961 66(2): 299-322. Presidential address delivered to the American Historical Association, 29 December

1960. The author assesses the reliability and completeness of published collections of source material relating to 20th-century European diplomacy and suggests topics worth further study. He goes on to criticize adversely the diplomacy of all powers during the recent past. "The historian, recalling Oxenstierna's famous quip, 'With how little wisdom is the world governed,' will pray that more wisdom will be exhibited in the next fifty years than in the last fifty." M. Berman

7:995. Stolte, Stephan C. MOSCOW REGULATES TRAFFIC ON THE DANUBE. *Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1960 7(5):21-29. A discussion of recent developments in the Soviet Union's policy toward regulation of Danube traffic, which includes a brief survey of earlier attempts at international control. W. F. Woehrlin

Military History

7:996. Coletta, Paolo E. (Commander). NAVAL MINE WARFARE. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1959 85(11):32-99. Traces the development in American mine warfare from 1777 to recent exploits in Korea. Charts and many photographs illustrate the technical and tactical information given. Barbara Waldstein

7:997. Liddell Hart, B.H. (Captain). THE RATION OF TROOPS TO SPACE. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1960 105(618):201-212. Following a suggestion made to him by T. E. Lawrence thirty years ago, the author examines the ratio of force to space in order to argue the case that 26 mobile NATO divisions could withstand 40 Soviet divisions (not using nuclear weapons). "For at least a century and a half, the number of troops needed to hold a front of any given length securely has been declining steadily. In other words, the defence has been gaining a growing material ascendancy over the offence." Wellington deployed 20,000 men to the mile at Waterloo; by 1864 Lee needed only 1500 to the mile at Petersburg; the Boers in the South African War had the ratio down to 600-800 to the mile. In the trench deadlock after 1914, on the main sector of the front, there were about 6,000 to the mile, although by 1917 German defenses in depth had returned to about Wellington's 20,000 for a mile of the front. In 1940 the Franco-British forces had a very favorable ratio of 1 division to 3 1/2 miles of front, but, failing to understand the "new tempo" of the German mechanized break-through, they failed to keep them from the coast and prevent the fall of France. As the Second World War developed, a diminishing ratio was again needed to hold a front -- thus at El Alamein Britain required 8-1 superiority over the Germans, and the invasion of France had 5-1 superiority as well as control of the air. "Everyone who has to make plans in war . . . actually works on a force to space calculation." The author pleads that these may be reduced from scientifically analyzed data. W. D. McIntyre

7:998. Sinha, S.K. (Major). THE STUDY OF MILITARY HISTORY. *U.S.I. Journal* 1957 87(369):311-315. Officers should study military history as a surrogate for military experience. The author suggests a specific order in which various subjects should be examined. F. R. Jacobs

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 7:860

7:999. Hinchliff, Peter (Rhodes Univ., Grahamstown). THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PRAYER BOOK REVISION IN SOUTH AFRICA. *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 1960 11(1):87-97. Traces the successive efforts to revise the Book of Common Prayer in the Anglican Church of the Province of South Africa, 1870-1950. P. H. Hardacre

7:1000. Hodgkin, Thomas. A NOTE ON THE LANGUAGE OF AFRICAN NATIONALISM. *St. Anthony's Papers* 1961 10:22-40. The national movements in Africa south of the Sahara have been largely confined to English and French speaking territories. The French have been more prone to adopt Marxist ideas, the English tend to follow anti-metaphysical British traditions, while the pan-Africanist movement originated

in the West Indies and United States. The author, considering the literature of these movements over fifteen years, concludes that there is, to a large extent, "a Common political language." He suggests eleven themes, and provides illustrations for each from African nationalists writing in French and English. Though the language of Marxism is often borrowed, the content of African nationalism seems more analogous to Rousseau. The author suggests: "It is rather, perhaps, that a certain kind of historical situation, certain fundamental human problems to be resolved, tend to stimulate a particular way of thinking about the situation and the problem." W. D. McIntyre

7:1001. Isnard, Hildebert. VINEYARDS AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN ALGERIA. *Diogenes* 1959 (27):63-81. After fifty years of unsuccessful attempts to raise tropical crops (sugar cane, coffee, cacao and cotton) on Algerian soil, the French colony was on the verge of bankruptcy. In 1880 a wave of phylloxera threatened to ruin French vineyards and France launched a vast financial project to establish replacement vineyards in her Mediterranean colony. Huge sums were made available in low-interest loans to European settlers who flocked to Algeria. Fortunes were made and lost by speculators in a series of crises as vineyards soon expanded to the point of over-production. Expansion continued, however, until the disastrous crises of 1934 and 1935 led to the introduction of the Statut Viticole, which prohibited new plantings. Faced with the consequences of the new law and the fact that the Algerian wine industry was integrated into the French customs union (thus precluding export elsewhere), the European planters were faced with a new and different crisis. The flow of settlers decreased abruptly, whereas the Mohammedan population continued to increase at an extraordinary rate. The Second World War then paralyzed the Algerian economy. Insufficient employment in the vineyards caused the rural population to drift into the cities. The author maintains that viniculture in Algeria has contributed to both social and racial segregation, but that it has paved the way for industrialization which is the latest phase in the development of the Algerian economy. Railroads and shipping were expanded in line with the growing needs of the wine industry and by-products provided the first real industries in the colony. Now that viniculture is no longer a prime industry, it has created structures which have conditioned the existence of modern Algeria. As soon as the Sahara oil-fields can be exploited sufficiently to safeguard the economy, a reconversion of a large part of the land now given over to the vine should be undertaken. Barbara Waldstein

7:1002. Newbury, Colin (Oxford Univ.). THE GOVERNMENT GENERAL AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA. *St. Anthony's Papers* 1961 10:41-59. A detailed account, based on French government sources, of the creation and disintegration of the federal government of French West Africa. The Governor of Senegal was given power to co-ordinate military frontier policy in Senegal, Sudan, Guinea and the Ivory Coast in 1895, and to avoid disputes with military governors the Sudan was divided between the coastal colonies in 1899. The Governor-General was freed in 1902 from administering Senegal. By the Decree of 1904 he received control over all customs, consumer taxes and receipts from federal services, but as relations with the Lieutenant-Governors were ill-defined, his main preoccupations remained revenue and expenditure. Analysis of the federal budgets show that the chief source of revenue until 1925 was the Senegal groundnuts export, but by 1955 the cocoa and coffee exports of the Ivory Coast provided over half the revenue from indirect taxes. Thus Senegal and the Ivory Coast provided the bulk of the revenue, while Niger, Sudan and Upper Volta tended to spend more than they contributed. Examination of political evolution shows that opinion in France and West Africa has whittled down the federal powers; by the 1957 Law, the Governor-General became High Commissioner, more an ambassador than an administrator. Responsible government was to lie either in France or in the territories. Thus the greatest single political unity in French West Africa ended, and the only traces of federation remaining are the Community, the Mali Federation, and the customs union of Ivory Coast, Upper Volta and Niger. The author concludes that federal power, like that once concentrated at Dakar, is unlikely to be revived. The Ivory Coast, in particular, does not wish to pay for weaker members. W. D. McIntyre

Asia

See also: 7:811, 856

7:1003. Fessati, Gilde. HONG KONG "PORTO PROFUMATO" [Hong Kong: "Perfumed Port"]. *Il Ponte* 1959 15(2): 188-201. The author traces in broad historical outline the development of Hong Kong during the 19th and 20th centuries, and then comments on the deleterious effect upon its commerce of the United Nations resolution of 18 May 1951, imposing an embargo against Red China of all strategic material.

C. F. Delzell

Canada

7:1004. Rosenberg, Louis (Research Director, Canadian Jewish Congress). SOME ASPECTS OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CANADIAN JEWISH COMMUNITY. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1960 50 (2): 121-141.

In spite of certain basic similarities in the history of the Jews in the three English-speaking countries, Canada occupies a somewhat unique position for the following reasons: almost all the pioneers of Canadian Jewry two centuries ago were of Ashkenazic origin; practically no community life existed prior to 1840; following the gold rush of 1849/50 Canada's second congregation was founded in Victoria, B.C., ushering in the second century of Canadian-Jewish life during which community life grew rapidly in depth and extent; with the founding of the Canadian-Jewish Congress in 1919 a sense of discipline, responsibility and co-ordination was brought about without sacrifice of voluntarism and autonomy. Based on newspapers and other published sources. F. Rosenthal

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 7:818

7:1005. Charalambópoulos, V. Ch. KATÁLOGOS CHIROGRÁPHON KODÍKON TÊS BIBLIOTHEKÊS TÊS HELLENIKÊS SCHOLÊS BYTÍNÊS [List of manuscripts of the library of the school of Vytina, in Peloponnesus]. *Deltion tîs Istorikîs ké Ethnologikîs Etaireías tîs Elládos* 1960 14:393-405.

Following a brief introduction giving the history of the library of the Greek school of Vytina, in Peloponnesus, established in the year 1808, describes the manuscripts kept in the library, dated from the 18th and 19th centuries. Catherine Koumarianoû

7:1006. Drosópoulos, I. APOPHÁSEIS DIKASTERIÓN ANAPHEROMÉNON EIS TÊN ANAGNÓRISIN ETHÍMON EN EUBOÍA [Tribunal decisions showing the acceptance of customary law on the island of Euboea]. *Archelon Evvoikôn Meletôn* 1960 7:21-24. Comments favorably on the initiative taken by the present Minister of Justice for the collection of all decisions of courts pertaining to customary law. Some decisions based on the customary law of Euboea are published.

Catherine Koumarianoû

7:1007. Georgiev, P. 40 LET SO DNIA I S'EZDA BOLGARSKOI KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII [Forty years since the first congress of the Bulgarian Communist party]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4):112-124. In 1891 the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party entered the political scene. After various internal fights with the petty-bourgeoisie and opportunists, the Marxist wing of the party separated itself as the Bulgarian Communist party in May 1919. The author, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Central Communist Party and director of the Institute for the History of the party at the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist party, portrays the development of the Communist party of Bulgaria until 1959. G. Liersch (t)

7:1008. Livadáras, N.A. KATÁLOGOS CHEIROGRÁPHON KODÍKON TÊS ÉN PÁRO HIERAS MONÊS TÊS ZOO-DÓCHOU PEGÊS LONGOVÁRDAS [List of manuscripts of the monastery of Zoodochos Pege, named the "Longovarda," on the island of Paros]. *Deltion tîs Istorikîs ké Ethnologikîs Etaireías tîs Elládos* 1960 14:371-392, and 584-586. Describes

fifty-four manuscripts of the monastery of Longovarda, dated from the 14th to the 20th century. Catherine Koumarianoû

7:1009. Schwanke, Robert. ALBANIEN ALS WIRTSCHAFTSPARTNER DES RUBELBLOCKS [Albania as the economic partner of the ruble block]. *Österreichische Osthefte* 1960 2(5):377-384. Although Albania is rich in mineral resources, particularly bitumen, oil, coal, chromite, copper and iron, there were few attempts to promote their exploitation before the Second World War. The same is true of industrial development. There has, however, been a marked change since World War II, particularly during the two Five-Year Plans since 1949. P. Podjed

7:1010. Stanesco, Eugene (Univ. of Bucharest). LES GRANDS MOMENTS DE L'HISTOIRE ROUMAINE [The great moments of Rumanian history]. *Synthèses* 1960 15(175): 149-164. Deals with the development of Rumania from the Middle Ages to the present, and interprets the liberation of Rumania from fascism in 1944 as the great beginning of the modern state. The workers and peasants co-operating in the Communist party are held responsible for the progress of Rumania, and the overthrow of the landed aristocracy and the bourgeoisie is viewed as a recent triumph over 19th-century oppression and the fascist dictatorship of Ion Antonesco. D. L. Ling

7:1011. Wagner, Rudolf (Munich). PARTITION -- A SOVIET WEAPON. *Sudeten Bulletin* 1959 7(7/8):151-155. Describes the fate of present-day Rumania as two Rumanian States within the Soviet bloc -- one of them the satellite Rumania, the other (Autonomous Moldavian SSR) a part-State within the Soviet Union. The author reviews the history of Rumania from 1360 to the present and shows that the tsarist policies of old have been adopted by the Soviets, who aim by arbitrary partition to annihilate a people as a national unit.

Barbara Waldstein

BELGIUM

7:1012. Dale, Johs. A. RELATIONS CULTURELLES BELGO-SCANDINAVES [Belgian-Scandinavian cultural relations]. *Synthèses* 1961 16(181/182):140-145. Decries the lack of adequate Belgian-Scandinavian cultural relations. Except for some translations of the works of Simenon very few Belgian authors have been translated into Norwegian. For example, there is only one translation of Maeterlinck into Norwegian. Since 1890 there has been an improvement in this situation: the periodical *Samtiden* (Norway) deals with foreign literature, politics and culture. A fine article was published in *Samtiden* in 1896 by Professor Leon Hennebicq entitled, "The Social Conditions in Belgium." Greater sympathy and interest in Belgium did result from her devastation during the First World War.

D. L. Ling

FRANCE

See also: 7:1038, 1059

7:1013. Leglise, Paul. CENSURE ET PRESSE FILMÉE SOUS LA TROISIÈME RÉPUBLIQUE [Censorship and filmed press during the Third Republic]. *Etudes de Presse* 1960 7(22/23):57-62. Discusses the problem of newsreel censorship in France in the last fifty years, referring mainly to the attitude of the state. The author believes that the newsreel is more exposed to the interference of the state than the press, the freedom of which is insured by the law. He presents a number of cases in order to support his opinions and refers to measures taken against newsreels in the period he examines.

Catherine Koumarianoû

7:1014. Miroglio, Abel. IL Y A UN AN, ANDRÉ SIEGFRIED NOS A QUITTES [It has been one year since André Siegfried left us]. *Synthèses* 1960 15(168):158-165. A tribute to the French author who contributed to the fields of history, geography, psychology and sociology. Mention is made of André Siegfried's theory of the American response to geographical and economic challenges. D. L. Ling

7:1015. Terán, Manuel de. LA INMIGRACION POLITICA ESPAÑOLA EN EL CENTRO DE AQUITANIA EN EL SIGLO XIX [The Spanish political immigration into the center of

Aquitaine in the 19th century]. Estudios Geográficos (Spain) (1959 [1960]) 20(75):291-292. A summary of C. Pinède's article "Un type d'immigration politique dans le centre de l'Aquitaine," published in Acta Geographica, No. 30 (1959), pp. 21-30. An analysis is made of this emigration, which began with prisoners during the Napoleonic Wars and continued in 1814 and 1822 with the restoration of Ferdinand VII, and in 1834, 1848, 1868 and 1876 with the Carlist Wars. Forty and a half per cent came from Catalonia and fifteen per cent from Aragon. The economic and political causes are examined.

S. L1. (IHE 34976)

GERMANY

See: 7:809, 1028, 1035

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 7:814, 1003, 1057, 1102

7:1016. Berry, C.L. THE CORONATION OATH AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Journal of Ecclesiastical History 1960 11(1):98-105. Analyzes the wording of those parts of the coronation oath relating to the sovereign's maintenance of the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law. The author argues that when the oath was amended for the coronation of 1937, so as to relate not only to England but to the United Kingdom as a whole, this extension was illegal, since no religion was "established" in Northern Ireland, Wales or Monmouthshire. He reviews various suggestions for the revision of the oath. P. H. Hardacre

7:1017. Brown, E.H. Phelps, and S.A. Ozga (London School of Economics and Political Science). ECONOMIC GROWTH AND THE PRICE LEVEL. Economic Journal 1955 65(257):1-18. Analyzes and accounts for secondary secular movements in United Kingdom economic growth, 1790-1950, in terms of relative changes in world industrial capacity and primary production. Wholesale prices, the terms of trade, and interest rates are incorporated in the explanation, while monetary changes are regarded as of secondary importance. A. W. Coats

7:1018. Cooney, E.W. (Ruskin College, Oxford). LONG WAVES IN BUILDING IN THE BRITISH ECONOMY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Economic History Review 1960 13(2):257-269. There is not enough evidence to establish the existence in Britain of the sort of (roughly) 20-year cycle in building before 1870 as is found in 19th-century USA. For 1870-1914, both countries had such a cycle, with their peaks in inverse relationship. B. L. Crapster

7:1019. Deane, Phyllis (Univ. of Cambridge). THE GROWTH OF BRITISH INDUSTRY. Economic Journal 1956 66(263):493-500. Reviews the English edition of W. Hoffman, British Industry 1700-1950, and concludes that Hoffman's index of industrial production in the 18th century is suspect, but that it is valuable for the later period. A. W. Coats

7:1020. Gibson, I.F. (Queen's College, St. Andrews). THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCOTTISH STEEL INDUSTRY. Scottish Journal of Political Economy 1958 5(1):22-39. A survey of steel-making in Scotland from the 16th century, when Scottish craftsmen produced sword steel comparable to Spanish and Italian standards, to the First World War, when David Colville began an amalgamation program which brought the scale of Scottish steel making into line with American, German and Belgian practice. Bessemer process steel was manufactured commercially in Scotland only between 1863 and 1875, when the Siemens open-hearth process was introduced by the Steel Company of Scotland. This firm's Hallside and Blochair works monopolized Scottish steel output until 1879. Products were successfully diversified, and Admiralty orders were secured for ship-building plate. By the 1890's there were 10 large steel works in Scotland, and production from all Scottish firms reached 1 million tons per year in 1900 -- then over 20 per cent of the total British output. W. D. McIntyre

7:1021. Hennock, Peter (Keele, England). ZUR ENTWICKLUNG DER ENGLISCHEN STÄDTE IM NEUNZEHNTEN JAHRHUNDERT [Concerning the development of English cities in the 19th century]. Welt als Geschichte 1960 20(4):226-233.

Discusses the growth of English cities in the 19th century and traces the evolution of city administration from the 17th century. The author points out the difficulties created for older local institutions by the great increase in city population that accompanied industrialization. Since the industrial growth in cities occurred in England before it did elsewhere, there were few examples to follow. The central government of England took over the initiative and control of local administration, thereby increasing the possibility of despotism. The favored position of the rural landowner class caused political favoritism for the countryside at the expense of the cities. Finally, elected city authorities were hindered because they were allowed only one form of taxation to provide city revenue. G. H. Davis

7:1022. Lane, Nicholas. THE GROWTH OF INSURANCE. History Today 1960 10(11):788-794. A review of the development of marine, fire and life insurance in London. L. Kasparian

7:1023. Mack, J.A. (Glasgow Univ.). TRADE UNIONS AND THE STATE. Scottish Journal of Political Economy 1960 7(1):47-64. An attempt to relate British trade union law to British democratic thought. "The silent social revolution has swung the unions from their . . . state of weakness and unimportance into a position of immense strength and influence in the contemporary balance of public and private powers. But the assumptions devised to protect the weak in 1871 are still in use in asserting the independence of the giants in 1959." A particular analysis is made of two recent cases: the Crofters Case (1942), by which the courts recognized "the principles which regulate the conduct of competing economic undertakings apply without discrimination to trade unions . . . The 'closed shop' is quite as legal as the price-fixing ring," and *Bonsor v. Musicians' Union* (1945 and 1956), which revealed that "the specific immunity, which as exploited by the . . . branch secretary, so embarrassed the unions, could not be given up without sacrificing the general immunity." British opinion tends to agree "that democratic pluralism is a better and more effective method of social and political organisation than any form of centralism, democratic or other." W. D. McIntyre

7:1024. Seguin, I.-P. NATURE ET COMMERCE DES FEUILLES D'ACTUALITE EN ANGLETERRE AU XIX^e SIECLE [Nature and commerce of the "Street Literature" in England in the 19th century]. Etudes de Presse 1960 7(22/23):69-86. Makes an analysis of the books of two Englishmen, Henry Mayhew (1851) and Charles Hindley (1871), which deal with the history and development of "street literature" of 19th-century England, broadsides containing all kinds of sensational news, and sold in the streets by the colporteurs. Seguin finds both works valuable for the information they contain, concerning authors, illustrations and publishers, among the last James Catnach, known as Jemmy (1792-1841), from whom the Catnach Press derives its name. Catherine Koumarianou

7:1025. Thompson, F.M.L. (University College London). THE LAND MARKET IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Oxford Economic Papers 1957 9(3):285-308. There was no national land market in 19th-century Britain, like the London Stock Exchange or Liverpool cotton market, but using the yield from the auction duty (up to 1845) and the figures of the Estate Exchange (founded 1857) the author examines "the level of land transfers . . . in an attempt to establish the long-period movements in the amount of land sold." He finds a pattern as follows: high sales 1810-13 and 1824-25; downward trend in the 1830's until the end of the 1840's; boom in the 1860's reaching a peak 1874-77; prolonged depression after 1878; revival 1895-98; break 1903-1911. He concludes: "transfers fluctuated over fairly long periods around a rather low level . . . If on the whole it was demand which called the tune and that demand fluctuated broadly with economic conditions and expectations, then investment in land occurred as opportunity for it seemed attractive. . . ." W. D. McIntyre

7:1026. Turvey, R. (London School of Economics and Political Science). SOME ECONOMIC FEATURES OF THE LONDON CAB TRADE. Economic Journal 1961 71(281):79-91. An account of the growth and regulation of the London cab trade; its economic characteristics; and some questions of policy. The first motor cabs appeared in 1904, when there were 11,000 horse cabs; by 1913 with 8,300 motor cabs, the horse cabs had fallen to 2,000. The author shows how early efforts to operate on a large scale failed, particularly the French-owned General Motor Cab Company, which ran 2,300 cabs in 1910. By the 1930's the largest fleet was 550 and in 1960 it was less than 300. W. D. McIntyre

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 7:855, 858, 1034

7:1027. Barker, Thomas M. (New Jersey State College). THE CROATIAN MINORITY OF BURGENLAND. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1959 19(1):32-56. Analyzes the history of the small Croatian minority in this Austrian province, especially in Stegersbach, a small community whose history is reviewed from the Middle Ages to the present. Sources (mostly in German and English) include books, articles, newspapers and laws, and local informants. Maps. C. F. Delzell

7:1028. Kořalka, Jiří. SPOLEČNÝ BOJ ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ A NĚMECKÉ DÉLNICKÉ TRÍDY - HISTORICKÝ ZÁKLAD PRÁTELSTVÍ ČSR A NDR [Common struggle of the Czechoslovak and German laboring classes -- a historical basis for friendship between Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(2):113-133. Gives a brief account of the collaboration between the Czech and German working classes between 1848 and the present, with emphasis on the Marxist movements, including the activities of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Wilhelm Liebknecht, Ladislav Zápotočský, Klement Gottwald and others. Left-wing actions in Liberecko (the Reichenberg region) are discussed in some detail. In the twenties and up to 1933, a friendly relationship existed between the Czech and German Communist parties. Their links were not interrupted even during the Munich period. But only the victory of the Soviet Union in World War II could create adequate conditions for fruitful collaboration between the two laboring classes under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Uses unpublished documents. F. Wagner

7:1029. Meissner, Frank. GERMAN JEWS OF PRAGUE: A QUEST FOR SELF-REALIZATION. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1960 50(2):98-120. Traces the history of the German Jews of Prague and shows how and why they went into a voluntary social, national, and cultural ghetto during the 19th and 20th centuries, in the midst of an overwhelmingly Czech population. Sources consisted of personal recollections, discussions with relatives and friends, historical, sociological, and political analyses and consultation of appropriate belles-lettres. The remarkable literary achievements of these men, such as Franz Kafka and Max Brod, are analyzed as well as the contribution of the relatively few who left this strange existence by emigration, such as Louis D. Brandeis, Abraham Flexner and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise. Prague Jewry disappeared with Hitler and progressive advances of communism after World War II. F. Rosenthal

7:1030. Veselý, Jindřich. HISTORICKÁ ÚLOHA DÉLNICKÉ TRÍDY V DĚJINÁCH ČESKOSLOVENSKA [Historic role of the Czechoslovak working class in the history of Czechoslovakia]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(1):35-52. Gives a brief account of the Czech labor movement within the framework of the Habsburg Empire (1840-1918) and Czechoslovakia (1918-1948). The main difference between the Czechoslovak and Western development was that the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie could fulfill neither its socioeconomic nor its political tasks, whereas the Western bourgeois classes successfully accomplished their bourgeois reform programs. The author criticizes the activities of T. G. Masaryk, Karel Kramář, and Julius Pekář, a noted Czech historian. He emphasizes the effect of the 1905-1907 and 1917 Russian revolutions and of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia on the labor movement. The Czechoslovak working class assumed political power only in 1945 by the firm establishment of the National Front, a Communist-dominated Party coalition. The most important subsequent event was the assumption of power in February 1948 by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. No unpublished sources are used. F. Wagner

ITALY

See also: 7:959

7:1031. Garin, Eugenio (Florence Univ.). UN SECOLO DI CULTURA A FIRENZE: DA PASQUALE VILLARI A PIERO CALAMANDREI [A century of culture in Florence: from

Pasquale Villari to Piero Calamandrei]. *Il Ponte* 1959 15(11):1408-1426. A lecture delivered on 28 October 1959, in the salon of Luca Giordano in the Palazzo Riccardi, to inaugurate the Circolo di Cultura of Florence. The author traces the development of the Istituto di Studi superiori pratici e di perfezionamento in Florence and its impact upon intellectual life, and discusses such men as Villari, Gaetano Salvemini, Giuseppe Prezzolini and Piero Calamandrei. C. F. Delzell

7:1032. Hughes, H. Stuart. GLI STUDI DI STORIA MODERNA ITALIANA IN AMERICA [American studies on the history of modern Italy]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(2):273-277. The contemporary period of American studies on modern Italy begins with Fascism, first because Americans began to view Italy more critically, and secondly because Mussolini was responsible for the exile of intellectuals who became teachers in America, notably, Gaetano Salvemini. After World War II many Americans who had served in Italy retained an interest in that country. Among the American scholars who have written on modern Italy are Kent Greenfield, first president of the American section of the Istituto per la storia del Risorgimento, A. William Salomone, and Charles Delzell. Elisa A. Carrillo

POLAND

See also: 7:864, 885, 938, 940, 945

7:1033. Golembewskii, Ia. POL'SKAIA LITERATURA, VYSHEDSHAIA K SOROKALETIU KPP [Polish publications on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Polish Communist party]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4):185-188. An extensive bibliography of works published on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Polish Communist party. The author lists publications of source material and documents, diaries and memoirs of party veterans -- such as the 2 volumes of selected speeches and letters by Adolf Warski, one of the founders and leaders of the Communist party of Poland -- and other works. Numerous articles dealing with the history of the local party organizations were published in *Nowy Przegląd* under the auspices of the Institute for the History of the Party attached to the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party. The views of certain publications, such as the one by J. Hatis, are criticized for their views. The periodicals *Z Pola Walki* and *Nowe Drogi* published contributions concerning the same topic. G. Liersch (t)

7:1034. Halecki, Oscar. THE PROBLEM OF FEDERALISM IN THE HISTORY OF EAST CENTRAL EUROPE. *Polish Review* 1960 5(3):5-19. A comparative survey of the Union of Kalmar, the Jagellonian Union and the Austrian and Austro-Hungarian Empires, originally presented before the International Commission on Slavic Studies at the International Congress of Historical Sciences in Stockholm in 1960. Principal emphasis is placed on the nature of the Jagellonian Union and on the difficulties faced in attempts at a federative reorganization of the Habsburg lands. E. Kusielewicz

7:1035. Markowski, Stanislaw. ZIEMIE ZACHODNIE W ORGANIZMIE GOSPODARCZYM POLSKI [The western territories in the framework of Polish economy]. *Ekonomista* 1959 (4/5):781-806. A survey, containing statistical data from Polish and German sources, of the economy of the Polish western territories as compared to prewar German policy and also present economic aims of East Germany. The author concludes that the integration of these territories into Polish economy is an irreversible fact. J. Lewartowski

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 7:805, 807, 817, 881, 921, 966, 1097

7:1036. Andreev, M. SOVIET GOLD. *Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1960 7(4):38-43. Surveys the location and productivity of Russian gold-mining operations since gold was discovered in Russia in 1724. Russia's rise in gold output, from fourth place among the nations on the eve of World War I to second place since 1935 is attributed to government modernization of the industry and the very rich yields of newly worked deposits. W. F. Woehrlein

7:1037. Bedin, V.V., and V.M. Melamedova. DOKUMENTAL'NYE MATERIALY TSIAL PO ISTORII FINLIANDII [Documents on the history of Finland in the Leningrad Central State Historical Archives]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (4): 98-204. The documents in the Leningrad Central State Historical Archives pertaining to Finland cover mainly the period from 1809 to the October Revolution, when Finland was a part of the Russian Empire. Only a few documents belong to an earlier period. The bulk of the material consists of documents from the State Secretariat for the Affairs of the Finnish Grand Duchy and from the cabinet council. The documents are not numerous, since the greater part of the material is kept in the Finnish State Archives. Erna Wollert (t)

7:1038. Belov, G.A. TYSIACHA LET FRANKO-RUSSIKH OTNOSHENII (VYSTAVKA ARKHIVNYKH DOKUMENTOV V PARIZHE) [One thousand years of French-Russian relations (an exhibition of archival documents in Paris)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5): 173-178. Describes this exhibition, which showed 600 objects; documents, pictures, engravings, books, medals etc., from French and Russian museums and archives, both countries being evenly represented. G. Liersch (t)

7:1039. Charachidze, G. WHAT IS GEORGIA? Problems of the Peoples of the USSR 1959 (4): 27-29. Traces the history of the Georgian people from the early days of their settlement in Transcaucasia before the beginning of the Christian era, touches on their rich cultural heritage, the natural wealth of their country and their courageous national character. The author considers the geographical, agricultural and economic features of the region. Barbara Waldstein

7:1040. Churchward, L.G. CONTEMPORARY SOVIET THEORY OF THE SOVIET STATE. *Soviet Studies* 1960/61 2(4): 404-419. As background for an analysis of recent Soviet thinking on the theory of the Soviet state, notes the earlier views of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and especially the formulations made by Stalin between 1933 and 1939. W. F. Woehrlin

7:1041. Clarkson, Jess (Brooklyn College). RUSSIA -- AN ESSAY AT PERSPECTIVE. *Russian Review* 1961 20(2): 103-109. This broadly interpretive essay emphasizes the basic cultural and historical relationships between Russia and Western Europe. The author finds the chief divergence of Russian history from that of the West in the development of Russian autocracy and serfdom in the sixteenth century. From the cultural point of view, "Asiatic" and "Eastern" influences were minor and ephemeral. "It may indeed be said," he concludes, "that Russia had two faces, but they cannot well be characterized as 'European' and 'Asiatic.'" Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

7:1042. Demidov, V.V., and S.I. Murashov. VVODNAIA LEKTSIYA K KURSU "ISTORIYA KPSS" [Introductory lecture to the course "History of the CPSU"]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4): 166-178. Printed version of the introductory version to a course on the history of the CPSU, dealing with 1) the object and method of the history of the CPSU as a scientific discipline, 2) research sources and 3) the importance of research in this field. G. Liersch (t)

7:1043. Ivnikskaia, T.V. OB ISPOL'ZOVANII MATERIALA ALOV SOVETSKOI PRESSY V DOKUMENTAL'NYKH PUBLIKATSIIAKH [Concerning the use of Soviet press materials in documentary publications]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (3): 162-171. The press constitutes an important, and often the only source material for early Soviet history. The author describes the efforts that were made to prepare the press material for the years 1905-1957 for utilization by historians. She demands that in utilizing this material, the strict rules of archaeology be applied. G. Liersch (t)

7:1044. Krastyn', Ia. P. (Riga). K VOPROSU OB AGRARNOI POLITIKE KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII LATVII [Concerning the question of the agrarian policy of the Lithuanian Communist party]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4): 73-87. The organization meeting of the Lithuanian Social Democratic party -- assembled in Riga on 7 June 1904 -- showed little interest in agrarian problems, as the agrarian situation in Lithuania was held to be entirely different from the one in Russia. The demand for the expropriation of the large estates was not included in the program of the fourth party assembly until 1914. The active agrarian policy of the Lithuanian Communist party in 1917-19, was interrupted by the bourgeois counterrevolution,

but was continued after the union of Lithuania with the Soviet Union. The land reform was carried out, but the peasants have since given preference to collective management.

G. Liersch (t)

7:1045. Meister, J. SOVIET SEAPOWER. *Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1960 7(1): 36-44. Evaluates different classes of tsarist and Soviet ships from the early 1870's to the present. In 1917 Russia possessed the nucleus of a modern fleet, but most of the existing warships were destroyed in the Revolution and Civil War. The Soviet Union followed a purely defensive policy in the 1920's, and none of the many shipbuilding programs published ever materialized. In the 1930's, Russia developed an offensive naval doctrine and had the intention of building a fully balanced navy. These plans were interrupted by World War II, in which the Soviet navy played an insignificant part. Post-war ship construction has ignored large warships and, after Stalin's death, even a number of cruisers were prematurely scrapped. W. F. Woehrlin

7:1046. Sary, Paul (Editor, Chveni drosha, Paris). TRENDS IN GEORGIAN LITERATURE. *Caucasian Review* 1959 (9): 81-90. Trends and characteristics of Georgian literature are traced and discussed from the 1800's to the present. "Its main preoccupation has ever been with the past, present and future of Georgia." National freedom, personal courage, and patriotism are constant themes in the literature of Georgia. Based mostly on Soviet published works. A. Birkos

7:1047. Wittram, Reinhard (Göttingen Univ.). DAS RUSSISCHE IMPERIUM UND SEIN GESTALTWANDEL [The Russian imperium and the changes in its form]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1959 187(3): 568-593. An examination of Russian state machinery from the creation of the title "All-Russian Emperor" in 1721 to the revolution in 1917. Using the term "imperium" in a strict, historical sense of a state headed by an emperor and controlling dependent or subject territories, the author raises the question whether the long series of Russian projects of expansion constitutes a natural historical "tradition." He concludes that the immediate circumstances played such decisive roles in each specific case of expansionist policy and that the formulation of policy was so erratic that a diplomatic tradition would have to be very loosely and vaguely defined to include all of the expansionist projects, although some cases may have been handled in a certain way for the sake of "tradition." G. H. Davis

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 7:1012, 1085

7:1048. Åberg, Alf. FÖRSVARET AV GOTLAND [The defense of Gotland]. *Svensk Tidskrift* 1961 48(7): 293-298. Reviews the defense of the island of Gotland from the earliest period onwards, especially the use of farmer militia. General military conscription was introduced in 1811, but not integrated with conscription on the Swedish mainland until 1892, due to the peculiar military significance of the island.

Roberta G. Selleck

7:1049. Boëthius, B. (Stockholm). SWEDISH IRON AND STEEL, 1600-1955. *Scandinavian Economic History Review* 1958 6(2): 143-175. Synopsis of an ambitious project undertaken by the Swedish steel concern Fagersta to write the history, Fagerstabrukens Historia, of its several constituent works, all but one of which have been in operation since the 17th century. The study was entrusted to three historians, K. G. Hildebrand (17th and 18th centuries), A. Attman (1800-1914) and E. F. Söderlund (1914 through 1955). It deals with the technical and financial developments in the industry especially the way challenges created by new demands and foreign competition have been met and surmounted. Although Sweden no longer ranks as one of the leading iron and steel producing countries its production has continued to rise and its high quality has been maintained. R. E. Wilson

See also: 7:1599

SPAIN

See also: 7:822, 901, 1015, 1081

7:1050. Arranz Cesteros, Juan Benito. LA EXPORTACION TEXTIL ALGODONERA ESPAÑOLA [Spanish export of cotton textiles]. *Estudios Geográficos* (Spain) 1959 20(74): 277-284. Summary of an article published in *Información Comercial Española*, No. 307 (1959), pp. 107-128. An analysis is made of statistical data from 1882 to the present.

S. Ll. (IHE 34980)

7:1051. Bajón Pérez, Fernando. CIEN AÑOS DE INFORMACION DEMOGRAFICA ESPAÑOLA [A hundred years of Spanish demographical information]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* (Spain) 1959 17(68): 660-662. A summary account of Spain's demographical evolution based on the census data of 1860, 1910, 1950 and 1955.

E. G. (IHE 34975)

7:1052. Bastero Archanco, Joaquín. EL FUTURO CODIGO PENAL ESPAÑOL [The future Spanish penal code]. *Universidad* (Spain) 1959 36(1/2): 37-64. Suggestions for a new penal code, in keeping with present-day needs, preceded by a historical account of the successive codes from the first in 1822, to the one still in force, dated 1944.

J. N. (IHE 34982)

7:1053. Gil Farrés, Octavio. LA EVOLUCION DE LA MONEDA BARCELONESA DURANTE LOS TIEMPOS MODERNOS [The evolution of currency in Barcelona in modern times]. *Nvmsima* (Spain) 1958 8(30): 53-68. General introduction to Catalan currency from the 15th to 19th century, with sections devoted to Ferdinand the Catholic and Charles I.

J. Ll. (IHE 34626)

7:1054. Iribarren, José María. SENTIDO Y ORIGEN DE LA VOZ "REQUETE" [The meaning and origin of the word "Requeté"]. *Príncipe de Viana* (Colombia) 1959 20(76/77): 241-247. The word "requeté" was applied in the first Carlist War (1833-1839) to the Third Battalion of Navarre, and in the second Carlist War to the battalions of youths who guarded Prince Jaime de Borbón, son of the pretender, Charles VII. It was used at the beginning of the 20th century in Catalonia to designate the junior militia who opposed Lerroux's "jóvenes bárbaros." The word means "a person with torn trousers," and refers to the shabby dress of the Carlist troops.

J. Mr. (IHE 34974)

7:1055. Maravall, José Antonio. LA VISION HISTORICA DE ESPAÑA EN SANCHEZ ALBORNOZ [The historical vision of Spain in Sánchez Albornoz]. *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos* (Spain) 1960 41(123): 261-276. A eulogistic commentary on Sánchez Albornoz, España, un enigma histórico (Buenos Aires, 1956), which tries to "sketch its outline," underlining its fundamental ideas and its interest "not only for historians, but also for politicians and sociologists." Maravall shows how Spain's historical development is expounded from an anthropological viewpoint; the "hombre español," the Spaniard, is seen as an archetype discernible in the Roman era, who continued to be influenced by the various events of history. Special reference is made to the Middle Ages as the turning point in the Spaniard's development.

E. Rz. (IHE 34097)

7:1056. Martínez Cachero, José M. CIEN FICHAS SOBRE . . . ASTURIAS [One hundred titles on . . . Asturias]. *El Libro Español* (Spain) 1959 2(23): 703-712. A selection of works (19th and 20th centuries) dealing with all aspects of Asturian life, grouped under subject matter; economy, art, philology, law, geography, institutions, press, etc.

M. Ll. (IHE 34292)

7:1057. Quirós, Francisco. LOS TRABAJADORES ESPAÑOLES EN GIBRALTAR [Spanish workers in Gibraltar]. *Estudios Geográficos* (Spain) 1959 [1960] 20(75): 288-291. A summary of Sánchez Alberola's article "Trabajadores españoles en Gibraltar," *Revista Sindical de Estadística*, No. 54 (1959), pp. 56-61. Antecedents from the 19th century on and an analysis of statistical data of the 20th century (especially 1958) are given.

S. Ll. (IHE 34978)

7:1058. Stuermer, Heinrich. JAKOBSLAND O EL PAPEL DE ESPAÑA EN LA INTEGRACION DE LA HISTORIOGRAFIA EUROPEA [Jakobsland, or Spain's role in the integration of European historiography]. *Punta Europa* (Spain) 1960

5(51): 109-126. Referring to Toynbee's *A Study of History* and Richard Kempe's *Jakobsland. Wanderungen durch die spanische Geschichte* (Munich, 1958), shows that the history of Spain must be studied not as a world apart, but as an indispensable element in the understanding of the history of Europe.

R. O. (IHE 34094)

7:1059. Unsigned. NOTAS DEMOGRAFICAS. EL DESBORDAMIENTO DE LA POBLACION URBANA [Demographical notes. The overflow of urban population]. *Revista Internacional de Sociología* (Spain) 1960 18(69): 144-145. A note on the evolution of nuclei of population with more than 50,000 inhabitants, based on data from the Instituto Nacional de Estadística (1900-1950). The author compares urban growth in Spain and France.

E. G. (IHE 35098)

Latin America

See also: 7:810, 813, 873

7:1060. Aguirre Beltrán, Gonzalo. INFLUENCIAS AFRICANAS EN EL DESARROLLO DE LAS CULTURAS REGIONALES DEL NUEVO MUNDO [African influences on the development of regional cultures in the New World]. *Revista Geográfica* (Brazil) 1959 24(50): 43-52. An essay which indicates present-day reminders of African cultures in the customs, food, language, literature, religion, etc., of Spanish America. The author analyzes the growth of Negro culture in the New World during the colonial era, particularly in the tropical region of Mexico, suggesting that the plantation system was largely responsible for this growth.

R. C. (IHE 35412)

7:1061. Beneyto, Juan. LAS ESTRUCTURAS SOCIALES DE LA POLITICA INDIANA [The social structures of Indian politics]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* (Spain) 1959 [1960] 65(105): 261-275. Examination of pre-Colombian society and of the twofold acculturation involved in colonization. The author shows the setting up of a structure by the state (by superimposing a medieval structure on the Indian way of life) and the assisting institutions. A short analysis is made of the demographical, economic and social evolution of Spanish America from the 16th to 19th century.

E. G. (IHE 35495)

7:1062. Burrus, Ernest J. (Rome). HISPANIC AMERICANA IN THE MANUSCRIPTS OF BOLOGNA, ITALY. *Manuscripta* 1959 3(3): 131-147. Catalogues the more pertinent Bologna manuscripts concerning Latin America, with a brief summary of their content, establishing authorship whenever possible. The Biblioteca Comunale dell'Archiginnasio and the Biblioteca Universitaria are noted as the two centers containing most of the Hispanic-Americana material. Numerous references are made to documents already catalogued (with sources).

Barbara Waldstein

7:1063. Castellero R., Ernesto. SUCESOS Y COSAS DE ANTANO [Events and happenings of yore]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1960 2(50): 84-87. A miscellany of notes on Indian history, particularly in Panama.

G. C. C. (IHE 35320)

7:1064. Friede, Juan. LOS INDIOS Y LA HISTORIA [The Indians and history]. *América Indígena* (Mexico) 1960 20(1): 63-66. An essay showing the influence of Indian culture on the historical development of Spanish America, a factor ignored by some historians, who consider this area only from the Age of Discovery.

B. T. (IHE 35312)

7:1065. Gache, Paul. L'AMERIQUE LATINE BLANCHE: ARGENTINE-CHILI-URUGUAY [White Latin America: Argentina - Chile - Uruguay]. *Revue de Défense Nationale* 1960 16(1): 117-134. A discussion of European influence in Latin America with numerous brief references to historical developments.

H. E. Reed

7:1066. Pastor y Fernández de Checa, M. ESCLAVOS Y NEGREROS [Slaves and slave-traders]. *Revista General de Marina* (Spain) 1958 155: 171-181. Historical summary of the treatment of Negroes in America between the 16th and 19th century. Some information is taken from Bouet Villamez's *Comercio y trata de los negros* (1848).

N. C. (IHE 35420)

7:1067. Seco Caro, Carlos. DERECHO CANONICO PARTICULAR REFERENTE AL MATRIMONIO EN INDIAS

The part of canon law referring to matrimony in the Indies]. *Anuario de Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1958 15:1-112.
 A study of the problem of the application of the relevant ecclesiastical and divinely revealed laws to matrimony in the Indies, and of the consequences of this contact. Based on unpublished documents from the Archivo de Indias in Seville and on published works. C. Ba. (IHE 35428)

7:1068. Tincker, Edward Larocque. LOS JINETES DE AMERICA [The horsemen of America]. *El Farol* (Venezuela) 1959 21(184):16-21. Cultural-historical information on the types of horsemen in the New World, stressing the similarities in the life and culture of cowboys, charros, llaneros, huasos and gauchos. Illustrated. G. C. C. (IHE 35424)

7:1069. Tischendorf, Alfred. THE ASSASSINATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVES IN LATIN AMERICA. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1961 60(1):80-88. Surveys the history of the twenty-eight assassinations in Latin America and analyzes the causes, which were often a combination of political opposition and personal animosity or personal revenge alone. Occasionally religion has been a motive. The development of security provisions is traced and found to be of relatively recent origin. The author concludes that there is a prevalence of assassination when countries "lacked political maturity or were going through periods of social or economic stress," and that the "personal nature of Latin-American politics indicates that plots against the lives of presidents will be made." C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:1070. Toner, Raymond J. (Captain, USN). WE ARE ALL AMERICANS. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1960 86(1):23-37. Stresses the need for closer understanding of the twenty independent republics of Latin America by the United States in view of the threat of Communist infiltration. The author sketches the political-historical, economic and military background of Latin America as compared with North America, discusses similarities and differences, as well as some of the major misconceptions. Barbara Waldstein

CENTRAL AMERICA

7:1071. Cedeño Cenci, Diógenes F. EL IDIOMA NACIONAL Y LAS CAUSAS DE SU DEGENERACION EN LA PROVINCIA DE BOCAS DEL TORO [The national idiom and the reasons for its degeneration in the province of Bocas del Toro]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1960 5(54):92-128. A linguistic essay with demographical data, which also contains information on the history of this area of Panama from the 16th century to the present. Based on published works. E. Rz. (IHE 35413)

7:1072. La Rosa, Diógenes de. PANAMA, PROBLEMA AMERICANO [Panama, an American problem]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1960 5(55):24-43. Reprint of an article published in *Política* (Caracas) which traces various historical events up to the present and considers, among other things, how Panama's special geographical position has affected its history ever since its discovery. B. T. (IHE 35321)

7:1073. Smith, Robert S. (Duke Univ.). INDIGO PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN GUATEMALA. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1959 39(2):181-211. Describes the indigo trade which dominated economic and political life of Central America for nearly three centuries. Spain introduced Negro slaves to prevent exploitation of Indian labor in this industry. Monoproduction created special problems, and the colony's relations with the mother country were often complicated by Spain's policies on taxes on production and export, monopolistic marketing practices and the officially-sponsored mercantile credit and growers' organization. Eventually the excessive tax burden on indigo production, together with increased competition from other parts of Spanish-America, led to dissension in the indigo-producing provinces and it became one of the principal causes of the Central American Independence movement. Following independence, indigo production declined and coffee became the major export crop, but the evils of monoproduction with its dependence on cyclical price fluctuations continue to plague Central America. Statistics. Based on documentary sources and some published works. R. E. Wilson

7:1074. Unsigned. CARRERA O CURSO DE LA VIDA: CURRICULUM VITAE DE JUAN ANTONIO SUSTO [The course

or direction of life: curriculum vitae of Juan Antonio Susto]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1960 5(55):8-17. Notes on the life and production, grouped by subject matter -- much of which is interesting historically -- of this Panamanian (born in 1896). B. T. (IHE 35403)

MEXICO

See also: 7:906

7:1075. Brand, Donald D. (Univ. of Texas). THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE RANGE CATTLE INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN MEXICO. *Agricultural History* 1961 35(3):132-139. The range cattle industry in northern Mexico began with the settlement of the region by Spanish ranchers moving out of the central Mexican region after the middle of the 16th century. Great herds of Spanish cattle were established by ranchers and missions as far north as California, New Mexico and Texas. Revolutions and Indian raids caused temporary setbacks, but herds of tens of thousands of cattle were often found from the 16th to the 20th century. New ranching methods have been introduced into the northern Mexican states in the 20th century. W. D. Rasmussen

7:1076. Lemoine Villicaña, Ernesto. EVOLUCION DEMOGRAFICA DE LA BAJA CALIFORNIA [Demographical evolution of Lower California]. *Historia Mexicana* 1959 9(34):249-268. A study of the population of this Mexican region from the arrival of the Spanish in the 16th century to the present. Based on published works. R. C. (IHE 35436)

7:1077. Patterson, Jerry E. MANUSCRITOS MEXICANOS EN LA BIBLIOTECA DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE YALE [Mexican manuscripts in the library of Yale University]. *Historia Mexicana* 1960 9(35):448-479. A list, preceded by a short explanatory note, of 389 manuscripts in chronological order (1710-1907), some 250 of which refer to the colonial era. Onomastic and place indexes. D. B. (IHE 35336)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 7:851, 870, 907, 910, 912, 925

7:1078. Albanell, Nora (Pan American Union). BIBLIOGRAFIA DE VAZ FERREIRA [Bibliography of Vaz Ferreira]. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* (USA) 1958 8(3):245-255. Complementary to the article on Carlos Vaz Ferreira [see abstract 7:1079]. The listing of 116 items is prefaced by an explanatory note on classification and method used. The items are divided into three parts: "Works of Vaz Ferreira"; "Critical Studies of Vaz Ferreira"; and "Bibliographies of Vaz Ferreira." Following the items is a volume-by-volume listing of the nineteen-volume *Obras*, a collection of his works which was published after the work on the bibliography was completed. Frances M. Phillips

7:1079. Ardao, Arturo (Universidad de la República, Montevideo). CARLOS VAZ FERREIRA. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* (USA) 1958 8(3):226-244. An account and analysis of the work of the philosopher and educator, Vaz Ferreira (1872-1958). His philosophical contributions were largely made before 1910. As a teacher of philosophy, he deplored dogmatism which insisted upon confining philosophical thought and instruction in one of three narrow compartments -- spiritualism, materialism, or positivism. After 1910 Vaz Ferreira's major literary contributions were on pedagogy and social problems. For him education was "an equation of philosophy." His debt to William James is emphasized. It is early to estimate with sufficient perspective his influence abroad, or even in Uruguay itself, but in 1952, when he was eighty years of age, his country gave him extraordinary tribute. Frances M. Phillips
 See also: 7:1078.

7:1080. Leal, Ildefonso. LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CARACAS EN EL ARCHIVO DE INDIAS [The University of Caracas in the Indies Archive]. *Universidad Central* (Venezuela) 1960 (104):4-5. An account of various apparently unpublished documents in these archives which refer to the university in the 18th and 19th centuries. They deal mainly with the history of medicine (18th century), professorial chairs, the teaching of Spanish and biographical data on the professors. D. B. (IHE 35655)

7:1081. Noé, Julio. ORTEGA Y LA ARGENTINA [Ortega and Argentina]. Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires 1957 2(2):167-177. An account, from a personal point of view, of Ortega's relations with Argentina, with special reference to his three stays there (1916, 1928, 1939-42). R. G. C. (IHE 35122)

7:1082. Sivoli, Alberto G. RESUMEN O INDICE DE CAPITULOS DE LAS EMISIONES MONETARIAS VENEZOLANAS [Summary or index of issues of currency in Venezuela]. Nymisma (Spain) 1958 8(31):55-58. A list of the currency issues made during the colonial era (1498-1809), the war of independence (1810-1818), the Colombian republic (1819-1829), the Venezuelan republic (1830-1862) and the United States of Venezuela (1863-1953). J. Ll. (IHE 35408)

7:1083. Unsigned. UN INFORME DEL DOCTOR EVARISTO GARCIA [A report of Dr. Evaristo Garcia]. Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Colombia) 1960 28(116):273-280. Lists the foreigners whose initiative has in one way or another contributed to the progress of Colombia. The period covered is 1535-1917. D. B. (IHE 35323)

7:1084. Unsigned. PRESENCIA DE LA MUERTE. EDUARDO RÖHL ARRIENS (1891-1959) [The presence of death. Eduardo Röhl Arriens (1891-1959)]. Biblioteca Nacional. Boletín (Venezuela) 1959 (6):24-25, and 28. Information on the various activities of this Venezuelan geographer and scientist and on his many works, some of which are historical, published between 1934 and 1956. R. C. (IHE 35389)

7:1085. Wassén, S. Henry (Ethnological Institute, Göteborg). COLOMBIA Y SUECIA [Colombia and Sweden]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1960 47(549-551):628-634. Discusses the book Colombia y Suecia, relaciones culturales by Gabriel Giraldo Jaramillo. D. Bushnell

WEST INDIES

7:1086. Aguilar León, Luis. HACIA LA SUPERACION DEL ESQUEMA HISTORICO DE CUBA [Toward understanding the pattern of history in Cuba]. Nueva Revista Cubana 1959 1(2):23-35. Notes for a methodological and interpretative pattern of Cuban history. Using the commonly accepted periodization of Cuban history (1514-1762, the age of the trading post; 1762-1868, the colonial era; 1868-1898, the age of emancipation; from 1898 on, the national era), the author attempts a reevaluation of the colonial era and stresses its significance for the history of Cuba as a whole. G. C. C. (IHE 35318)

7:1087. Aranda Soto, S. PUERTO RICO Y ESPAÑA [Puerto Rico and Spain]. Prensa (Spain) 1959 (12):18-19. A history of Puerto Rico from its discovery to the end of the last century. C. Ba. (IHE 35322)

7:1088. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS PERTENECIENTES AL MUSEO NACIONAL EN DEPOSITO EN EL ARCHIVO NACIONAL [Documents belonging to the National Museum deposited in the National Archives]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1958 57:12-27. List of some 225 documents (1796-1904) on various matters relating to Cuba. D. B. (IHE 35590)

Middle East

7:1089. Issawi, Charles (Columbia Univ.). EGYPT SINCE 1800: A STUDY IN LOP-SIDED DEVELOPMENT. Journal of Economic History 1961 21(1):1-25. An interpretation of Egypt's economic development since 1800. Unlike the historical experience of other underdeveloped countries, which tended to move "from a subsistence economy to an export-oriented economy and thence on to . . . a complex economy," Egypt experienced a "lop-sided" development. Through a program of "forced industrialization," Mehemet Ali, who ruled from 1805 to 1848, attempted to direct economic development from a subsistence stage directly to a "complex economy." His program resulted in failure largely because of Egypt's lack of political independence from foreign control. Egypt's economic development next moved toward an "export-oriented" phase. Irrigation, transportation, communication and banking facilities improved, and by 1914 considerable success was seen in the

export sector. Since then, however, the situation has stagnated. Although extensive efforts toward industrialization and diversification have been made, per capita income remains about the same today, largely because "prospects for increasing exports are poor, while import needs are due to rise." Extra-economic possibilities, however, such as the distillation of sea water, large-scale assistance from the Soviet Union and the United States, and political leadership in the Arab world, present some hopeful signs for the future. E. Feldman

Pacific Area

See also: 7:863, 876, 1112

7:1090. Duncan, R. (Univ. of New England). THE AUSTRALIAN BEEF EXPORT TRADE AND THE ORIGINS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MEAT BOARD. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1959 5(2):191-201. Originally, Australian frozen beef was inferior to chilled beef in the British market and its demand was irregular. Badly raised cattle, deficiencies in shipment, and ill-organization in the industry caused the inferiority of frozen beef. To gain a better position in the British market, Australia needed a board to control and co-ordinate the industry. Despite the opposition of private industry and internal antagonism between pastoralists, export companies, and other groups in the industry, Australia imposed a meat board over the industry to regulate the flow of meat to foreign markets and advise on the domestic problems of the industry. G. D. Bearce

7:1091. Legarda y Fernandez, Benito (Central Bank of the Philippines). AN INDISPENSABLE SOURCE BOOK. Philippine Studies 1960 8(2):427-438. A review article on A. V. H. Hartendorp's History of Industry and Trade of the Philippines (Manila: American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, 1958), a revised and expanded edition of the author's Short History of Industry and Trade of the Philippines, with a recommendation to students of recent Philippine history. The author's style is praised, but his work is criticized for certain weaknesses; namely, that it lacks an index and bibliography; that some chapters are "inadequate" and that it is not in all respects accurate or objective. On the subject of nationalism, the reviewer contends that the author has lost touch with the people of the Philippines. In a rejoinder (pp. 439-446), A. V. H. Hartendorp, (Editor, American Chamber of Commerce Journal), takes exception to the latter statement, and he emphasizes that he is alarmed by recent developments in the Philippines which point toward extreme nationalism. W. B. Hobbs

7:1092. Mellor, Norman. HAWAII: THE FIFTIETH STATE. Parliamentary Affairs 1960 13(4):489-508. Describes the geographical and historical background of Hawaii, with particular reference to the development of government. The author comments on the drive for U.S. statehood and on the extreme form of administrative centralization which has long characterized government in Hawaii, as well as on the legislature and the judicial structure of the new state. Barbara Waldstein

7:1093. Rosenberg, W. (Canterbury Univ.). CAPITAL IMPORTS AND GROWTH - THE CASE OF NEW ZEALAND - FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN NEW ZEALAND, 1840-1958. Economic Journal 1961 71(281):94-113. An analysis of New Zealand as a case history to test the view "that the importance of capital exports in giving rise to growth in the past has tended to be much exaggerated." The author divides foreign investment in New Zealand into four periods: 1) 1840-1887, when real capital from abroad was imported, and the basis of the foreign debt was built up; 2) 1887-1934, when the debt was increased because of borrowing to pay for interest; 3) 1936-49, a period of debt reduction, and 4) 1950-58, when there was a repetition of borrowing to pay interest. Thus, in the years 1840-86 New Zealand was an immature-debtor, and the stage of mature-debtor, when a favorable balance of trade is achieved, was never reached, because interest on past borrowings regularly exceeded earnings from export surpluses. The author concludes that foreign investment in New Zealand, 1887-1950, "positively harmed development," because the burden of interest necessitated the creation of "an artificially large export surplus." Includes statistical tables. W. D. McIntyre.

United States of America

the better lands pushed the livestock industry into more primitive areas, until the entire state was occupied around 1880.

W. D. Rasmussen

See also: 7:823, 824, 908, 926, 1018, 1068, 1070, 1092

7:1094. Anderson, R. Wayne. USS KEARSARGE -- FIFTY-SIX YEARS AND THREE CAREERS. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(1):102-105. Describes the career of USS "Kearsarge" -- as battleship, training ship and crane ship -- during fifty-six years of service in the U.S. Navy. Barbara Waldstein

7:1095. Appel, John J. (Essex Community College, Md.). HANSEN'S THIRD GENERATION "LAW" AND THE ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Jewish Social Studies 1961 23(1):3-20. Evaluates Marcus L. Hansen's thesis that interest in cultivating the national histories of immigrant groups arises only with the third generation. Concludes, from an analysis of the early interest in Jewish historiography and of the founding of the American Jewish Historical Society, that the motive in this case was a defensive reaction to attacks upon the Jews by "older Americans." Those interested were not exclusively of the third generation. Investigation of the organization of other national historical associations bears out the conclusion that Hansen was wrong in using renewed interest in the national history as an example of his "Law" of third generation revival of "ethnic consciousness."

A. B. Rollins

7:1096. Bennett, Frank C. (Anniston Manufacturing Co.). THE OLD MILL: THE ANNISTON MANUFACTURING CO., 1880-1959. Cotton History Review 1960 1(1):13-18. Provides some information on the background of a cotton textile company which is still operating today. Undocumented.

L. P. Galambos

7:1097. Brickmann, William W. SOME HISTORICAL NOTES ON RUSSIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS IN CULTURE AND EDUCATION. History of Education Journal 1959 10 (1-4):100-102. Briefly notes Russian-American contacts in the field of culture and education from the 19th century to the present. Mention is made of American interest in Russian life, technology, literature and music as well as Russian interest in American educational and cultural contributions. L. Gara

7:1098. Browder, Earl. SOCIALISM IN AMERICA. Anthony's Papers 1960 9:88-104. An attempt to explain why Marxism did not gain wide acceptance in the United States, in which the author maintains that Americans did not defeat Marxist ideology so much as refute the dogma of pauperization. He suggests that Marx's chief error was to regard England as the classic capitalist norm at the very moment when the United States was in the process of becoming it. In 1865 Marx discovered, on the basis of the working of the English Ten Hours Act, that a high "social wage" could lead to increased productivity through increased consumption and hence higher profits. Had he followed his own logic and also accepted the United States as the capitalist norm, the author concludes that his main body of thought would have remained in all its grandeur, purged of those dogmas which have plagued socialist ideology. . . . Only in the years 1930-34 did Marxism gain any widespread currency in the United States; then the Communist Party of America had an influence far beyond its own size, but at the same time the party became alienated from Russia. After World War II Stalin tried to call the American Communist Party orthodox and the party dwindled, while, in the author's view, the United States "in the material terms of the broadest distribution of the fruits of modern industry among people" shows that there is as yet no socialism for the masses outside of America."

W. D. McIntyre

7:1099. Burcham, L. T. (Sacramento, California). CATTLE AND RANGE FORAGE IN CALIFORNIA: 1770-1880. Agricultural History 1961 35(3):140-149. Spanish colonists from Mexico brought livestock to the state of California in 1769. The original range vegetation of California was suitable for the livestock industry, although the exact nature of the forage cover is unknown, because introduced species have largely replaced it. The Spanish mission herds were dominant until about 1833, followed by privately owned Mexican ranches to 1850. From 1850 to 1865 American speculators supplied the increased demand for beef. Droughts in the 1860's and competition for

7:1100. Butts, R. Freeman. OUR TRADITION OF STATES' RIGHTS AND EDUCATION. History of Education Journal 1959 10(1-4):29-46. Argues that from colonial times to the present the government has limited private education, that there should be strict separation of church and state in educational matters, that racial segregation in schools is a violation of the educational rights of Negroes, and that although American education is primarily a state and local responsibility the states do not possess unlimited power over the schools and they cannot legally abolish their public school systems. L. Gara

7:1101. Carleton, William G. (Univ. of Florida). THE GROWTH OF THE PRESIDENCY. Current History 1960 39(230):193-197. Reviews the growth of the American presidency during the 20th century, discusses the most important features of the institution, and comments on some of the most outstanding figures who have held office.

Barbara Waldstein

7:1102. Currie, A. W. (Univ. of Toronto). BRITISH ATTITUDES TOWARD INVESTMENT IN NORTH AMERICAN RAILROADS. Business History Review 1960 34(2):194-215. British investors bought some American railroad bonds during the 1830's and 1840's, but the economic decline of 1837, which caused some states to default interest payments, deterred investments. By 1852 the American economy had improved, but European wars interfered with the sale of securities. Then the American Civil War discouraged British investments in North America. From 1865 to 1890 British investors bought large quantities of American and Canadian railway securities, even though some investments proved unprofitable and there were few opportunities for participating in the management of North American railroads. Numerous difficulties beset American railways during the 1890's and British investments declined. Although improving economic conditions and the financing ability of J. P. Morgan restored most United States railroads to solvency after 1900, British capitalists took a greater interest in Canadian and Home rails. War conditions forced British bondholders to sell the greater part of their American railway securities by 1920. The remaining American and also Canadian Pacific bonds were sold by the end of World War II. British investors made large contributions to the economic development of North America and for the most part received good returns from their rail investments.

J. H. Krenkel

7:1103. Evans, John Whitney (Cathedral Senior High, Duluth). PERSPECTIVE AND ALTERNATIVE FROM DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA. Catholic Educational Review 1961 59(1):1-10. Bases the argument for religious education on the doctrine of Mann and others that "the human race . . . can [not] attain to happiness, or avoid misery, without religious principle and religious affections," accuses Jefferson and Franklin of contributing to increasing secularization of American education, and believes that a "meeting of heads and hearts" must develop a viable road to religious instruction, this being currently brought to fore "by perspectives now converging to a focus in Dade County, Florida." K. V. Lottich

7:1104. Fugate, Francis L. (Texas Western College). ORIGINS OF THE RANGE CATTLE ERA IN SOUTH TEXAS. Agricultural History 1961 35(3):155-158. Settlers from the United States and Europe came to Texas, then part of Mexico, in the 1820's. Beyond the coastal and forested areas lay the unfamiliar Great Plains, a barrier to further settlement until the Texans learned cattle handling techniques after 1840. The livestock industry spread westward and northward from there after the Civil War. W. D. Rasmussen

7:1105. Ghosh, Sunil Kanti (High Court of Orissa, Cuttack). TREATY MAKING POWERS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE U.S.A. UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. India Quarterly 1959 15(2):151-164. Article VI of the U.S. Constitution vests the treaty-making power solely in the federal government, but because that power has been delegated to a branch of the government in a representative capacity there are limits to that power. No treaty can destroy or alter the Constitution or

permit the exercise of powers otherwise denied in the Constitution. Because treaties were made equal to laws, they can supersede laws of the U.S. but in turn can be superseded by later laws. Court decisions involving treaty-making powers are cited and the position of executive agreements is briefly indicated. Documented. N. D. Kurland

7:1106. Gorham, Joseph A. (Catholic Univ. of America). LOOKING BACK FIFTY YEARS. Catholic Educational Review 1961 59(3):145-154. Utilizing documentary materials and correspondence from the files of The Catholic Educational Review, the editor-in-chief presents on the occasion of its golden jubilee a profile of the background and journalistic activities of the Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Shields, founder, in 1911, of the Review and its editor for a decade. He sketches the problems of the depression era and the consequent loss of circulation. K. V. Lottich

7:1107. Green, Archie (Librarian, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, Univ. of Illinois). A DISCOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN COAL MINERS' SONGS. Labor History 1961 2(1):101-115. The songs of coal miners are useful to the labor historian in revealing the problems, conflicts and pressures that brought about unionization in the mining industry. A list of recorded songs is presented -- five pages in length, two columns per page. Songs are listed in alphabetical order by title, followed by the singers' names. The list was compiled from phonograph records, tapes, printed information and personal correspondence. Included are records recorded or released in England, Canada and Australia as well as those produced in the United States. Excluded are private records not distributed and discs deposited in the Library of Congress after July 1940. J. H. Krenkel

7:1108. Hargreaves, Reginald (Major). "SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES" -- A TRIBUTE. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(2):63-69. Describes the financial position of naval officers during the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as some of the difficulties facing their wives. The author recounts several anecdotes describing the exploits of women who were often brought aboard ship during the same period. He concludes with a brief account of present-day "matrimonial conditions" for naval officers and their wives. Barbara Waldstein

7:1109. Henlein, Paul C. (East Tennessee State College). EARLY CATTLE RANGES OF THE OHIO VALLEY. Agricultural History 1961 35(3):150-154. The Ohio Valley contained four large grassland ranges at the time of settlement. Livestock was grazed on these ranges before farmers ventured to plant corn there. As corn growing was introduced to the area of the eastern Ohio Valley ranges, competition of cattle on the western ranges, together with railroad building, improved drainage, and increased demand for farm land, caused the spread of corn land to include the former cattle ranges themselves. The northern ranges developed into the Corn Belt, which reached Illinois by the 1850's. W. D. Rasmussen

7:1110. Hesselstine, William Best (Univ. of Wisconsin). FOUR AMERICAN TRADITIONS. Journal of Southern History 1961 27(1):3-32. The 1960 presidential address of the Southern Historical Association interprets American history as having been unified by the convergence of four traditions, all with English origins. In terms of their exponents, the traditions are those of trustees (Calvinist brothers'-keepers), squires (patrons and planters), yeomen (farmers) and artisans (mechanics). The history of the country has developed until Americans now are all yeomen, squires, artisans and trustees. S. E. Humphreys

7:1111. Hurst, Willard (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE LAW IN UNITED STATES HISTORY. Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1960 104(5):518-526. An appeal for a broader and more systematic study of legal history in order to benefit from "the intellectual challenge which the phenomena of legal order present." Such studies can inform us about the formal and informal processes of social regulation, about social structure and process and the shifts in these which have occurred in history, and about the impact of social inertia and drift. Law offers peculiarly important evidence of the values of a society and can help understanding of the operation of generalized values in the formulation of social policy and the distribution of power and resources. These "positive prescriptions" are prefaced by a critical appraisal of legal history as a field of scholarship in the U.S. N. D. Kurland

7:1112. Morison, Samuel Eliot. AMERICAN STRATEGY IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1961 62(1):5-56. A review of the strategy of the United States in the Pacific Ocean area from 1792 to the present time. Strategy is defined by the author as "the art and science of employing all of a nation's resources to accomplish objectives defined by national policy." The summary is divided into six parts, relating to such topics as early trading strategy, acquisition of territories, efforts to maintain peace in the Pacific, the war with Japan, and the significance of the rise of China as the major power across the ocean. An extended review of the strategy during World War II is included. C. C. Gorchels

7:1113. Myers, Kenneth H. (Northwestern Univ.). ABC AND SRDS: THE EVOLUTION OF TWO SPECIALIZED ADVERTISING SERVICES. Business History Review 1960 34(3):302-326. In its rapid growth the advertising industry has been remarkably responsive to opportunities and problems. Since about 1845 highly specialized middlemen developed in the industry. Due to the complexity of modern industrial society, specialized services were evolved to assist the middlemen, culminating in the organization of the Audit Bureau of Circulations (ABC), May 1914. Standard rate-card listings were agreed upon and soon advertising rates became quite consistent. After the rise and fall of several advertising media directories since 1856, two young men, Walter E. Bothof of Detroit and Alvin E. Beirnes of Toledo, established the Standard Rate and Data Service in 1919. The reasonable price of the Service, \$30 a year for 12 monthly issues, enabled virtually every advertising agency in the United States to become a subscriber. By the early 1920's "the basic needs of the advertising industry for accurate and timely media information had largely been met" by ABC and SRDS, the former supported by the co-operative efforts of the publisher's agencies and advertisers, and the latter an independent private enterprise service. J. H. Krenkel

7:1114. Pomeroy, L.K. Jr. (Lieut.-Comdr., U.S. Navy). THE NAVY AND NATIONAL POLICY. U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(4):90-97. Discusses U.S. national policy and the navy's role as an instrument of policy from the Revolutionary War to the present. The author concludes that only through the effective control of the seas can the U.S. Army and Air Force pose a deterrent to aggressive Communist action. Undocumented. A. Birkos

7:1115. Powell, Peter John. ISSIWUN: SACRED BUFFALO HAT OF THE NORTHERN CHEYENNE. Montana 1960 10(1):24-40. The history of the Sacred Buffalo Hat of the Northern Cheyenne Indians. The author describes the influence of the rites connected with the sacred object on the life and development of the tribe. He was present at the performance of the ancient rites of the unveiling of the Hat in July 1959. Barbara Waldstein

7:1116. Schlebecker, John T. (Iowa State Univ.). THE WORLD METROPOLIS AND THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE. Journal of Economic History 1960 20(2):187-208. Proposes a theory to guide further research in American agricultural history. The theory, defined as the "metropolitan hypothesis," is derived in part from the work of Johann Heinrich von Thünen (1783-1850), Der Isolierte Staat [The Isolated State], published in 1826, and suggests that agricultural activity is determined by its proximity to the metropolitan area. Climate, soil, ethnic and personal forces are, therefore, not nearly as important in determining the social and economic role of agriculture as one might suspect. The author traces the history of American agriculture and shows how its development has followed the lines set forth by this hypothesis. E. Feldman

7:1117. Schmidhauser, John R. FEDERALISM IN THE UNITED STATES: ITS ORIGIN, ITS DEVELOPMENT AND ITS PROSPECTS. Parliamentary Affairs 1960/61 14(1):39-54. Surveys the American federal system of government from the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 to the present, outlining the functions of the Senate and the Supreme Court as the institutional guardians of federalism; the evolution of federalism during the Jeffersonian era; the significance of the pre-Civil War era; the postwar years; contemporary patterns and favorable prospects for the future. Barbara Waldstein

7:1118. Severson, Robert F., Jr. (Faculty Adviser, Univ. of Illinois). THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURING FRONTIER, 1870-1940. Business History Review 1960 34(3):356-372.

There has been a gradual westward movement in manufacturing as in agriculture, slowed or reversed at times by cyclical influences. In this study the following manufacturing information from the United States Census was utilized: 1) aggregate capital value of all manufacturing establishments within each state; 2) aggregate number of manufacturing establishments within each state; 3) aggregate value of manufactured products produced within each state and 4) aggregate number of hands employed in the manufacturing sector of each state's labor force. "Comparable information was available for each of the census years from 1870 through 1940, but not before or after these dates." Manufacturers are classified as frontier, settled, equipped and established; the criterion of classification being the percentage of the total state labor force employed in manufacturing and the percentage of the total state value provided by manufacturing. In the East, where the manufacturing frontier has already passed, "the service industry is replacing it, just as manufacturing replaced agriculture, and just as agriculture replaced the earlier extractive industries." Maps and tables.

J. H. Krenkel

7:1119. Soffer, Benson (Univ. of Pittsburgh). THE ROLE OF UNION FOREMEN IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. *Labor History* 1961 2(1):62-81. The printing foreman has wielded great power in the development of the International Typographical Union (ITU). The influence of the foremen has been exercised through the ITU Book of Laws, the content of which they are largely responsible for. The author considers the relation of the foremen to four stages in ITU development: 1) extreme decentralization until the mid-1880's; 2) a period of dominance by secret societies in which foremen were prominent; 3) the development of an official policy of unilateral control over certain conditions of employment; 4) the development of a two-party system, with conservatives (Independents) supporting the foremen and the Progressives seeking improved conditions for the journeyman.

The foremen's power was in part, but not entirely responsible for these stages in the union's development. If a decision made on 2 January 1959 by the National Labor Relations Board is upheld by the Federal Courts, the ITU will be forced to abandon its unilateral policy. The decision banned the requirement that foremen become union members, as well as the priority system provided by ITU law.

J. H. Krenkel

7:1120. Soffer, Benson. A THEORY OF TRADE UNION DEVELOPMENT: THE ROLE OF THE "AUTONOMOUS" WORKMAN. *Labor History* 1960 1(2):141-163. States that "students of the American trade union movement" have widely held the view that workers in managerial or supervisory positions have not taken an important role in the organization of unions. The author believes the evidence disproves this commonly accepted idea. He cites several examples of unionization of autonomous workmen and examines the influences which autonomous workmen exerted over unions. Due to the dependence of business firms on their managerial services, autonomous workmen have been able to establish labor organizations of relative permanence and stability. It is suggested that "a series of case studies be made of the major occupational groups where autonomous workmen were well-organized in at least one or more branches of their industry" to test the author's hypotheses.

J. H. Krenkel

7:1121. Willging, Eugene P., and Herta Hatzfeld. CATHOLIC SERIALS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY IN SOUTH CAROLINA. *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia* 1961 71(1/2):40-58. A full bibliography of a complete list of South Carolina papers of this era sponsored or connected with the Roman Catholic Church, with quotations from them, and descriptions of their contents and character.

C. G. Hamilton

See also: 7:824, 917.

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

Abstracts on the Napoleonic Era and the Napoleonic Wars are classified under "General History, Napoleonic Era and Wars" unless they deal exclusively with France.

See also: 7:826, 1295

7:1122. Alvarez González, Francisco. EPOCA, VIDA Y OBRA DE ALEJANDRO VON HUMBOLDT [The age, life and work of Alexander von Humboldt]. *Revista del Núcleo del Azuay* (Ecuador) 1959 9(15):96-123. Sketch of the historical and cultural environment in which the celebrated German naturalist lived. A biographical sketch is included.

E. Rz. (IHE 35671)

7:1123. Alvarez López, Enrique. PARA UN ENSAYO SOBRE LA TRAYECTORIA CIENTIFICA DE ALEJANDRO DE HUMBOLDT [For an essay on the scientific "trajectory" of Alexander von Humboldt]. *Estudios Geográficos* (Spain) 1959 [1960] 20(76):325-371. An examination of the development of Humboldt's scientific thought as seen in his principal works.

S. Ll. (IHE 35674)

7:1124. Armitage, Angus (University College, London). A NATURALIST'S VACATION. THE LONDON LETTERS OF J. C. FABRICIUS. *Annals of Science* 1958 14(2):116-131. A report on the scientifically interesting materials in the letters written during the London visit in 1782 by the Danish naturalist J. C. Fabricius.

N. Rescher

7:1125. Ballinger, Stanley E. THE IDEA OF SOCIAL PROGRESS THROUGH EDUCATION IN THE FRENCH ENLIGHTENMENT PERIOD: HELVETIUS AND CONDORCET. *History of Education Journal* 1959 10(1-4):88-99. A discussion of the ideas of Claude A. Helvétius and Marquis de Condorcet concerning social progress through education. Helvétius believed that the human environment was an important conditioning factor on the individual and he favored universal public

education. But it was to be an education consistent with the universal laws of progress and controlled by an intellectual elite. Condorcet also believed in inevitable progress and favored universal education which would spread the ideas of the Enlightenment and reduce the inequality of men. Documented.

L. Gara

7:1126. Canavan, Francis P., S.J. (St. Peter's College, Jersey City). EDMUND BURKE'S CONCEPTION OF THE ROLE OF REASON IN POLITICS. *Journal of Politics* 1959 21(1):60-79. British and American scholars classify Burke as a utilitarian and an empiricist with a keen sense of historical development. This view is defective and flatly contrary to Burke's own expressed opinions that moral law is the framework of politics; it is not exclusively transcendent but springs from man's nature. Burke's doctrine of political reason and prudence makes him able to advocate "principled pragmatism." His theory of reason in politics makes him distrust reason and rely on tradition and practical experience -- always returning to the central idea of order -- a joint product of God and Man. Based on publications by and on Burke.

Quincy Smith

7:1127. Frazão Milanez, José. SOBRE O CENTENARIO DA MORTE DE HUMBOLDT [On the centenary of Humboldt's death]. *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* 1959 (244):292-299. Biographical notes and reflections on some aspects of Alexander von Humboldt's work.

R. C. (IHE 35670)

7:1128. Garotti, Loris Ricci. G. D. ROMAGNOSI NELLA CRITICA RECENTE [G. D. Romagnosi in recent criticism]. *Società* 1959 15(1):109-140. Discusses recent critical studies of the 19th-century Lombard jurist and philosopher, such as those by Enrico Sestan, Ludovico Geymonat, Alessandro Levi, G. A. Belloni, Kent Roberts Greenfield, Carlo Morandi, and numerous others.

C. F. Delzell

7:1129. Hutchison, T. (London School of Economics and Political Science). BENTHAM AS AN ECONOMIST. *Economic Journal* 1956 66(262):288-306. Review of W. Stark's

three volumes on Jeremy Bentham's Economic Writings. Bentham's ideas on saving and investment, and his view of the role of government in economic affairs receive special emphasis.

A. W. Coats

7:1130. Jasnowski, Józef. EASTERN EUROPE AND WESTERN TRAVELLERS DURING THE PERIOD OF THE GRAND TOUR. Polish Review 1960 5(3):31-36. Surveys the accounts of travellers through Eastern Europe from that of Sigmund von Herbertstein (1549) to that of Leopold Brechtold (1789), pointing to some characteristic features this group of travellers had in common with those of the "Grand Tour" in general.

E. Kusielewicz

7:1131. La Hera, Alberto de. LAS LEYES ECLESIASTICAS DE INDIAS EN EL SIGLO XVIII [The ecclesiastical laws of the Indies in the 18th century]. Estudios Americanos (Spain) 1958 16(86/87):239-252. A study analyzing the royal Bourbon concept as compared with the Austrian one in ecclesiastical law at the time of their codification and distinguishing the ideas of the doctrinarians of the reign of Charles III, variations introduced in the New Code (first book), the trends of the Junta Codificadora and the proposals of Regalism in general. Based on documents from the Archivo de Indias in Seville and on published works.

B. T. (IHE 35651)

7:1132. Luengo Muñoz, Manuel. EL DARIEN EN LA POLITICA INTERNACIONAL DEL SIGLO XVIII [Darien in the international politics of the 18th century]. Estudios Americanos (Spain) 1959 18(96/97):139-156. Shows the significance of Darien in the geopolitics of the Spanish Indies from the 16th to 18th century. The author gives data relating to the 18th century on the relations of the English with the natives of Darien, and Spain's temporizing policy at that time when it was not convenient for her to be hostile toward England. Spain appeared to be ignorant of the importance of Darien and of English aspirations in that direction. Based on documents from the Archivo General de Indias in Seville and on published literature.

E. Rz. (IHE 35602)

7:1133. MacFie, A.L. (Univ. of Glasgow). ADAM SMITH'S MORAL SENTIMENTS AS FOUNDATION FOR HIS WEALTH OF NATIONS. Oxford Economic Papers 1959 11(3):209-228. A summary of the Theory of Moral Sentiments to establish the link between Smith's "prudent man" and the "economic man" of the Wealth of Nations. The essay tries to establish: "that while sympathy is the essential social sentiment for Smith as for Hume (who coupled it with utility) for Smith sympathy is always united with reason, with the operation of the impartial spectator, and that, on a broad estimate, it seems true to say that Smith specially stressed the rational rather than the emotional side." The author suggests it would be unlikely for a man to write two books over the same period -- one adopting virtue, propriety and rational sympathy as the final human good, and in the other showing the social value of self-interest.

W. D. McIntyre

7:1134. MacFie, A.L. ADAM SMITH'S THEORY OF MORAL SENTIMENTS. Scottish Journal of Political Economy 1961 8(1):12-27. By outlining the argument of the Theory of Moral Sentiments and stressing in particular contrasts with Hume, the author argues that current underestimation of Smith's work is not deserved. The diffuse style is explained by the fact that it is the text of lectures on Ethics delivered before sixteen-year-old undergraduates. Within these limitations the work succeeded in working out "a highly refined pattern of ethical theory through a rather simple web." An "essentially modern" theory of society emerges, and the author concludes that Smith "makes a fair claim to have introduced a new, specifically modern, method of investigation in sociological theory."

W. D. McIntyre

7:1135. Otero Pedrayo, R. ALEJANDRO DE HUMBOLDT ENTRE SUS AMIGOS [Alexander von Humboldt among his friends]. Estudios Geográficos (Spain) 1959 [1960] 20(76):317-324. General ideas on the personal relations of a number of scientists with Humboldt, among them several Spaniards and Spanish Americans.

S. Ll. (IHE 35672)

7:1136. Reese, Trevor (Newcastle University College). COLONIAL AMERICA AND EARLY NEW SOUTH WALES: INTRODUCTORY NOTES TO A COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF BRITISH ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1959 9(33):74-84. Colonial

America in the 18th century and the Australian colonies of the early 19th century had similar relations with Britain. In both instances the home authorities controlled councils, regarded colonial assemblies as a privilege, retained the power of disallowing laws, insisted on a faithful grant of the civil list, and removed judges at will. Yet, when these issues came to a head in Australia, liberal views about colonies and colonial administration gained ground in Britain, and the Australian colonies were to be conceived in a new way. A new concept of empire, a form of friendly and equal association, replaced the 18th-century approach.

G. D. Bearce

7:1137. Rubio, Angel. ALEJANDRO HUMBOLDT, FUNDADOR Y FECUNDADOR DE CIENCIAS [Alexander Humboldt, founder and enricher of sciences]. Lectura (Mexico) 1959 132(3):83-91. A synthesis which regroups and evaluates Humboldt's work, chiefly in the systematic sciences.

B. T. (IHE 35676)

7:1138. Spengler, Joseph J. (Duke Univ.). ADAM SMITH'S THEORY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH -- PART I. Southern Economic Journal 1959 25(4):397-415. Reviews Adam Smith's An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of the Nations which the author considers of special interest today because of the increasingly prominent place assigned by economists to the theory of economic growth. The author deals with the productive power of labor, division of labor, capital accumulation and the role of the state in economic development as set forth in Smith's classic. Article to be continued.

R. E. Wilson

7:1139. Steleanu, Adrián. ALESSANDRO VON HUMBOLDT E LA SUA OPERA SCIENTIFICA [Alexander von Humboldt and his scientific works]. Boletín Cultural Peruano 1959 2:425-438. Biography, referring especially to his voyage to America (1799-1804), with a study of his works.

G. C. C. (IHE 35675)

7:1140. Stoianovich, Traian (Rutgers Univ.). THE CONQUERING BALKAN ORTHODOX MERCHANT. Journal of Economic History 1960 20(2):234-313. Examines the factors that led to the growth of the Balkan Orthodox merchants, most of whom were Greek, from the 14th to the opening of the 19th century. Freedom of trade in the 14th-century Ottoman Empire is listed as an early factor of importance. The 16th century stress on urbanization, as well as the attempt on the part of the Ottoman Empire "to center the commerce of the world around Constantinople," confronted officials with the task "of finding reliable traders and contractors." The closing of the Black Sea to all but Ottoman ships in the period 1592-1774 acted as a further stimulus. The increasing production of wool and agriculture from 1600 to 1800 provided merchants with an exportable surplus. An exodus of Jews from the Balkans to more tolerant Western European states during the same period, left commerce and trade largely in the hands of the Orthodox merchants. Urban demographic decline due to war, disease, etc., resulted in the settlement of non-Turks in many towns of the Ottoman Empire. The rise of cities and industry in Western and Central Europe during the 18th century stimulated a demand for the agricultural production of the Balkans. The Ottoman provinces soon became suppliers of raw materials for Europe and buyers of European manufactures; and the Balkan merchant was excellently located to profit by this exchange. At the same time, surrounding lands, such as Hungary, southern Russia, Crimea and the Ukraine, lacking a middle class of their own, were forced to lean upon the services of the Balkan Orthodox merchant. The reopening of the Black Sea to non-Ottoman ships after 1774 was a further advantage, since surrounding powers, lacking their own merchant marine, were forced to depend on the "Greek" middleman. Business techniques, as well as the social and religious mores of the Orthodox merchant, provided the proper atmosphere for commercial success. By the opening of the 19th century Greek businessmen had "passed through several stages: carter, commission or forwarding agent, independent merchant, moneylender, and finally banker."

E. Feldman

7:1141. Uslar Pietri, Arturo. LA MARAVILLOSA JORNADA DE ALEJANDRO HUMBOLDT [Alexander von Humboldt's wonderful journey]. Boletín del Instituto Nacional (Chile) 1959 24(60):21-22. Reprint of an article published originally in El Farol (Venezuela), No. 181 (1959), pp. 3-5 [See abstract 6:2247].

D. B. (IHE 35684)

7:1142. Unsigned. HOMENAJE A HUMBOLDT [Tribute to Humboldt]. *Estudios Americanos* (Spain) 1959 18(94/95): 83-110. Account of the commemoration in various European and American countries of the centenary of Alexander von Humboldt's death. The author summarizes works published in numerous periodicals and newspapers and gives the integral text of lectures, marking the occasion in the Escuela de Estudios Ispanoamericanos in Seville: José Antonio Calderón Quijano, "Humboldt's significance in Americanism"; Florentino Pérez Emid, "Humboldt and his journey to the equinoctial regions of the New Continent"; Ciriaco Pérez Bustamante, "The political essay in the Realm of New Spain"; Luitpold Werz, "Humboldt's significance today in Germany", and José Maria Albareda Herrera, "Humboldt today." C. Ba. (IHE 35668)

NAPOLEONIC ERA AND WARS

See also: 7:1174

7:1143. Barreiros, José Baptista. DOCUMENTOS HUMANOS. ALGUMAS CELEBRES SENTENCAS JUDICIAIS [Human documents. Some famous court sentences]. *Quatrocentos* (Portugal) 1957 (11):8. Short commentaries on documents in the Public Library of Braga (Portugal), the majority of which are sentences for political crimes committed during the French invasion. F. S. (IHE 35017)

7:1144. Druène, Bernard. A PROPOSITO DE LA ICONOGRAFIA HISTORICA DE LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [Apropos of the historical iconography of the War of Independence]. *Revista de Historia Militar* (Spain) 1959 3(5):127-156. Critical observations on the clothing of the French and Spanish armies, and of the guerrillas, based on the graphic testimony of a number of contemporary drawings. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 35006)

7:1145. Fuster Vilaplana, Fernando. SITIOS DE GERONA EN LOS AÑOS 1808-1809 [The sieges of Gerona in the years 1808-1809]. *Revista de Historia Militar* (Spain) 1959 3(5):73-126. A detailed study of the famous sieges, with observations and a military evaluation of the actions of Álvarez de Castro. Bibliography. The appendix indicates the effectiveness of the opposing armies and includes a number of military proclamations. Illustrated, maps. J. Mr. (IHE 35008)

7:1146. Gamba [Ciudad], Rafael. EL VALLE DEL RONCAL EN LA GUERRA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA. LOS ORIGENES DE LA GUERRA EN NAVARRA Y EL "PROYECTO SECRETO" [The Roncal valley in the War of Independence. The start of the war in Navarra and the "secret plan"]. *Príncipe de Viana* (Colombia) 1959 20(76-77):187-215. A paper presented at the second Congreso Histórico Internacional de la Guerra de la Independencia. On the basis of documents in the Gamba family archive, gives details of the defense of the Valle de Roncal, which was completely cut off from the Spanish forces after the fall of Saragossa. The alcalde Pedro Vicente Gamba and General Renovalets contrived a plan in 1809 to free Ferdinand VII from Valençay ("the Cantabrian operation") and to get him into Spain by way of this valley in Navarre. But the people of Roncal were forced to capitulate in the face of the combined pressure of Suchet's and d'Agoult's forces, the latter advancing from the occupied area of Pamplona. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 35014)

7:1147. Lunt, James. NAPOLEON'S CAVALRY. *History Today* 1960 10(11):747-759. Describes the exploits of Napoleon's cavalry across Europe in the early 19th century and the rise and fall of the men who led them. L. Kasparian

7:1148. Pla Dalmau, Joaquín. LOS CUERPOS DEFENSORES DE GERONA DURANTE LOS SITIOS DE 1808-1809 [The corps defending Gerona during the sieges of 1808-1809]. *Revista de Gerona* (Spain) 1959 5(9):75-79. Data on the composition of the regular Spanish forces in Catalonia and on the extraordinary levies made. J. Mr. (IHE 35011)

7:1149. Rivas Fabal, José E. SITIOS DE ZARAGOZA (1808-1809) Y PARTICIPACION QUE EN ELLOS TUVO LA MARINA [The sieges of Saragossa (1808-1809) and the part played in them by the navy]. *Revista General de Marina* (Spain) 1958 155:623-645. Lists of the men and officers of the infantería de Marina who were present at the sieges of Saragossa, and of the actions in which they took part. Based on published works. N. C. (IHE 35013)

7:1150. Rodeja Galter, Eduardo. ALVAREZ DE CASTRO EN EL CASTILLO DE SAN FERNANDO [Alvarez de Castro in the Fortress of San Fernando]. *Revista de Gerona* 1959 5(9):57-60. Extracts from the memoirs of General Alvarez de Castro's aide, Francisco Satué, referring to the bad treatment suffered by the defender of Gerona in Figueras. The aide was not present at the death of the general. J. Mr. (IHE 35010)

7:1151. Solá-Morales, J[osé] M. de. ASPECTOS DE LA GUERRA DE 1808-1814 EN OLOT [Aspects of the war of 1808-1814 in Olot]. *Revista de Gerona* 1959 5(9):65-74. Portrays life in the town of Olot during the war of independence, both in the "national" period (1808-1811) and in that of occupation by Napoleonic troops (1812-1814). Some proclamations, in Catalan, by General Charles Decaen are included. Based on material from municipal and legal archives in Olot, and on works on local history. J. Mr. (IHE 35012)

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

7:1152. Vasdravellis, I. TO ARCHEÏON TÔN ADELPHON GRAMMATIKOÛ [The personal archive of the Grammatikoû brothers]. *Makedonika* 1955-60 4:161-231. Publishes papers from the personal archive of the Grammatikoû brothers in which there is abundant information on the public and individual life of the Greek inhabitants of western Macedonia at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. Catherine Koumarianoû

FRANCE

See also: 7:1170

7:1153. Brinton, Crane (Harvard Univ.). COMMENT ON GAY. *American Historical Review* 1961 66(3):677-681. "What the Jacobins said and did during the great Revolution, though most of them would have found my use of the word 'religion' for their behavior as misleading and erroneous as does Gay [See abstract 7:1154], seems to me most usefully described as a variety of religious experience.... I discern a whole cluster of important, verifiable elements which Jacobinism has in common with Christianity and other higher religions," including a ritual, a cosmology, a teleology, an ethics, and a church. "I have insisted on the element of religious behavior in the Jacobin record just because Jacobinism was in my opinion one of the first and one of the most important of the efforts made in modern times to supplant Christianity, to root it out and replace it." M. Berman

7:1154. Gay, Peter (Columbia Univ.). RHETORIC AND POLITICS IN THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. *American Historical Review* 1961 66(3):664-676. Some historians have used an analysis of French revolutionary rhetoric to support characterizing the leaders of the revolution as utopian fanatics. In this view, the rhetoric "displays the secular religion of the reign of virtue; it is burdened with the nightmarish weight of the cult of antiquity; and it is disfigured by an ugly, self-satisfied bombast, the sign of bloodthirsty fanaticism." Crane Brinton has spread this view of the religious rhetoric. But "the widespread use of phrases with religious connotations proves no more than the ease with which the revolutionaries used familiar metaphors, ... and the dehydration of religious terminology." Antiquity provided useful illustrations, not a blueprint. Bombastic rhetoric was also common among the counterrevolutionaries. Examined without preconceptions, revolutionary rhetoric proves a response to four influences: the tradition of eloquence, ideology, mental predispositions among the leaders, and the actual revolutionary events. See also: 7:1153. M. Berman

7:1155. Lachiver, Marcel. LE TIERS-ETAT DU BAILLIAGE SECONDAIRE DU PONTOISE EN 1789 [The third estate in the secondary bailiwick of Pontoise in 1789]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(5):195-201. Lists the corporations represented in the meeting of the Third Estate of Pontoise. Points of agreement and disagreement in the com-

position of the Cahier de doléances are discussed. Differences are analyzed in their relation to special interest groups. Based on material from national, municipal and departmental archives. G. Iggers

7:1156. Scheler, Lucien, and W. A. Smeaton. AN ACCOUNT OF LAVOISIER'S RECONCILIATION WITH THE CHURCH A SHORT TIME BEFORE HIS DEATH. Annals of Science 1958 14(2):148-153. Contemporary reports claim that Lavoisier and some other farmers-general accepted the Catholic faith while awaiting their trial and execution, which took place on 8 May 1794. The authors examine the basis for these reports and conclude that it is problematic, but not unlikely, that Lavoisier, earlier a critic of the Church, resumed at this time the belief in which he had been raised.

N. Rescher

7:1157. Solaroli, Libero. LACLOS POLITICO [Laclos the politician]. Società 1959 15(1):100-108. Discusses the political work of General Choderlos de Laclos in France in the latter third of the 18th century. Laclos was author of a pedagogical tract, Education des femmes [1783 ff.] and of Liaisons dangereuses [1779]. The first political writing attributed to him was Instructions envoyées par M. le duc d'Orléans pour les personnes chargées de sa procuration aux assemblées des baillages relatives aux états généraux [1788-89]. Laclos' political work was, in substance, slight. C. F. Delzell

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 7:1271, 1277

7:1158. Aspinall, A. THE OLD HOUSE OF COMMONS AND ITS MEMBERS (c. 1783-1832). Parliamentary Affairs 1960/61 14(1):13-25. Describes the old building of the House of Commons which was destroyed by fire in 1832, some of the features of the Chamber and typical customs and abuses. Article to be continued. Barbara Waldstein

7:1159. Cowherd, Raymond G. (Lehigh Univ.). THE HUMANITARIAN REFORM OF THE ENGLISH POOR LAWS FROM 1782 TO 1815. Proceedings of the American Philological Society 1960 104(3):328-342. Historians of the Old Poor Law have looked at the humanitarian reformers through the unsympathetic eyes of the natural law reformers. This essay views the Poor Law from the perspective of a group of benevolent men with a religious determination to ameliorate the harsh conditions of working classes. These included Jonas Hanway, Thomas Gilbert, Sir George Rose, Samuel Whitbread and Thomas Bernard. The role of William Pitt in the reform movement is discussed as are the arguments put forward by such natural law opponents of the humanitarians as Joseph Townsend, Sir Frederick Morton Eden and Thomas Malthus. Nearly all the reforms from 1782 to 1815 had been designed to increase the authority of magistrates and justices over parish officers. The reforms made it easier for workers to move about and to be more secure in their residences. They alleviated the harsh conditions while emphasizing the enormous misery of the workers. Documented. N. D. Kurland

7:1160. Henderson-Howat, A.M.D. (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge). CHRISTIAN LITERATURE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1961 30(1):24-34. A survey of the history of the work of the S.P.C.K. with emphasis on the early part of the 18th century. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:1161. Hunt, H. G. AGRICULTURAL RENT IN SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND, 1788-1825. Agricultural History Review 1959 7(2):98-108. A study of the changes in agricultural rent in southeast England during the period 1788-1825, based on the account books for the estate of Lord Darnley of Cobham held by the Kent Archives Office. Barbara Waldstein

7:1162. Lindsay, Jean (Aberdeen, Scotland). AN EARLY INDUSTRIAL COMMUNITY -- THE EVANS COTTON MILL AT DARLEY ABBEY, DERBYSHIRE, 1783-1810. Business History Review 1960 34(3):277-301. An account, consisting in large part of quotations and based on fragmentary records, of an early British textile business. The first Evans cotton mill was established in 1783 by Thomas Evans, an iron manufacturer. Four mills were built altogether and operated by members of

the Evans family until 1803, when ownership passed into the hands of John Peacock. The incomplete records of the firm give some information about the establishment and organization of the mills, the market conditions, and the status of the workers. Data on production, income, expenditures, and wages are almost completely lacking. The mills never became a larger concern and the Evans family pursued a paternalistic, although enlightened labor policy. J. H. Krenkel

7:1163. McGuffie, T. H. THE LIFE OF A LIGHT CAVALRY REGIMENT. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1960 38(155):127-134. Continuation from a previous article [see abstract 6:2301]. A report on the Anglesey papers dealing with the 7th Light Dragoons (Hussars). Three volumes deal with courts martial 1771-1778, 1778-1785, and 1801-1805. They contain details of charges, testimony, and sentences. The discipline during the period 1801-1805 was harsher than earlier. The first two of these books also contain orders from the War Office and the Adjutant-General covering a wide variety of subjects. The collection also contains the adjutant's monthly rolls for 1798, listing the members of each troop by name. There is a volume of routes for 1801-1811, and there are three volumes of letters from the Adjutant-General and the War Office 1780-1813. Another volume lists stocks of accoutrements and clothing on hand, 1805-1814. Article to be continued. T. L. Moir

7:1164. Mills, Dennis R. ENCLOSURE IN KESTIVEN. Agricultural History Review 1959 7(2):82-97. A study of the policy of parliamentary enclosure applied to the Kesteven division of Lincolnshire, covering the two great waves of enclosing activity between 1500 and 1640 and 1750 and 1840, both periods of agricultural prosperity. The author discusses some of the economic effects of enclosure, and summarizes the source material, including the relevant parliamentary awards. Barbara Waldstein

7:1165. Musson, A. E. (Univ. of Manchester), and E. Robinson (City of Coventry Training College). THE ORIGINS OF ENGINEERING IN LANCASHIRE. Journal of Economic History 1960 20(2):209-233. The authors propose that fruitful developments in mechanical engineering were evident in the last quarter of the 18th century. An intensive survey of contemporary Lancashire records reveals that the development of engineering was contemporaneous with the mechanization and growth of the cotton textile industry, and "that the long-established metal-working trades of Lancashire, especially clockmaking, contributed greatly to this development." E. Feldman

7:1166. Musson, A. E. (Univ. of Manchester), and E. Robinson (City of Coventry Training College). SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY IN THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Economic History Review 1960 13(2):222-244. Maintains that there were many connections between the industrial and scientific communities, contrary to the long-standing tradition that the British Industrial Revolution was the product of unadulterated empiricism. Relations between science and industry in late 18th-century Manchester are examined in detail, after which there is a briefer survey of these relations in other British industrial centers. B. L. Crapster

7:1167. Peacock, Alan T. (Edinburgh Univ.). ECONOMIC WRITINGS OF FRANCIS HORDER. Scottish Journal of Political Economy 1958 5(1):60-64. An appeal for greater consideration of the work of the Scottish political economist Francis Horder (born in 1778), one of the co-founders of the Edinburgh Review, occasioned by the appearance of a new edition of his works in the London School of Economics Reprint series. W. D. McIntyre

7:1168. Rowbotham, W. B. SOLDIER'S AND SEAMAN'S WIVES AND CHILDREN IN H. M. SHIPS. Mariner's Mirror 1961 47(1):42-48. An account of the problems created by the drafting of several regiments of soldiers as marines in 1793, based on Admiralty Medal Rolls and Ships Muster Books. W. D. McIntyre

7:1169. Salomon, Richard G. (Kenyon College). PARSON WOODFORDE: A CLERICAL IDYLL. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1961 30(1):50-54. A sketch of the life of the Rev. James Woodforde (1704-1803), a Norfolk rector, based on his diary. Woodforde was interested

in food, drink and social life, had a safe income, enjoyed a near-sinecure, was aloof from the diocese, and in line with Burke's conservatism. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:1170. Watson, Vera. A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE PITT. *History Today* 1960 10(9):641-646. An account of how the French Committee of Public Safety attempted to organize the assassination of King George III and/or William Pitt and how British counterintelligence foiled the attempt. L. Kasparian

ITALY

See also: 7:1192

7:1171. Allocati, Antonio (State Archives, Cosenza). LE CARTE DELL'ARCHIVIO PRIVATO TOMMASI DEPOSITATE NELL' ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI NAPOLI [Papers of the private Tommasi archives placed in the Naples State Archives]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1960 20(1):37-48. In 1954 the Duke of Sasso caused to be placed in the Naples State Archives the papers of his ancestor Donato Tommasi (1761-1831), who was a minister of the Bourbons in the Two Sicilies. There are other Tommasi papers in the Bourbon archives and in the private archives of the Torre di Civita Retenga family. The present collection has been inventoried and now is in thirteen envelopes -- one of private letters and papers, nine pertaining to Tommasi's administrative career in Sicily before 1815, and three relating to his career as minister of justice, minister of interior and chancellor after the restoration in 1815. S. E. Humphreys

7:1172. Cochrane, Eric W. LE RIFORME LEOPOLDINE IN TOSCANA NELLA CORRISPONDENZA DEGLI INVIATI FRANCESI (1766-1791) [The Leopoldine Reform in Tuscany in the correspondence of French envoys (1766-1791)]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(2):199-218. Analysis of the reports of Count Durfort, French envoy at the court of Peter Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany, to his own government. In the 1780's, when Durfort arrived in Tuscany, the duchy was much admired by the philosophes for undertaking political and economic reforms. At first skeptical and scornful, Durfort gradually became converted to the experiment of enlightened despotism. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1173. Diaz, Furio. ILLUMINISMO RIFORMATORE IN ITALIA [Reformist Enlightenment in Italy]. *Il Ponte* 1959 15(6):787-797. Discusses the recent work of Franco Venturi (ed.), *Riformatori Lombardi, Piemontesi, e Toscani* (Naples: Ricciardi, 1958), and notes how this collection of annotated excerpts from the writings of 18th-century Italian intellectuals dispels the erroneous notion that that century was full of autochthonous Italian nationalism. The documents do reveal, however, that the proposals for reform in that period transcended regional frontiers. The author discusses particularly the work of such reformers as Giambattista Vasco, Francesco Dalmazzo Vasca, Pietro Giannone, Carlantonio Pilati, Giuseppe Gorani, Pompeo Neri, Francesco Maria Gianni, Grand Duke Peter Leopold and Pietro Verri. C. F. Delzell

7:1174. Monteleone, Renato. PROBLEMI E CONDIZIONI ECONOMICHE DEL TRENTINO DURANTE L'ANNESSIONE AL REGNO ITALICO (1810-1813) [Problems and economic conditions of Trentino during the annexation to the Kingdom of Italy (1810-1813)]. *Studi Storici* 1959/60 1(5):913-943. Examines the consequences of the annexation of Trentino to the Kingdom of Italy in May 1810. The author believes that though favorable from the national and political point of view, the annexation had disadvantageous effects on the economy of the area, which depended on the export of its agricultural products -- especially wine, tobacco and silk -- to the neighboring countries, mostly to Bavaria. In conclusion he supports the view that the new economic conditions, unfavorable as they were for the majority of the population, neutralized the progress that might have resulted for Trentino from the new progressive legislation. Catherine Koumarianou

7:1175. Salvati, Catello (State Archives, Benevento). I QUINTERNIONI FEUDALE ED I LORO REPERTORI NELL' ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI NAPOLI [The feudal copy-books and their inventories in the Naples State Archives]. *Rassegna*

degli Archivi di Stato 1960 20(1):49-75. Explanation of the books of feudal grants in the Kingdom of Naples from 1540 to 1835, largely lost by war damage in 1943, and now reorganized and partly reconstituted, and an inventory of the series now available for study. Appendix of four documents. S. E. Humphreys

7:1176. Secchi, Claudio Cesare. LE "OSSERVAZIONI SULLA MORALE CATTOLICA" DEL MANZONI E VINCENZO PALMIERI [The "Osservazioni sulla morale cattolica" by Manzoni and Vincenzo Palmieri]. *Aevum* 1960 34(3):256-262. Believes that the philosophical work to which Alessandro Manzoni referred -- without mentioning the author's name -- in Chapter 3 ("Sulla distinzione di filosofia morale e di teologia") of his book *Osservazioni sulla morale cattolica*, was written by Vincenzo Palmieri, clergyman and professor of dogmatic theology in the Universities of Pisa and Pavia. The book was published in Genoa between 1811 and 1814 under the title *Analisi ragionata de' sistemi e de' fondamenti dell' ateismo a dell' incredulità*. Secchi believes that Manzoni's work does not depend on that of Palmieri, adding that the similarity of the two works is to be explained by the identity of the material examined by the two authors. Catherine Koumarianou

PORTUGAL

7:1177. Almeida Costa, Mário Julio de. ROMANISMO E BARTOLISMO NO DIREITO PORTUGUES [Romanism and "Bartolism" in Portuguese law]. *Boletim de Faculdade de Direito (Portugal)* 1960 36:pp. 34. Notes on the acceptance of common law in Portugal, showing the fundamental part played in it by the doctrines of Bartolo de Sassoferato and his disciples, especially in the direction of education, forensic life and scientific production from the beginning of the 15th century to the reforming movement of the 18th. J. F. R. (IHE 34223)

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

7:1178. Abaza, R. THE ABAZINIANS. *Caucasian Review* 1959 (8):34-40. Discusses the history of the Abazinians from the mid-18th century to their mass migration to Turkey in 1863 after they were defeated by Russian forces during the Russo-Caucasian wars. The purpose of this article is to refute the idea that there are numerous races and languages in the Northern Caucasus for in essence the peoples of this area are all one with a common language and background. Based primarily on pre-Soviet Russian published works. A. Birkos

7:1179. Confino, Michaël (Univ. of Jerusalem). LA COMPTABILITE DES DOMAINES PRIVES EN RUSSIE DANS LA SECONDE MOITIE DU XVIII^e SIECLE. (D'APRES LES "TRAVAUX DE LA SOCIETE LIBRE D'ECONOMIE DE SAINT PETERSBURG") [Accounting practices of the private estates in Russia during the second half of the 18th century, as seen in the "Proceedings of the Free Economic Society of St. Petersburg"]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1961 8(1):5-33. Examination of the published transactions (1765-1820) of this, the first Russian society for the scientific study of rural economic and agricultural problems, composed of many prominent men of affairs, throws new light on the maintenance of business records, prices, costs, profits, capital investments and expenditures, and other features of Russian 18th-century bookkeeping and accounting practices. H. D. Piper

7:1180. Ensh, G. A. (Riga). N. M. KARAMZIN, N. P. RUMIANTSEV I ARKHEOGRAFIJA PRIBALTIKI NACHALA XIX V. [N. M. Karamzin, N. P. Rumiantsev and the archaeography of the Baltic at the beginning of the 19th century]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):177-182. After the patriotic war of 1812, interest for the past was aroused among both the nobility and the middle class. Archival material began to be collected and published. The circle surrounding the two dukes N. P. Rumiantsev and N. M. Karamzin deserves special praise. The latter used source material for his *History of the Russian Empire*. E. Hennig and J. Brotze engaged in the collection of documents of the Livonian nobility. K. E. Naperskii published, in 1833-35, in two volumes, *Index corporis historico-diplomatici*

Livoniae, Esthoniae et Curoniae. From 1853 the Liv-, Esth- und Kurländisches Urkundenbuch appeared periodically.

G. Liersch (t)

7:1181. Frenckell, Ester-Margaret von. ARVID DAVID HUMMEL. Historiska och Litteratur-historiska studier 1960 35:109-149. A biographical account of Arvid David Hummel (1778-1836), minor Swedish author and literary critic who, during residence in St. Petersburg from 1807 to 1831, was in personal contact with several Finnish political leaders.

Roberta G. Selleck

7:1182. Young, Ian. ALEXANDER I: EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. History Today 1961 11(5):301-308. Alexander I's character was weak, and the decisions made during his 25-year reign were not noteworthy. L. Kasparian

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 7:1240

7:1183. Swartling, Erik. RIKSDAG OCH INRIKES BREVTAXA [Parliament and domestic postal rates]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift 1961 64(1):1-9. Presents evidence for the view that from 1766 to 1789 domestic postal rates in Sweden were controlled by the Riksdag rather than by the Crown, and that the parliamentary control of postal rates established in 1809 was not an innovation. Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

See also: 7:1203, 1227, 1264, 1279

7:1184. Arias, José F. INFLUENCIA DEL IDEARIO MILITAR DE ALVARO FLOREZ ESTRADA EN EL URUGUAY. [Influence of Alvaro Florez Estrada's military ideas in Uruguay]. Revista Histórica (Uruguay) 1959 (85-87):205-258. Biography of this Spanish liberal, author of a treatise on the Constitución política de la nación española por lo tocante a la parte militar (Cádiz, 1813). The author has discovered a copy of an unknown Montevideo edition of 1822, and analyzes Estrada's thought and his influence on the revolution of 1823 and the appearance of the Uruguayan nation. Based on unpublished documents and published literature. G. C. C. (IHE 35816)

7:1185. Backmund, Norberto, O. P. LOS ABADES TRIENALES DE LA CONGREGACION PREMONSTRATENSE DE ESPAÑA [The triennial abbots of the Premonstratensian Congregation in Spain]. Hispania Sacra (Spain) 1958 [1959] 11(22):427-478. Reconstitution, apart from a few omissions, of the list of abbots in Spain's sixteen Premonstratensian abbeys from 1573 (the year in which the institution of a triennial abbacy generally replaced that of a perpetual one) until 1835. The majority of the documents are from the Archivo Histórico Nacional. J. N. (IHE 34637)

7:1186. Fernández-Largo, Jacinto, O. F. M. Verdad y Vida 1959 17. INTRODUCCION AL ESTUDIO DEL FILOSOFO RANCIO [Introduction to the philosophy of the "Stale Philosopher"], (67):419-469. SINTESIS DOCTRINAL DEL FILOSOFO RANCIO [A synthesis of the doctrine of the "Stale Philosopher"], (68):647-727. Part I is an introduction to the philosophy of Fray Francisco Alvarado O. P. (1756-1814), known as the "Stale Philosopher." It consists of 1) an outline of the 18th century in Europe; 2) the 18th century in Spain, with special reference to the country's poverty and the growing foreign influence; 3) introduction to P. Alvarado, with details of his activity in the Cortes of Cádiz, where he was opposed to liberal extremism. Part II is an exposition of his religious and political doctrine, and an account of the discussions in the Cortes of Cádiz in which he took part, his struggles against Jansenism, his enthusiastic defense of the Inquisition, during the period of crisis at the beginning of the 19th century, his further struggle against regalism and the liberal press, as well as against modern philosophy in general. E. S. (IHE 34983 and 34984)

7:1187. García Fernández, J. "EL CORREO MERCANTIL DE ESPAÑA Y LAS INDIAS", COMO FUENTE PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA GEOGRAFIA [El Correo Mercantil de España y las Indias as a source of geographical study]. Estudios Geo-

gráficos (Spain) 1959 20(74):143-145. A short commentary on L. M. Enciso's works Nipho y el periodismo español del siglo XVIII (Valladolid, 1957) and Prensa económica del XVIII: El Correo Mercantil de España y sus Indias (Valladolid, 1958). García shows the interest of the press as a source for geography and regrets that the indexes are not exhaustive.

S. Ll. (IHE 34944)

7:1188. Llanos Company, M. LOS CLASICOS DE LA AGRICULTURA. JOVELLANOS Y EL "INFORME SOBRE LA LEY AGRARIA" [The classics of agriculture. Jovellanos and the "Report on Agrarian Law"]. Boletín Bibliográfico Agrícola (Spain) 1959 (49):167-184. Biography of Jovellanos, with an analysis of his work on agrarian policy.

E. G. (IHE 34934)

7:1189. Martínez Cachero, Luis Alfonso. SEIS CARTAS INEDITAS DE FLOREZ ESTRADA [Six unpublished letters from Flórez Estrada]. Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos (Spain) 1959 13(36):70-81. Publishes, with commentary, six unpublished letters (1813) from Flórez Estrada to his friend Luis Pereyra de la Guardia (in the possession of Professor Llorens Castillo, Princeton University). They refer to Flórez Estrada's draft for his Constitución política de la nación española por lo tocante a la parte militar (Cádiz, 1813).

S. B. (IHE 35005)

7:1190. Peñuelas, Marcelino C. EL SIGLO XVIII Y LA CRISIS DE LA CONCIENCIA ESPAÑOLA [The 18th century and the crisis of Spanish conscience]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1960 19(109):148-179. An essay showing the impact on traditional Spanish mentality of the new European rationalist mentality, strongly influenced by France. By reason of historical and cultural circumstances, Spain did not fully assimilate the new ideology. French neo-classicism in Spain was somewhat artificial and forced. Even the intellectuals were perplexed by it, with the result that polemics involving authors and works of traditional and neo-classical tendencies acquired great importance. The new and enlightened ideas could crystallize only among a minority (Feijoo, Jovellanos), and could not be completely developed, although some results were achieved. The differences which are apparent between the Spanish and European mentalities spring not so much from temperament, but from the fact that the crisis which affected the European conscience in the 18th century, as described by Paul Hazard, did not develop fully either in Spain or in the Spanish world. Based on published works. E. Rz. (IHE 34943)

7:1191. Serrano Poncela, Segundo. GODOY Y LOS ILUSTRADOS [Godoy and the adherents of the Enlightenment]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1960 19(109):180-207. An essay which examines the accusations that have been leveled at Godoy, showing the antipathies that he aroused in various social spheres (the nobility, clergy and townspeople) and the reasons for them. The author makes special reference to his attitude toward the Enlightenment: although he was not an adherent of the Enlightenment, Godoy put into action some of its projects. Special examination is made of his relations (friendly and otherwise) with certain ilustrados. E. Rz. (IHE 35018)

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence dealing with both the years before and after 1815 are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

7:1192. Arciniegas, Germán. LO REVOLUCIONARIO EN EL JURAMENTO DE BOLIVAR [The revolutionary feeling in Bolívar's oath]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1959 42(168):429-444. Reprint of an article originally published in Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia), Vol. 46, No. 540-542 (1959), pp. 502-522 [See abstract: 7:324]. Another version of the article is published in Cuadernos (Paris), No. 40 (1960), pp. 27-38.

B. T. (IHE 35729)

7:1193. Barnola, Pedro Pablo. CAMBIO POLITICO O INDEPENDENCIA ABSOLUTA? [Change of politics or absolute independence?]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(62):79-91. Reprint of a chapter of a study. An analysis showing that from the creation of the Junta Suprema de Caracas (19 April 1810) until the meeting of the first General Congress (March 1811), the idea of independence was clearly in the mind of the Venezuelans in the government, although on occasions, for legal reasons and the sake of prudence, they made expressions of loyalty to Ferdinand VII. Based on published documents. D. B. (IHE 35822)

7:1194. Córdova-Bello, Eleazar. EL IDEAL DE LIBERTAD EN EL CRIOLLO DE 1810 [The Creole's ideal of liberty in 1810]. *Universidad Central (Venezuela)* 1960 5(110):9. Consideration of the different causes, internal (political, economic, social and ideological) and external (independence of the United States and the French Revolution), in the process of American independence in general. The author adheres to the view of the Peruvian historian Jorge Guillermo Leguía. B. T. (IHE 35707)

7:1195. Esteve Barba, Francisco. LOS PAPELES VARIOS DE INTERES AMERICANO EN LA COLECCION BORBON LORENZANA DE LA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA DE TOLEDO [Various papers of American interest in the Lorenzana Bourbon collection in the Public Library of Toledo]. *Revista de Indias (Spain)* 1959 19(77/78):321-371. An account of the 18th-century documents in this collection. Among them are studies of merchandise exported from the Indies, the restoration of companies, free trade, new explorations, the composition of fleets, the treatment of Negroes, and currency; reports on the state of the provinces; memoirs; opinions; material dealing with ecclesiastical organization, monastery reform, missionary expansion in California, etc. C. Ba. (IHE 35587)

7:1196. Forero, Manuel José. EL MEMORIAL DE AGRAVIOS [Petition of grievances]. *Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana (Colombia)* 1960 24(85):51-66. Historical essay which examines this petition drawn up by Camilo Torres (1809) assessor of the cabildo of Santa Fe. It was addressed to the Spanish provincial authorities as a reply to their proposal to allow the incorporation of some Spanish Americans into the Spanish cortes. The author regards it as a summary of American complaints against the central government. D. B. (IHE 35708)

7:1197. Miranda, José. LA VISION HUMBOLDTIANA DE LOS INDIOS MEXICANOS [Humboldt's view of the Mexican Indians]. *Historia Mexicana* 1960 9(35):368-376. An analysis and evaluation of Alexander von Humboldt's image of the Mexican Indians, expressed mainly in his *Essai politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle-Espagne*. D. B. (IHE 35681)

7:1198. Muñoz y Pérez, Daniel. EL INDIGENA Y LA INDEPENDENCIA [The Indian and independence]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico)* 1960 (173):1 and 5. Deals exclusively with the ill-treatment of the Indian population in the colonial era. D. B. (IHE 35496)

7:1199. Pérez Arbeláez, Enrique. LA CIENCIA Y LA HISTORIA [Science and history]. *Revista de la Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales* 1959 10(41):69-73. Reproduces two chapters of the Colombian periodical *El Tiempo*. They deal with 1) the disagreement that arose between Caldas and Humboldt on account of the latter's refusal to be accompanied by Caldas on his journey to Quito, Callao, Guayaquil and Mexico, which can be explained by the great differences in the characters of the two men; 2) Humboldt's friendship with the young Carlos Montúfar, with references to the part played by the latter in the independence of Ecuador and Colombia. B. T. (IHE 35683)

7:1200. Unsigned. CIRCULAR A LOS CABILDOS DE AMERICA [Circular to the town councils of America]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(62):47-51. Transcription of a circular from the cabildo of Caracas (27 April 1810) addressed to the cabildos of Spanish America and inviting them to imitate its example and take over the reins of government in their respective territories. D. B. (IHE 35831)

7:1201. Villalba Gutiérrez, Salvador. LA COOPERACION DE LOS MISIONEROS EN LA CIVILIZACION DE HISPANO AMERICA [The co-operation of missionaries in the civilization of Spanish America]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela)* 1959 42(168):445-454. An historical account of the work carried out by the missionaries, particularly by the Jesuits and Franciscans in South America. B. T. (IHE 35505)

7:1202. Whitaker, Arthur P. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT AND SPANISH AMERICA. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1960 104 (3):317-322. A survey of the motives for Humboldt's visit to South America, the reasons for Spanish support and some of the results which flowed from it. While not an inciter of the independence movement, by creating a favorable picture of Spanish America, he did help win acceptance for the new states. Documented. N. D. Kurland

CENTRAL AMERICA

7:1203. Tormo Sanz, Leandro. UNA PROTESTA SOCIAL-MISIONERA DEL SIGLO XVIII [A social-missionary protest of the 18th century]. *Missionalia Hispanica (Spain)* 1959 16(48):363-377. Information on the actions of the missionary P. José Codina y Puig in defense of the Butucos Indians of Guatemala and on the Crown's policy toward them. Four documents relating to the theme are published: Padre Codina's missionary patent (Madrid, 1766) and a list of the missionaries who embarked with him -- both documents from the Archivo de Indias in Seville; a letter from Padre Codina to the Conde de Aranda (Guatemala, 1771), from the Archivo Histórico Nacional in Madrid and a Royal Letters Patent to the Audiencia of Guatemala (Aranjuez, 1782) from the Archivo Nacional de Guatemala. E. Rz. (IHE 35653)

7:1204. Unsigned. INDICE DE LA SECCION COLONIAL [Index of the Colonial Section]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12):1,225-1,232. An appendix to the *Complemento Colonial* which comprises sixty-three documentary references (1728-1775) on legal and administrative matters in Costa Rica. They are from the Archivo Nacional de Costa Rica and the Archivo de Indias in Seville. B. T. (IHE 35591)

7:1205. Unsigned. LEGAJOS DE REALES ORDENES, BANDOS Y SUPERIORES DESPACHOS PUBLICOS EN ESTA POBLACION DE VALLE HERMOSO EN EL PRESENTE AÑO 1791-1811 [Files of royal decrees, proclamations, and higher dispatches in this district of Valle Hermoso in the present year, 1791-1811]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12):182-196. Transcription of eleven documents relating, among other things, to the increase of tobacco growing, instructions on a poll and census in Costa Rica, institution of a Tribunal of Loyalty (Tribunal de Fidelidad) to control the entry of foreigners, the documentation of the latter, the reprehension of vagrancy, good government, etc. The documents are from the Archivos Nacionales of Costa Rica. B. T. (IHE 35593)

MEXICO

7:1206. Castañón R., Jesús. A SIGLO Y MEDIO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [One and a half centuries after independence]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico)* 1960 (171):1 and 7. Commentaries on some documents published in *El Diario de Mexico*, Vol. 13 (1810). They deal principally with proclamations connected with the insurgent movement. D. B. (IHE 35799)

7:1207. Flores Salinas, Berta. EN BUSCA DE LA GRANA MEXICANA (1777) [In search of Mexican cochineal (1777)]. *Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia* 1960 19(1):5-18. Commentary on the information given in the work *Traité de la culture du Nopal et de l'éducation de la Cochenille dans les colonies françaises, précédé d'un voyage à Guaxaca 1787*, by the French botanist Thierry de Menonville. He undertook a journey to Mexico on behalf of the king of France to look for cochineal, so that it might be acclimatized in the

colony of San Domingo. His actions had to be performed secretly, as Spanish legislation prohibited the export of this coloring substance. E. Rz. (IHE 35625)

7:1208. Muñoz y Pérez, Daniel. DON MIGUEL HIDALGO Y COSTILLA. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1960 (171):1 and 7. Biographical sketch of this leader of Mexican independence. D. B. (IHE 35801)

7:1209. Muñoz y Pérez, Daniel. LOS PRECURSORES DE LA INDEPENDENCIA. DON FRANCISCO PRIMO VERDAD Y RAMOS [The precursors of independence. Don Francisco Primo Verdad y Ramos]. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1960 (174):1. Short biographical note on Francisco Primo Verdad y Ramos (1760-1808), who declared himself opposed to recognition of the authority of the Spanish government juntas and defended before the viceroy of New Spain the principle of national sovereignty (1808). D. B. (IHE 35806)

7:1210. Rubio Mañé, Jorge I. EL SECRETARIO DE CAMARA DEL VIRREINATO DON PATRICIO HUMANA [The confidential secretary of Viceroy Don Patricio Humana]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Mexico) 1959 30(1):147-152. Following a short introduction, publishes a document of the year 1800 on a clerk of the secretariat of the Viceroyalty of New Spain, who later became secretary (1814-1821). G. C. C. (IHE 35802)

7:1211. Unsigned. HIDALGO. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1960 (173):1 and 6. Reprint in Spanish of an extract from the work *Biographie universelle et portative des contemporains ou dictionnaire historique des hommes vivants et des hommes morts depuis 1788*, edited by Messrs. Rable (Paris, 1834). It consists of a short biography of this hero of the Mexican independence movement. D. B. (IHE 35802)

7:1212. Unsigned. INDICE DEL RAMO DE TIERRAS [Index of the Lands Division]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* (Mexico) 1959 30(1):153-159. Continuation from articles published in *ibid.*, Vol. 24 (1953), pp. 163-178, 345-359, 521-537 and 717-730. Registered here are documents of the Lands Division of the Archivo General de la Nación (Mexico) from the end of the 18th century and beginning of the 19th century, especially on Xochimilco. G. C. C. (IHE 35624)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 7:1435, 1447

7:1213. Alden, Dauril (Univ. of Washington). MANOEL LUIS VIEIRA: AN ENTREPRENEUR IN RIO DE JANEIRO DURING BRAZIL'S EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AGRICULTURAL RENAISSANCE. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1959 39(4):521-537. Cites the experiences of Manoel Luis Vieira, owner of Rio's first successful rice mill, to illustrate the conditions and difficulties encountered by entrepreneurs who promoted the expansion and diversification of agricultural production and marketing in Brazil during the latter part of the 18th century. Although Vieira's enterprise eventually failed due to bureaucratic practices and policies, the rice industry which he organized continued to grow in importance, thanks in large measure to his early efforts and business methods. Based mainly on unpublished sources. R. E. Wilson

7:1214. Angeles Caballero, César A., ed. LA EDUCACION EN EL VIRREINATO DEL PERU [Education in the viceroyalty of Peru]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* 1959 23(1):182-210. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 5:2987 and 6:1247]. Published here are miscellaneous documents from the above archive covering the years 1690-1787. Included are references to the foundation or vicissitudes of the colleges of Huamanga (Jesuit) and La Plata (founded by Archbishop Cristóbal de Castillo y Zamora). G. C. C. (IHE 35508)

7:1215. Antunes, Deoclécio de Paranhos. RICARDO FRANCO DE ALMEIDA SERRA. *Revista del Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* 1959 (244):346-349. Reprint of an article that appeared in the *Jornal de Comercio* (1959). The author gives notes on Ricardo Franco de Almeida Serra, who

took part in the expedition which left Lisbon in 1780 to draw up the western frontier of Brazil in accordance with the treaty of 1777. Information on his maps is also presented, as well as on various works (some published and some in manuscript form), the majority of which refer to the Mato Grosso region. R. C. (IHE 35605)

7:1216. Astuto, Philip L. EUGENIO ESPEJO: A MAN OF THE ENLIGHTENMENT IN ECUADOR. *Revista de Historia de América* (Mexico) 1957 (44):369-391. Biobibliographical data on this Ecuadorian writer (1747-1795), regarded as one of the precursors of independence in Quito. Based on published works. C. Ba. (IHE 28789)

7:1217. Astuto, Philip L. EUGENIO ESPEJO: HOMBRE DE LA ILUSTRACION EN EL ECUADOR [Eugenio Espejo: a man of the Enlightenment in Ecuador]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1959 5(9/10):113-139. Spanish version of the article abstracted above [abstract 7:1216]. R. C. (IHE 35666)

7:1218. Bennet Stevenson, William. DIEZ DE AGOSTO DE 1809 Y DOS DE AGOSTO DE 1810 [10 August 1809 and 2 August 1810]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1960 12(35/36):45-51. Extracts from a manuscript account of the events on these dates in Quito in the early days of the independence. B. T. (IHE 35792)

7:1219. Cárdenas Acosta, Pablo E., ed. COMO FUE HALLADO EL PASQUIN EN VERSO EN SANTAFE EN 1781 [How the lampoon in verse was found in Santa Fe in 1781]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(552-554):728-731. Document (Archivo General de Indias, Spain) containing the declaration of the guard who discovered an anti-government poster in Santa Fe (Bogotá) in April 1781. D. Bushnell

7:1220. Comadrán Ruiz, Jorge. LOS SUBDELEGADOS DE REAL HACIENDA Y GUERRA DE MENDOZA [The sub-delegates of the Royal Exchequer and of War in Mendoza]. *Revista del Instituto de Historia del Derecho* (Argentina) 1959 (10):82-111. A study which corrects the inaccuracies contained in Fernando Moarales Guinazú's work on the same subject, *Los corregidores y subdelegados de Cuyo, 1561-1810* (Buenos Aires, 1936) and reproduced by other historians. Comadrán Ruiz outlines the formation of this institution, its characteristics, attributions and titulars in Mendoza. Based on published and unpublished documents from the Archivo de Indias in Seville and various Argentine archives and on published literature. Transcriptions of documents are included. B. T. (IHE 35498)

7:1221. Cuenca, Humberto. EL PERIODISMO DURANTE LA EMANCIPACION [Journalism during the emancipation]. *Revista Shell* (Venezuela) 1960 8(34):52-59. A historical summary which defines the different stages of Venezuelan journalism before, during and after independence (1810), with special information on the *Gazeta de Caracas* and the *Seminario de Caracas*. Facsimile reproductions are included. B. T. (IHE 35635)

7:1222. Díaz Sánchez, Ramón. REFLEXIONES SOBRE LA REVOLUCION VENEZOLANA Y SUS ANTECEDENTES [Reflection on the Venezuelan revolution and its antecedents]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(62):62-78. General examination of the conduct of the Venezuelan Creoles in 1797 and, more particularly, the attitude adopted by specific persons to the first agitations (1808-1810). The author summarizes the events which took place in Spain between 1808 and 1812, which were so decisive in the evolution of the American independence movement, and finally, underlines the significance of the Sociedad Patriótica de Caracas, which was formed by the Junta Suprema in 1810. D. B. (IHE 35820)

7:1223. Etchepareborda, Roberto. INSTRUCCIONES DE DON CORNELIO SAAVEDRA A SU APODERADO EN EL JUICIO DE RESIDENCIA DEL 3 DE AGOSTO DE 1814 [Instructions from Don Cornelio Saavedra to his attorney in the impeachment of 3 August, 1814]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1960 5(18):148-178. Transcription of these instructions (1814), with explanatory and bibliographical notes. The instructions consist of sixty-six articles, and were drawn up by Saavedra so that they might be presented in his impeachment. In them he narrates in great detail the events of the period in which he was president of the new republic. R. C. (IHE 35762)

7:1224. Fajardo Terán, Florencia. REALES OBRAS DE FORTIFICACION EN EL PUERTO DE MALDONADO A FINES DEL SIGLO XVIII [Royal works of fortification in the port of Maldonado at the end of the 18th century]. *Revista de Historia Militar* (Spain) 1959 3(5):55-71. Maldonado, on the estuary of the Río de la Plata, was the first point of safe arrival for ships bound for Buenos Aires or Montevideo. An outpost of the provinces of Río de la Plata and Peru, it was fortified by Viceroy Oleguer Feliu in 1797. After the Battle of Trafalgar, however, it was open to attack by the English fleet. Illustrated. J. Mr. (IHE 35618)

7:1225. Ferreira Reis, Arthur César. LIMITES E DEMARCAÇÕES NA AMAZONIA BRASILEIRA [Limits, boundaries and demarcations of Brazilian Amazonia]. *Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro* 1959 (244):3-103. A detailed study of the problems that arose over the frontiers between Brazil and Spanish America from the middle of the 18th century to the end of the colonial era. The author gives abundant data on the drawing-up of frontiers, arrangements made for their defense, the authorities who took an active part in these affairs, the influence of European policy on them, etc. Based on documents from various Brazilian archives and on published works. R. C. (IHE 35604)

7:1226. Fitte, Ernesto J. DIGNIFICACION DE MAYO Y EL ENCONO DE UN COMODORO INGLES [The dignifying of May and the rancor of an English commodore]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1960 5(18):59-113. Affirms the active participation of the townsfolk in the May 1810 revolution in Buenos Aires, denying that it was the exclusive concern of a minority. The author further states that the revolution's real intention was nothing less than independence from Spain, and that the protestations of loyalty to Ferdinand VII were only a blind to hide the real intentions. He also gives some information on the English captain Peter Heywood, who was in Buenos Aires at this time and acted as the mediator for a possible truce between the royalists and patriots, and later showed himself to be in disagreement with the latter. Based on published sources and privately owned documents. R. C. (IHE 35753)

7:1227. Forero, Manuel José. FACETAS DE LA ECONOMIA DE LA NUEVA GRANADA [Facets of the economy of New Granada]. *Studium* (Colombia) 1958 2(6):169-181. Examination of the trend of Spain's commercial policy with regard to the Indies, referring especially to the emigration laws and the prohibition of foreign trade with these territories. The author then gives a more detailed analysis of the ideas of Fermín de Vargas (18th century), a native of New Granada, in favor of free trade, and those of certain Spanish economists who held similar opinions: Martín Gonzáles de Cellorigo and Diego José Donner in the 17th century and Jovellanos in the 18th century. Based on published works. E. R. (IHE 35422)

7:1228. Furlong, Guillermo. BICENTENARIO DEL PRIMER GEOGRAFO DE LA NACION ARGENTINA: PEDRO ANDRÉS GARCÍA (1758-1958) [Bicentenary of the first geographer of the Argentine nation: Pedro Andrés García (1758-1958)]. *Anales de la Academia Argentina de Geografía* 1958 (2):176-177. An account of García's geographical work in Argentina. B. T. (IHE 35370)

7:1229. Granata, Corina. TRIBULACIONES DE UN MEDICO EN BUENOS AIRES A FINES DEL SIGLO XVIII [The tribulations of a doctor in Buenos Aires at the end of the 18th century]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1960 5(18):306-308. Some biographical data on the Brazilian doctor Joaquín José Leite, especially on the vicissitudes he suffered after he disembarked in Río de la Plata (1783) because he did not present himself to the Tribunal de Protomedicato in Buenos Aires to justify his titles. R. C. (IHE 35685)

7:1230. Grases, Pedro. CONTRIBUCION A LA BIBLIOGRAFIA DEL 19 DE ABRIL DE 1810 [Contribution to the bibliography of 19 April 1810]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(62):92-135. A selected list, preceded by an explanatory note, of the literature on the beginning of the independence revolution in Venezuela. It is divided into three sections: 1) documents; 2) studies and monographs, with five subdivisions (on events, interpretations, references and commemorations; ideology; biographical studies; diplomatic missions; the press), and 3) bibliographical sources. D. B. (IHE 35821)

7:1231. Hualde de Pérez Guilhou, Margarita. APOORTE PARA UNA BIBLIOGRAFIA CRITICA DE LA REVOLUCION DE MAYO [Contribution to a critical bibliography of the May revolution]. *Boletín de Estudios Políticos* (Argentina) 1958 (9):117-150. Account of the historiography of the revolutionary movement of May 1810 in Buenos Aires, dealing with 1) the history of the historiography of the revolution; 2) the most important published sources, and 3) bibliography. C. Ba. (IHE 35752)

7:1232. Jaramillo Alvarado, Pío. APUNTAMIENTOS PARA EL ESTUDIO DE LA REVOLUCION DEL 10 DE AGOSTO DE 1809 [Notes for a study of the revolution of 10 August 1809]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1959 5(9/10):84-112. Reprint of an article originally published in *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador), No. 94 (1959), pp. 243-264 [See abstract 7:364]. R. C. (IHE 35793)

7:1233. [Márquez Abanto, Felipe]. PREOCUPACIONES Y GASTOS OCASIONADOS AL GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL CON MOTIVO DE LA SUBLEVACION DE JOSEPH TUPAC AMARU. GESTIONES A FAVOR DE LA CORONA POR EL VISITADOR DON JOSE ANTONIO DE ARECHE [Trouble and expense caused to the Spanish government by the rising of Joseph Túpac Amaru. Action taken on behalf of the Crown by the visitor Don José de Areche]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional de Perú* 1959 23(1):159-181. Continuation from previous articles [See abstracts 5:1576 and 6:1259]. Included here are the orders of payment made on account of this rising during the period 10-31 December 1780. R. C. (IHE 35612)

7:1234. Martínez Delgado, Luis. EL MOVIMIENTO REVOLUCIONARIO DEL 20 DE JULIO DE 1810. LA LLAMADA ACTA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA Y EL PROCER FRANCISCO MORALES [The revolutionary movement of 20 July 1810. The so-called act of independence and the leader Francisco Morales]. *Repertorio Boyacense* (Colombia) 1960 46(208-210):855-861. An account of the incident, which the author considers to have been carefully calculated, which sparked off this movement in Bogotá. The author attempts to explain what he considers should be more properly called the "declaration of revolution." D. B. (IHE 35770)

7:1235. Mendoza, Cristóbal L. CUALES FUERON LAS INFLUENCIAS QUE PUDO TENER DON SIMON RODRIGUEZ SOBRE EL LIBERTADOR? [In what ways can Don Simón Rodríguez have influenced the Liberator?]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* (Venezuela) 1958 41(164):421-442. After introducing the historical, human and literary personality of Bolívar's teacher (whose works are listed), compares opposing theses on his influence, especially with regard to Rousseau, examines the degree of that influence, and considers three stages in the Liberator's life: childhood, the period after his return to Caracas in 1807, and the period after the liberation of Great Colombia. Based largely on Bolívar's correspondence. B. T. (IHE 35727)

7:1236. Molina, Raúl Alejandro. UNA CARTA DE SAAVEDRA SOBRE LA REVOLUCION DE MAYO [A letter from Saavedra on the May Revolution]. *Historia* (Argentina) 1960 5(18):114-132. Commentary on a letter from Cornelio de Saavedra (Buenos Aires, 1811) addressed to Juan José Viamonte, in the army of Upper Peru, which was intercepted by the royalists and sent to Lima, where it was annotated by Viceroy Abascal. It contains interesting information on the protagonists of the revolutionary movement of 1810 in Buenos Aires and the political situation of the capital in 1811. R. C. (IHE 35760)

7:1237. Mora, Luis F. ESCENAS DEL 2 DE AGOSTO DE 1810 [Scenes on 2 August 1810]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1960 12(35/36):52-60. Accounts of various events that took place on this date of the rising in Quito, showing the abuses of the royalists. B. T. (IHE 35794)

7:1238. Morales, Ambrosio, O. P. EL BRIGADIER D. MATEO GARCÍA PUMACAHUA Y EL P. MAESTRO FRAY JUAN HURTADO, O. P. MISIONERO DEL ORIENTE DEL PERU [Brigadier Don Mateo García Pumacahua and Padre Maestro Fray Juan Hurtado, O. P., missionary in the eastern region of Peru]. *Revista del Museo e Instituto Arqueológico* (Peru) 1959 (18):61-70. Copy of a report (1815)

presented by the Dominican Juan Hurtado to the royalist Commander Mateo García Pumacahua on the foundation of the missions of Paucartambo (Peru) at the end of the 18th century. Based on a copy of the document in the Archivo del Convento del Smo. Rosario de Lima, taken from an original in the Archivo Nacional de Peru between the years 1860-1875.

R. C. (IHE 35652)

7: 1239. Rangel Báez, Carlos. CONOCEMOS REALMENTE A BELLO? [Do we really know Bello?]. Biblioteca Nacional. Boletín (Venezuela) 1959 (6): 17. Part of a document (1802, Archivo General de la Nación, Caracas) praising Andrés Bello's qualities and nominating him for the post of Second Undersecretary of the Secretariat of the Captaincy General of Venezuela. R. C. (IHE 35659)

7: 1240. Ryden, Stig. FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA EN UN ARCHIVO SUECO [Francisco de Miranda in a Swedish archive]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1959 42(168): 526-529. Publishes a letter (1790) from Miranda to the Swedish baron C. Alströmer, and refers to others in the archive of the baron's family. Miranda's relations with the family and with other Scandinavians are also dealt with.

B. T. (IHE 35746)

7: 1241. Sambrano Urdaneta, Oscar. VISITA DE ALEJANDRO DE HUMBOLDT A CARACAS [Alexander von Humboldt's visit to Caracas]. Revista Shell (Venezuela) 1959 8(33): 11-15. Information on Humboldt's stay in Caracas in 1799. G. C. C. (IHE 35677)

7: 1242. Tormo Sanz, Leandro. PARAGUAY EN EL SIGLO XVIII [Paraguay in the 18th century]. Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos (Spain) 1960 (122): 191-203. An article based on the assumption that there existed in the colonial era two republics in Paraguay: the Creole, formed by the white conquerors and their mestizo descendants, and the Indian, created by the Jesuit missionaries. The author describes the historical process which took place in the 18th century, indicating the vicissitudes suffered by these republics and the tragic consequences for Paraguay of the dispersal of the Indian republic upon the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the proud and egotistical attitude toward it of the Creole republic.

E. R. Z. (IHE 35585)

7: 1243. Torre Revello, José. LA OBRA DEL CARTOGRAFO ALEXO BERLINGUERO DE LA MARCA Y GALLEGO EN EL RIO DE LA PLATA [The work of the cartographer Alexo Berlinguero de la Marca y Gallego in the Río de la Plata]. Anales de la Academia Argentina de Geografía 1958 (2): 78-85. A collection of seventeen documents (1769-1796) describing this author's cartographic material. The documents are from various Spanish archives. Illustrated. B. T. (IHE 35662)

7: 1244. Torres Almeyda, Luis. MIRANDO HACIA LA LIBERTAD [Looking ahead to freedom]. Universidad de Antioquia (Colombia) 1959 (139): 455-467. Commentaries on the circumstances and events which led up to the revolt of the comuneros in New Granada. Special reference is made to José Antonio Galán, one of its ringleaders, and to the influence on this rising of Túpac Amaru's rebellion in Peru.

E. R. Z. (IHE 35614)

7: 1245. Unsigned. ACTA DEL 19 DE ABRIL DE 1810 [Declaration of 19 April 1810]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(62): 13-16. Publishes the declaration issued by the cabildo of Caracas on this date. The cabildo reports that it has assumed the burden of government and names the so-called "people's deputies."

D. B. (IHE 35829)

7: 1246. Unsigned. ACUERDO DE LA ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE LA HISTORIA [Resolution of the National Academy of History]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(62): 58-61. Reprint from Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Caracas), No. 2 (1914). The author discusses the considerations that led this assembly to recognize that the revolution in Caracas (19 April 1810) "was the initial, definitive and transcendental movement of Venezuelan independence." D. B. (IHE 35827)

7: 1247. Unsigned. AUTOS FORMADOS SOBRE CONTRABANDO EN EL PUERTO DE TUXPAN [Edicts drawn up against contraband in the port of Tuxpán]. Boletín del Archivo

General de la Nación (Mexico) 1959 30(1): 147-152. Transcription of fiscal and legal documents in the Archivo General de la Nación de Mexico, dated 1801, on contraband carried out in this port of New Spain in 1799.

G. C. C. (IHE 35632)

7: 1248. Unsigned. LA AGOSTADA DE 1810 [The rising of August 1810]. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1960 12(35/36): 61-65. Reprint of *El Ejército Nacional*, No. 6 (1922). It presents a list of the deaths that occurred in the massacre of the insurgents by the royalist forces on 2 August 1810 in Quito.

B. T. (IHE 35795)

7: 1249. Unsigned. UNA CARTA DEL PRECURSOR SOBRE LOS SUCECOS DEL 19 DE ABRIL [A letter from the precursor on the events of 19 April]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(62): 11-12. Reprints from Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Caracas), Vol. 1, No. 3 (1912), a letter from Miranda (London, 1808) addressed to the cabildo of Caracas. It exhorts them to take over the government of the province and advises them of the steps to produce unity, a basic essential if independence is to be attained. D. B. (IHE 35830)

7: 1250. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS RELACIONADOS CON EL PRIMER GRITO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA: 10 DE AGOSTO DE 1809 [Documents relating to the first cry of independence: 10 August 1809]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional de Historia (Ecuador) 1959 5(9/10): 7-83. Copies of various documents (1795-1813) which in one form or another relate to the events of the revolutionary movement in Cuzco or to its protagonists. Some are taken from copies in the Archivo Histórico del Cuzco and others from books and periodicals on the history of Ecuador. Facsimile reproductions of parts of some of the documents are included. R. C. (IHE 35808)

7: 1251. Unsigned. UNA ESCRITURA DEL PROCER DON BERNARDO TAMBOHUACSO, EJECUTADO EN EL CUZCO EL AÑO DE 1780 [A manuscript of the leader Don Bernardo Tambohuacso, written in El Cuzco in 1780]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco (Peru) 1959 10(10): 345-350. Copy of a clause of the "authority" granted in 1779 to Tambohuacso (a cacique and governor of the Peruvian town of Pisac) to hand over in the name of Catalina Casoria, certain sums of money to the convent of Santo Domingo del Cuzco. Included are two other documents on the same theme (1800-1818), without indicating the source of any of them. R. C. (IHE 35613)

7: 1252. Unsigned. EL MANIFIESTO DE 1811 Y LA RESPUESTA DEL GOBERNADOR DE VENEZUELA [The manifesto of 1811 and the reply of the governor of Venezuela]. Repertorio Boyacense (Colombia) 1960 46(208-210): 922-924. Publishes this manifesto (preserved in the Archivo de Indias) of the Supreme Junta of Tunja, and the reply of the captain general of Venezuela, Fernando Migares. D. B. (IHE 35832)

7: 1253. Unsigned. MANIFIESTO DE LA SUPREMA JUNTA DE CARACAS [Manifesto of the Supreme Junta of Caracas]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(62): 49-51. Reprint of this manifesto (1810), with reference to its motives and the happy outcome of the revolutionary movement in Caracas (19 April 1810).

D. B. (IHE 35828)

7: 1254. Unsigned. LOS MANUSCRITOS ORIGINALES DE LOS DIARIOS DEL VIAJE DE ALEJANDRO DE HUMBOLDT [The original manuscripts of the diaries of Alexander von Humboldt's journey]. Revista de Historia de América (Mexico) 1959 (47): 190-193. Information on the discovery by the Ecuadorian researcher Neptalí Zúñiga of thirteen manuscript volumes by Baron von Humboldt, with notes on their contents. E. R. Z. (IHE 35679)

7: 1255. Unsigned. MIRANDA Y VENEZUELA [Miranda and Venezuela]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1959 18(61): 628-631. Commentaries on Miranda, precursor of Venezuelan independence. C. Ba. (IHE 35747)

7: 1256. Unsigned. EL 19 DE ABRIL, EFEMERIDES CONTINENTAL [19 April, a notable day for the continent]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(62): 2-5. Commentaries on the significance of the message sent by the Junta of Caracas (1810) to the Spanish American cabildos, urging them to unite for the great work of a Spanish American confederation. D. B. (IHE 35826)

7:1257. Unsigned. EL OBISPO DE CARACAS, ILUSTRISIMO SEÑOR VIANA Y LA REVOLUCION DE GUAL Y ESPAÑA [The illustrious señor Viana, bishop of Caracas, and the revolution of Gual y España]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia (Venezuela) 1959 42(168):533-543. A transcription of four previously unpublished letters (1797) from the bishop to Godoy and to the Department of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs which refer to the bishop's activity in this revolution in discovering an uprising in La Guaira. The letters are in the Archivo de Indias in Seville. B. T. (IHE 35617)

7:1258. Unsigned. ORIGENES DE LA IMPRENTA EN VENEZUELA [Origins of printing in Venezuela]. Boletín de la Academia Colombiana de la Historia (Venezuela) 1958 41(164):443-453. Reprint. A collection of information on the early days of printing; events of importance are the projects of the Real e Ilustre Colegio de Abogados (1790) and the Real Consulado de Caracas (1800), the maneuvers of the scholar Depons on behalf of its establishment, its definite introduction in 1808 and the first publication, Gazeta de Caracas. Documents included in the text are from the Archivo General de la Nación and the Academia Nacional de la Historia in Caracas. B. T. (IHE 35658)

7:1259. Unsigned. REAL AUDIENCIA DEL CUZCO. EXPEDIENTE RELATIVO A LAS ORDENANZAS QUE HAN REGIDO A ESTA REAL AUDIENCIA, QUE SE SACO DEL ARCHIVO DEL REAL ACUERDO, SEPARANDOSE DESDE FS. 15 A FS. 34 DEL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE ELLA [The Royal Audiencia of Cuzco. A file on the statutes which governed this Royal Audiencia, taken from the Archive of Royal Assent, and contained in fs. 15-34 of its establishment]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco 1959 10(10):296-330. Copy of this file (1788-1796) on the statutes published for the Audiencia of Cuzco (instituted in 1787), prepared by Pedro Zernadas Bermúdez. It refers to the personnel, the Provincial Tribunal, Tribunal for the Estate of Deceased Persons and for the Department of Indian Censuses and Communal Property (Archivo C. S. I. del Cuzco). R. C. (IHE 35640)

7:1260. Unsigned. RELACION DE EMPARAN AL REY [Emparán's report to the King]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(62):17-24. Transcription of the document (Philadelphia, June 1810) in which Vicente de Emparán, governor and captain general of Venezuela, reports to the king the insurrection in Caracas and the constitution of the Junta Suprema de Caracas. D. B. (IHE 35824)

7:1261. Unsigned. RELACION DE BARALT SOBRE LOS SUCESOS DEL 19 DE ABRIL [Baralt's account of the events of 19 April (1810)]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(62):52-57. This account tells of the revolutionary events which culminated in the formation of the Junta Suprema de Caracas. D. B. (IHE 35825)

7:1262. Unsigned. VERSION DEL INTENDENTE BASADRE [The intendant Basadre's version]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1960 19(62):25-46. Reprint of Crónica de Caracas, containing a minute account (Cadiz, 1810) of the revolutionary events in Caracas sent by Vicente Basadre to the Secretario de Estado y del Despacho Universal de Hacienda. D. B. (IHE 35823)

7:1263. Valcárcel, Daniel. ACERCA DE UN LIBRO SOBRE LA REBELION DE TUPAC AMARU [Concerning a book on the rebellion of Túpac Amaru]. Boletín Bibliográfico (Peru) 1959 32(1-4):115-124. Critical comments on Boleslao Lewin's book La rebelión de Túpac Amaru (Buenos Aires, 1957), preceded by data on previous works published on this theme. D. B. (IHE 35609)

7:1264. Valcárcel, Daniel. UN AGENTE CARLOTINO [An agent of Carlota]. Cuadernos de Información Bibliográfica (Peru) 1959 (5):43. Publishes, with short commentary, the text of a special permit (1808) authorized by the Infanta Carlota Joaquina (Ferdinand VII's sister) and issued to the English minerologist Santiago Florencio Burke so that he might pass freely in Buenos Aires, Peru and other territories. The original is in the Public Record office in London. C. Ba. (IHE 35663)

7:1265. Valcárcel, Daniel. UN DOCUMENTO DE VIDAURRE (1811) [A document of Vidaurre (1811)]. Boletín Bibliográfico (Peru) 1959 32(1-4):31-33. A short note on

the oidor of Peru, Manuel de Vidaurre (1773-1840), followed by a copy of a letter from him to the Department of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, together with a report from the cabildo of Moquegua to the intendant of Arequipa on the conduct and excesses of the subdelegate Francisco Paula Páez. The document (Archivo de Indias) shows Vidaurre's interest in being active in the judicial affairs of Peru. D. B. (IHE 35620)

7:1266. Valcárcel, Daniel. DOCUMENTOS SOBRE MANUEL Y DIONISIO INCA YUPANQUI [Documents on Manuel and Dionisio Inca Yupanqui]. Revista Universitaria (Peru) 1959 48(117):70-83. Publishes, with short commentary, five documents (acuerdos, memorial, and a report) of the years 1781-1784 referring to concessions (pensions, promotions) to these two brothers, who were descended from the Incas. The documents are from the Archivo de Indias in Seville. B. T. (IHE 35692)

7:1267. Zorraquin Becú, Ricardo. CORNELIO DE SAAVEDRA. Historia (Argentina) 1960 5(18):5-8. Reflections on the revolution of May 1810 in Buenos Aires and Brigadier General Cornelio de Saavedra (1759-1829), who led the movement and presided over the first Junta of the independent government. R. C. (IHE 35757)

WEST INDIES

7:1268. Córdoba Bello, Eleazar. LA REVOLUCION HAITIANA Y LA INDEPENDENCIA HISPANOAMERICANA [The Haitian revolution and Spanish American independence]. Revista de Historia (Venezuela) 1960 1(1):27-48. An essay which examines interesting aspects of the emancipation of Haiti. The author shows the most apparent traits of French colonization of the region, and gives an indication of the social scene in Haiti in the 18th century. He then refers to the racial, social, ideological and political aspects of the struggle for freedom and shows the repercussions of the French Revolution in Haiti, and, in its turn, those of the Haitian revolution in the independence of Spanish America, and the attitude of the latter's rulers to events in Haiti. Based on published documents and literature. E. Rz. (IHE 35814)

7:1269. Unsigned. ESTEBAN DE SALAS Y CASTRO EN EL ARCHIVO NACIONAL [Esteban de Salas y Castro in the National Archives]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1958 57:119-126. Publishes two documents which throw light on the personality of this cleric from Havana (1725-1803): a note (1796) from the ecclesiastical chapter of Santiago de Cuba to the king, telling him of Salas' merits and of his services to the church as a musician, and requesting a retreat for him; and an official letter of 1801 transmitting a royal warrant. Included are his certificate of baptism (1726) and a work by José Luciano Franco entitled "Salas, el compositor olvidado" (Carteles, Havana, No. 46, 1953). D. B. (IHE 35649)

7:1270. Unsigned. EXPEDIENTE EN QUE EL B[ACHILLER] DON JOSE NUÑEZ SE PRESENTA PARA ABOGADO N.º 104. AÑO 1796 [File in which Bachelor Don José Núñez presents himself to the bar. No. 104. 1796]. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1958 57:128-135. Copy, with a short note, of this file (Archivo Nacional de Cuba) relating to Núñez (1772-1846), who was the first Dominican to embrace the cause of independence and fight to gain it. D. B. (IHE 35815)

Pacific Area

7:1271. Fitzhardinge, L. F. (Australian National Univ.). SOME "FIRST FLEET" REVIEWS. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1959 9(33):85-91. The initial colonization of Australia received considerable attention in two British journals. In the Whig Monthly Review, William Wales, formerly an astronomer with Captain Cook, made acute comments about Australia and showed a sustained interest in the penal colony. In the Tory Critical Review, a reviewer noted recent books about Australia, first objected to a penal colony as useless to the mother country, and then showed some optimism about the prospects of the colony. Besides these journals, other British reviews, like Gentleman's Magazine, showed only a superficial knowledge and interest in Australia. G. D. Bearce

United States of America

See also: 7:1498, 1499

7:1272. De Terra, Helmut (Columbia Univ.). MOTIVES AND CONSEQUENCES OF ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES (1804). Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society 1960 104(3):314-316. The motive of Humboldt's only visit to the United States on his way back to Europe from five years in South America was to see President Jefferson. The impact of the visit on American learning most likely exceeded that by any other foreign naturalist of the period. Humboldt was a link between cultural centers of Europe and America and a vigorous champion of the liberalism which Jefferson represented. N. D. Kurland

7:1273. Griffin, Richard W. (Auburn Univ.). THE ORIGINS OF SOUTHERN COTTON MANUFACTURE, 1807-1816. Cotton History Review 1960 1(1):5-12. Describes some scattered and largely abortive attempts to establish cotton-textile manufacturing in the South. Based on newspapers and published sources. L. P. Galambos

7:1274. Hundman, Jane F. THE IRISHMAN WHO DEVELOPED AMERICAN CULTURE. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1961 71(1/2):23-30. Introduces the works of Mathew Carey, a prominent publisher and bookseller. In addition to circulating Catholic and general publications, he published sixty editions of the 1611 Protestant Bible and he was the publisher of Parson Weem's book on Washington which included the legendary stories of Washington and the cherry tree, and other items of national folklore. C. G. Hamilton

7:1275. Koch, Adrienne (Univ. of California, Berkeley). PRAGMATIC WISDOM AND THE AMERICAN ENLIGHTENMENT. William and Mary Quarterly 1961 18(3):313-329. One cannot understand the Enlightenment if wisdom and pragmatism are regarded as antithetical. Both Franklin and Jefferson, the "touchstones for the character of the American Enlightenment," combined theoretical interests with practical considerations. The American Enlightenment was marked by devotion to empiricism and humanism. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:1276. Lynd, Staughton (Columbia Univ.). WHO SHOULD RULE AT HOME? DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK, IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. William and Mary Quarterly 1961 18(3):330-359. Shows that the contemporaries of the Revolution were aware that the Revolution also involved the question of rule at home. Pre-revolutionary Dutchess County was a hierarchical community favoring the rich. The confiscation and sale of Loyalist estates led to a redistribution of land, which was "the first major break-through of the independence struggle into social change" and culminated in the end of the feudal society. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:1277. Melville, Phillips (Colonel, U. S. Air Force). LEXINGTON -- BRIGANTINE-OF-WAR, 1776-1777. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(4):51-59. Tells how the merchantman "Wild Duck" was converted to the Continental warship "Lexington" in 1776. The operations of this warship against England under Captains John Barry, William Hallock and Henry Johnson are discussed and evaluated. Benjamin Franklin's interest in embroiling England and France in a war by basing American ships in French ports is discussed. Undocumented. A. Birkos

7:1278. Morris, Richard B. (Columbia Univ.). AMERICAN LABOR HISTORY PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR: SOURCES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH. Labor History 1960 1(3):308-318. The historian who undertakes a study of American labor in the colonial, Revolutionary, and early national eras is confronted with a lack of trade-union archives and published source materials which are so plentiful for the period since the Civil War. For American labor history prior to the Civil War the researcher must "turn to unorthodox sources, such as court records and other legal papers, petitions for legislative relief, the records of business firms, and local newspapers." The author cites specific examples from areas which he has explored. The court records which are especially valuable are widely scattered in county courthouses. In Connecticut and Maryland, however, the colonial county court records have been transferred to the state archives. In many cases files of local newspapers can be found only in the town in which they were

published. Mention is made of several repositories of industrial records. The business firms with the most systematically preserved records in the pre-Civil War period are the railroads. The author concludes that although the materials for American labor history prior to the Civil War are widely scattered and often difficult to locate, the scholar will be well compensated for his searching by unusual "opportunities for original and penetrating insights." J. H. Krenkel

7:1279. Murdoch, Richard K. (Univ. of Georgia). THE CASE OF THE SPANISH DESERTERS, (1791-1793). Georgia Historical Quarterly 1960 44(3):278-305. Shows how an informal agreement between an American and Spanish officers on the Georgia frontier had repercussions in the case of three Spanish deserters that affected policy makers in both Madrid and Philadelphia. Involved also was tension between federal and Georgia officials regarding policy toward the Spanish and their Indian allies. R. Lowitt

7:1280. Rawling, G. S. THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION. History Today 1960 10(11):760-769. Describes the exploratory trek by William Clark and Meriwether Lewis (1804-1806) from St. Louis across the northern part of the Louisiana Territory, which had been acquired by the United States, to the Pacific coast in a vain attempt to find the Northwest Passage. L. Kasparian

7:1281. Risjord, Norman K. (De Pauw Univ.). 1812: CONSERVATIVES, WAR HAWKS, AND THE NATION'S HONOR. William and Mary Quarterly 1961 18(2):196-210. A critical reconsideration of the causes of the War of 1812. The small number of western votes and the fact that over half of the votes for war were cast by Jeffersonians from the South make the economic interpretation of the war untenable. War was declared to vindicate the honor of the United States. Madison encouraged war fever in 1811, and the Republicans followed the lead of the War Hawks, whose role in the declaration of war was merely that of a catalyst. The elements for reaction were present before 1810. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:1282. Schuyler, Robert Livingston (Columbia Univ.). FORREST McDONALD'S CRITIQUE OF THE BEARD THESIS. Journal of Southern History 1961 27(1):73-80. Acting upon a suggestion made by the late Charles A. Beard in his Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, Forrest McDonald has done the research to determine the validity of Beard's hypothesis that the Constitution was an economic document drawn by a consolidated economic group, that the line of cleavage for and against it was between substantial personal property interests on the one hand and small farming and debtor interests on the other and that large security holders were a considerable or preponderating element in causing adoption of the Constitution. In a review article on McDonald's resultant We the People: The Economic Origins of the Constitution (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1958), Schuyler finds that McDonald has overturned the Beard thesis and that details as found by McDonald do not substantiate Beard's assumptions. S. E. Humphreys

7:1283. Sterkx, Henry Eugene (Troy State College), and Brooks Thompson (Troy State College). PHILEMON THOMAS AND THE WEST FLORIDA REVOLUTION. Florida Historical Quarterly 1961 39(4):378-386. Thomas was the leader in instigating and carrying through the Revolution of 1810 in Baton Rouge, founding the West Florida Republic and helping conduct that Republic's government for the 74 days that it existed before President Madison welcomed the area into the United States on the assumption that it was a part of the Louisiana Purchase. Based on official records of the U.S. government and of state governments, private papers, newspapers, and secondary works. G. L. Lyan

7:1284. Sterling, David L. (Ohio State Univ.). A FEDERALIST OPPOSES THE JAY TREATY: THE LETTERS OF SAMUEL BAYARD. William and Mary Quarterly 1961 18(3):408-424. The letters sent by Bayard, from London, to Elias Boudinot and William Bradford show the writer's opposition to the Jay Treaty and note similar disapproval of other Americans abroad. Bayard was critical of British bureaucracy, thought the ministry "lustful for power," and admired the devotion of the leaders of the French Revolution. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:1285. Swindler, William F. (College of William and Mary). THE LETTERS OF PUBLIUS. American Heritage 31 12(4):4-7 and 92-97. A survey of the hasty writing of the Federalist Papers (1787-88) by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay to support ratification of the U.S. Constitution. The continuing importance of the Papers, still regarded as the classic exposition of the American federal system, is shown by the numerous reissues and new editions. The contents of the Papers is reviewed in the light of the contemporary pressures which helped produce it. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

C.1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 7:1122, 1123, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1135, 1137, 1141, 1142

7:1287. Bleiberg, Germán. SOBRE UN VIAJE FRUSTRADO DE HUMBOLDT A ESPAÑA [On an abortive trip to Spain by Humboldt]. Estudios Geográficos (Spain) 1959 [1960] 76(3):372-389. Publishes six letters (1830), one of them from Humboldt, from the Archivo Histórico Nacional, on the possibility of his visiting Spain at the suggestion of the Spanish ambassador in St. Petersburg, J. M. Páez de la Cadena. Of great interest are the objections of Luis Fernández de Córdoba, Spain's minister in Berlin, who considers Humboldt to be a liberal and constitutionalist, as opposed to Páez de la Cadena's enlightened view. The Humboldt letter is reproduced in facsimile. S. Ll. (IHE 35047)

7:1288. Bóbr-Tylingo, Stanisław. UN CONGRESO EUROPEO EN MANQUE (1863) [An abortive European congress (1863)]. Polish Review 1960 5(3):77-94. A survey of the reactions of the various European courts to the diplomatic attempts of Napoleon III to arrange for an international congress to settle the Polish Question during the Insurrection of 1863. An annex presents a hitherto little known letter in which Prince Alexander Gruz offered Napoleon III military support in the event of an outbreak of hostilities. E. Kusielewicz

7:1289. Brown, Alexander Crosby. THE STEAMER VESTA: NEGLECTED PARTNER IN A FATAL COLLISION. American Neptune 1960 20(3):177-184. Describes the collision between the small French iron-screw steamer "Vesta" and the much larger wooden side-wheeler "Arctic" on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland on 27 September 1854, and traces the subsequent history of the French vessel. Barbara Waldstein

7:1290. Brusiloff, Constant. BOLIVAR Y BYRON [Bolívar and Byron]. Revista Nacional de Cultura (Venezuela) 1958 21(131):135-142. Byron was not only preoccupied with the events in Europe in which he was taking part, but also with those in America, for which he had a great affection, especially for Venezuela and Bolívar. In his letters he expressed a desire to emigrate to America and identify himself with Bolívar's work for liberation. B. T. (IHE 35744)

7:1291. Carrasco Domínguez, Selim. EL ABSOLUTISMO EUROPEO Y LA INDEPENDENCIA DE AMÉRICA [European absolutism and the independence of America]. Revista de Marina (Chile) 1960 76(1):65-71. Notes on the attitude adopted toward the recently created Spanish American nations by England, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia, and the subsequent recognition of their independence by these five states and Portugal. Special reference is made to Chile. E. Rz. (IHE 35705)

7:1292. De Beer, Gavin (Director, British Museum). FURTHER UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CHARLES DARWIN. Annals of Science 1958 14(2):83-115. A collection of over thirty (generally quite brief) Darwin letters, previously unpublished, most of which are in the possession of the British Museum. N. Rescher

7:1293. Dejardin, André. LITTRÉ, LE CALVIN DU POSITIVISME [Littré, the Calvin of positivism]. Synthèses 1960 15(173):332-337. A portrait of Maximilien Paul Emile

7:1286. Thomson, Robert Polk (Peabody College). THE TOBACCO EXPORT OF THE UPPER JAMES RIVER NAVAL DISTRICT, 1773-1775. William and Mary Quarterly 1961 18(3):393-407. From an analysis of a naval officer's manifest book, the author shows that, during the years covered by the study, Glasgow, rather than London, was the principal market for Virginia tobacco, and that the bulk of the tobacco was shipped by factors rather than consignment agents. Tables are appended to the article. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

Littré, poet, journalist and lexicographer. He was a spokesman for positivism, and Emile Zola called him the Calvin of positivism. D. L. Ling

7:1294. Gooch, Brison D. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). BELGIUM AND THE PROSPECTIVE SALE OF CUBA IN 1837. Hispanic American Historical Review 1959 39(3):413-427. Contains the text of a hitherto unpublished (and unconsulted) letter dated 22 April 1837, from Lord Palmerston to Sylvain van de Weyer, Belgian Minister to Britain, which proves that the Spanish Government of Queen Regent María Cristina was willing to sell Cuba to raise funds to finance the Carlist War. Palmerston advised Belgium to start her colonial establishment on a more modest basis, which led to her attempts to acquire the Isle of Pines, Cozumel and Saint-Thomas in Guatemala. Spain also tried to peddle Cuba to Britain and France. R. E. Wilson

7:1295. Hales, E. E. Y. CARDINAL CONSALVI: THE TRAGEDY OF SUCCESS. History Today 1960 10(9):616-622. Deals with the papal emissary during the papacy of Pope Pius VII (1800-1823) who negotiated the continuance of the Papal States after the fall of Napoleon. L. Kasparian

7:1296. Hammen, Oscar J. CAPITALIZING ON DAS KAPITAL. South Atlantic Quarterly 1961 60(1):19-28. Demonstrates the need, both material and psychological, felt by Karl Marx for success of Das Kapital. The author relates the efforts on the part of both Marx and Engels to secure favorable reviews and advance publicity to insure the success of the book. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:1297. Kukieli, Marian. LELEWEL, MICKIEWICZ AND THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS OF EUROPEAN REVOLUTION (1816-33). Polish Review 1960 5(3):59-76. An account of the relations between Polish revolutionaries and the Freemasons, the Philadelphes, and the Carbonari, being principally an analysis of the part played by Adam Mickiewicz in the activities of the Carbonari in Poland, Russia, Italy and France, examining his literary works principally against the background of the European underground movements of the day and the revolutions and revolutionary activities of the years 1830-1833, together with some references to Joachim Lelewel. E. Kusielewicz

7:1298. Leser, Norbert. PROPHET IM LANDE DER UNGLÄUBIGEN [Prophet in the land of the infidels]. Forum 1960 7(83):405-408. Although Marx always desired power he succeeded in acquiring it neither in Germany, where his influence on Der Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiterverein of F. Lassalle and the Social Democratic Workers' party founded by W. Liebknecht and A. Bebel was very slight, nor in England, where he lived for thirty-four years. The Fabian Society, as well as the Independent Labour Party with its successor, the Labour Representation Committee, not only ignored his theories, but rejected the revolutionary romanticism of Marxism and the dialectical method. P. Podjed

7:1299. Llabrés, Juan. EL TRANSPORTE DE GUERRA "MALASPINA" Y SU NAUFRAGIO (1859-1867) [The war transport ship "Malaspina" and its shipwreck (1859-1867)]. Revista General de Marina (Spain) 1959 157:766-775. A note on the first nine screw-propellered ships in the Spanish war fleet, built in 1859, which were intended to be used exclusively for transport. Among them was the steamship "Malaspina," which from 1860 to 1867 was used as a packet between Hong Kong and

Manila. The author gives a description of the ship and summarizes the unpublished correspondence (whose source is not indicated) in which Rear Admiral Don Antonio Osorio y Malleu informed the government of the measures taken after the shipwreck of the "Malaspina" (1867). N. C. (IHE 35039)

7:1300. Marchant, P. D. (Univ. of New South Wales). DARWIN AND SOCIAL THEORY. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1959 5(2):213-217. Social scientists warmly received Darwinian theory because it provided answers to two chief problems: 1) political and economic freedom; 2) the laws of social development. Up to then, 18th-19th-century political thought had centered on discovering the laws of society (as with Montesquieu) or with emphasizing the community (as Burke and Hegel did). In this intellectual development, liberty seemed at odds with social development. Social Darwinism provided a solution, because liberty would automatically be fulfilled in the course of the social development or progress of humanity according to Darwinian law. G. D. Bearce

7:1301. Marraro, Howard R. DOCUMENTI AMERICANI SUL CONFLITTO ITALO-AUSTRIACO DEL 1859 [American documents on the Italo-Austrian conflict of 1859]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1959 46(1):3-44. The dispatches of two American diplomatic ministers, John Mason at Paris and John Daniel at Turin, during the Austro-Sardinian War. Daniel wrote that international law could not justify the action of France and Sardinia. Originals of documents here produced are in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1302. Melón [y Ruiz de Gordejuela], Amando. ULTIMA ETAPA DE LA VIDA Y QUEHACER DE ALEJANDRO DE HUMBOLDT [The last stage of the life and work of Alexander von Humboldt]. Estudios Geográficos (Spain) 1959[1960] 20(76):391-435. Biography of Humboldt as a scientist, covering the period after 1826 with an examination of the works of this last period. S. Ll. (IHE 35673)

7:1303. Omodeo, A. FONTI E MEMORIE. ANTONELLI, GIACOMO CARDINALE [Sources and memoirs. Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1960 47(3):319-324. Analysis of the political-diplomatic career of Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli, premier of the first constitutional ministry established by Pope Pius IX in 1848. After the failure of the revolution in Italy, Antonelli became the papal secretary of state. Although he accepted military aid from Napoleon III, he managed to pursue a policy that was independent of France. The author contends that the cardinal's influence was entirely in the political-diplomatic sphere. Religious matters, such as the doctrine of papal infallibility and the Syllabus of Errors, emanated from the Pope alone. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1304. Rossi, Mario. MARX, LA SINISTRA HEGELIANA E L'IDEOLOGIA TEDESCA. PARTE III: L'ANTISTIRNER [Marx, the Hegelian Left, and Die Deutsche Ideologie. Part III: The Anti-Stirner]. Società 1959 15(1):7-69, and (2):216-297. Conclusion (in two installments) of the article on Die Deutsche Ideologie by Marx and Engels (1845/46). Both sections concentrate on Der Einzige und sein Eigentum (Leipzig, 1845) by Max Stirner (pseudonym of Johann Kaspar Schmidt). C. F. Delzell See also: 5:1730

7:1305. Unsigned. APUNTES PARA LA HISTORIA DE LA DIOCESIS. PRESENCIA DE LA IGLESIA BARCELONESA EN LOS ULTIMOS CONCILIOS [Notes for a history of the diocese. The presence of Barcelona clergy at the last councils]. Scrinium (Spain) 1956-1959 [1960] 16-22:92-108. Notes on the attendance of Bishop Guillem Cassador at the Council of Trent (1561) and on the celebration of the Vatican Council (1869-1870). Documents from the Archivo Capítular of the Cathedral of Barcelona are published. J. C. (IHE 34633)

7:1306. Unsigned. CENTENARIO DE LA MUERTE DE AGUSTIN CODAZZI [Centenary of the death of Agustín Codazzi]. Crónica de Caracas 1959 8(39):294-332. A miscellany containing 1) various documents from 1831 to 1847 on Codazzi's geographical works (no source given), 2) letters written to him by Alexander von Humboldt and Elie de Beaumont, and extracts from a book on him by Hermann A. Schumacher (1816). G. C. C. (IHE 35664)

7:1307. --. 1859-1959, CENTENAIRE DE LA CAMPAGNE D'ITALIE [The hundredth anniversary of the Italian campaign]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1959 15(3).

Brunon, Jean, et Raoul Brunon, AIGLES BLESSEES ["Wounded eagles"], pp. 81-86. Unsigned, IL CINQUANTANOVE: AVEC CELUI DE SA DELIVRANCE, LA VILLE DE MILAN CELEBRE LE CENTENAIRE DE LA CAMPAGNE D'ITALIE [Fifty-Nine: the city of Milan celebrates the centenary of the (Italian) campaign along with that of its deliverance], pp. 87-91, Carlier (Général), LES CHASSEURS DE SOLFERINO [The chasseurs of Solferino], pp. 92-94. Deals with the French forces in the war of 1859 with Austria, the liberation of Milan, and with the celebration of this campaign. H. J. Gordon, Jr.

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

7:1308. Brooke, George M., Jr. THE VOYAGE OF THE KANRIN MARU, 1860: AN EPISODE IN AMERICAN NAVAL DIPLOMACY. American Neptune 1960 20(3):198-208. An account of the unique crossing of the Pacific by the Japanese warship "Kanrin Maru," which was sent to San Francisco by the imperial government in February 1860 to act as an advance agent for the first Japanese mission to the West. The "Kanrin Maru" was, in fact, navigated by Lieutenant John Mercer Brooke (on whose journals the article is based), with a skeleton crew of nine American sailors, since the actual Japanese crew and their captain were virtually ignorant of ocean seamanship. Barbara Waldstein

7:1309. Farley, M. F. JOHN E. WARD AND THE CHINESE COOLIE TRADE. American Neptune 1960 20(3):209-216. Describes the efforts of John E. Ward, who arrived in Hong Kong in May 1859 as first U. S. minister to China for the purpose of exchanging ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin, to control and reduce to a minimum the coolie trade between China and the Americas. Barbara Waldstein

7:1310. Seth, R. D. (Squadron Leader). THE BATTLE OF CHILLIANWALA. U. S. I. Journal 1957 87(369):334-343. Reviews the Battle of Chillianwala, 13 January 1849, when for the first time a British army led by the commander-in-chief was defeated by an Indian army under an Indian commander. The author gives the historical background of the Sikh nation of Punjab from the treaty of Lahore, 9 March 1846, to the revolt of the Attariwala Sandar and the action at Ramnagar, 21 November 1848, and the Battle of Sadulapur, 3 December 1848. The Battle of Chillianwala is described (with a map of positions) and conclusions are drawn about the ability of the British army under Lord Gough and the Sikh army under Sher Singh. Undocumented. F. R. Jacobs

Canada

7:1311. Kendall, H. M. THE VOYAGE OF THE "GRIPPER". Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1961 106(621):71-78. An account, based upon the letters of a young officer, Edward Kendall, to his mother, of the exploratory voyage of 1824, which attempted, on Colonial Office instructions, to survey the north shore of Canada west of Melville Peninsula. Mainly an account of physical hardships. W. D. McIntyre

7:1312. MacLean, Guy. THE GEORGIAN AFFAIR: AN INCIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. Canadian Historical Review 1961 42(2):133-144. Examines a case involving the seizure in Canada of a vessel suspected as a Confederate privateer but owned by a British subject. Some light is thrown on Conservative party politics and the activities of Sir John A. MacDonald in Toronto at the time of the 1867 federal election. Based chiefly on unpublished personal papers. A

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 7:1538

7:1313. Deliafis, N. HE IDIOGRAPHOS DIATHEKE TOU KOLAOU K. KASOMOULE (1795-1871) [The original copy of the will of Nikolaos K. Kasomoulis (1795-1871)]. *Deltion tis Istorikis ke Ethnologikis Etaireias tis Ellados* 1960 14:315-341. Publishes the will of N. K. Kasomoulis, a participant in the Greek war of independence and author of the work "Military Memoirs," in which events and facts from the struggle of the Greeks for their liberation are described. His will, here published for the first time, contains new biographical data concerning Kasomoulis. Catherine Koumarianoû

7:1314. Indiaños, A. K. DAMASKENÓS A' ARCHIEPÍSCOPOS KÝPROU KÉ PRÓEDROS METROPOLITES KITÍOU 1. ELÍDES APÓ TÈ ZOE, TÈ DRÁSE KÉ TÈN EPOCHÈ TOU Damascenus I, Archbishop of Cyprus and President Metropolitan of Kition. I. Pages from his life, his activities and his times]. *Kypriakaf Spoudaf* 1960 24:75-110. Information concerning the Archbishop of Cyprus, Damascenus (died in 1846), an outstanding clergyman, who because of his activities and efforts for the Greek population of the island, was exiled by the Turkish authorities. Documents of the Patriarchate of Constantinople referring to Damascenus' life are included. Catherine Koumarianoû

FRANCE

See also: 7:1347

7:1315. Dupuy, Aimé (Académie d'Alger). LE RAIL ET LES LETTRES FRANÇAISES SOUS LE SECOND EMPIRE [The railroad and French letters in the Second Empire]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(5):185-194. The third of a series of articles [See abstract 6:398] concerning the reactions of French writers to the development of the French railways in the 19th century. The present article discusses Napoleon III's plans for the railroads, his own trips, the railroad and the 1867 world exposition and improvements in railroad service. Article to be continued. G. Iggers

7:1316. Lenoir, Raymond. IL FILOSOFO INNAMORATO [The enamored philosopher]. *Syntheses* 1960 15(167):24-38. Describes the illustrious career of Marie Henri Beyle (Stendhal). D. L. Ling

7:1317. Leveque, Pierre. LE NOMBRE DES VICTIMES DE LA COMMUNE [The number of victims of the Commune]. *Information Historique* 1960 22(5):203-204. Text-books agree generally that the number of communards executed by the government forces in the repression of the rebellion totalled 17,000 to 20,000. On the other hand, there is little agreement on the number of hostages executed by the Commune, thus leaving the impression that the brutality of the one was comparable to that of the other. Accounts by two witnesses, considered reliable by the author, indicate a total of 82 executions of hostages by the Commune. These executions took place after the government forces had already begun executing prisoners. G. Iggers

7:1318. Rémusat, Charles de. AU TEMPS DU ROI LOUIS PHILIPPE [In the time of King Louis Philippe]. *Revue de Paris* 1960 67(11):100-117. Selections from the unpublished memoirs of Charles de Rémusat (1797-1875). J. A. Clarke

7:1319. Swart, Koenraad. THE IDEA OF DECADENCE IN THE SECOND EMPIRE. *Review of Politics* 1961 23(1):7-92. "Among litterateurs, scholars, and philosophers the prevailing mood [during the Second Empire] was one of deep apprehension, in sharp contrast to the optimism and complacency of the general public and to the outlook of men of letters prior to the Revolution of 1848." Pessimism was most common among political conservatives, who feared the strength of revolutionary sentiment displayed in 1848. It was also common to liberals and socialists, whose hopes were not realized in 1848. Industrialization, mechanization, romanticism in literature, etc., are also shown to have contributed to a general idea of French decadence. D. R. Millar

GERMANY

7:1320. Armytage, W. H. G. FRIEDRICH FROEBEL: A CENTENNIAL APPRECIATION. *History of Education Journal* 1959 10(1-4):81-87. Reviews the educational activities of Friedrich Froebel. The author notes that Froebel was a mystic who was convinced that his educational methods would ultimately lead the child to an understanding of God. Many of Froebel's later followers saw only materialistic values in his teachings and they have discarded the religious ideas which he valued so highly. Undocumented. L. Gara

7:1321. Loewenstein, Bedřich. K CHARAKTERU NĚMECKÉHO LIBERALISMU 1830-1831 [Data on the character of German liberalism, 1830-1831]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(6):814-842. Makes a brief account of the development of the political and social thought in southern and northern Germany, focusing attention on Saxony, Baden, Prussia, Bavaria and Hesse, in order to illustrate the attitude of the bourgeoisie. The author deals with mass actions and social disorders, partly on the basis of unpublished material. Parallel to the revolutionary events, the views of such important Germans as Karl Immermann, Paul Pfizer, K. W. von Rotteck and Ludwig Börne are dealt with. The author concludes that, among others, the bourgeoisie had a negative standpoint on the 30 September 1830 popular uprisings; and that the political stand of the Prussian nationalistic group was reactionary and was opposed by the southern German liberals' position, which was overwhelmingly international in character and partly anti-Prussian. Without exception German liberals were against the political activities of the masses and favored the "well-to-do and educated" bourgeoisie. F. Wagner

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 7:1158, 1161, 1164, 1310, 1312, 1352, 1398, 1456, 1461, 1471, 1472, 1476, 1485, 1532, 1545, 1552

7:1322. Auchmuty, J. J. ACTON: THE YOUTHFUL PARLIAMENTARIAN. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1960 9(34):131-139. Elected as a Catholic from an Irish borough, Acton served in Parliament, 1859-1865. He was a total failure, for he showed no sense of responsibility toward his constituents, his co-religionists, and his nation. Though he wrote extensively on foreign affairs then, he did not debate these problems. He was remiss in Irish interests, neglected the views of the Catholic Church, attended just about half the divisions. The social prestige of a seat was apparently uppermost. Any study of Acton's political morality must be grounded in a study of his political experience. G. D. Bearce

7:1323. [Barrington, Charles George]. RECOLLECTIONS OF LORD PALMERSTON. *History Today* 1961 11(3):182-190. Publishes the commendation of Palmerston's policies and philosophy and of the man himself contained in previously unpublished papers of Charles George Barrington, Palmerston's private secretary from 1856 until 1865. L. Kasparian

7:1324. Cameron, J. M. (Univ. of Leeds). THE NIGHT BATTLE: NEWMAN AND EMPIRICISM. *Victorian Studies* 1960 4(2):99-117. Examines the philosophical affinities of Cardinal Newman. Although Newman has often been regarded as an idealist, his cast of mind places him in the British empiricist tradition, and his philosophy is especially closely related to that of David Hume. In certain points, however, Newman probed more deeply into the empiricist position and corrected Hume's skepticism; and at times he transcended empiricism and reached forward to the later existentialism. J. L. Altholz

7:1325. Chaloner, W. H. (Univ. of Manchester). MRS. TROLLOPE AND THE EARLY FACTORY SYSTEM. *Victorian Studies* 1960 4(2):159-166. Examines an early Victorian novel purporting to expose the horrors of the Industrial Revolution. Mrs. Frances Trollope, a prolific writer, published the novel, *Michael Armstrong*, in 1839/40, combining her literary career with her humanitarian sentiments. The novel, though based on some first-hand experiences, was not very successful as an account of factory conditions. J. L. Altholz

7:1326. Cole, Howard N. THE METROPOLITAN RIFLE CORPS IN HYDE PARK (23rd JUNE, 1860). *Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* 1960 38(155):95-106. A description of the units of the British Volunteer corps depicted in a lithograph published as a supplement to the *Illustrated London News* of 27 October 1860. The author also gives a brief account of the origins of the Volunteer movement of 1859. A review of the Volunteer corps of the metropolitan area was held before the Queen in Hyde Park on 23 June 1860. The lithograph, which is reproduced, shows the uniforms of the corps in the review. Eighteen of these uniforms are described and there is a brief summary of the history of each of these eighteen corps. T. L. Moir

7:1327. Erickson, Arvel B. (Western Reserve Univ.). THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND, 1865-1867. *Agricultural History* 1961 35(2):94-103. After the plague or Rinderpest broke out among English cattle in 1865, the British Government issued several control regulations, which, for the most part, were permissive, with local governmental units. Most of them were not enforced. In 1866 a control law was passed which was somewhat stronger and provided for compensating owners at one-half of the value of cattle slaughtered. Nevertheless, little was really done to ease the situation, mainly because public opinion was predominantly against strong action. W. D. Rasmussen

7:1328. Fishlow, Albert (Harvard Univ.). THE TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS, 1817-1861. *Journal of Economic History* 1961 21(1):26-40. Argues that although the Trustee Savings Banks of Great Britain were supported officially for the purpose of checking poverty through the inculcation of habits of thrift among the working classes, they did not succeed in their objective. The bulk of deposits in the years 1817 to 1861 did not represent the savings of the "ordinary working man and woman." E. Feldman

7:1329. Fowler, W. S. (Univ. of Sheffield). THE INFLUENCE OF IDEALISM UPON STATE PROVISION OF EDUCATION. *Victorian Studies* 1961 4(4):337-344. Studies the philosophic background of the movement for state provision of education in 19th-century England. The philosophic foundations of public education were first laid by the Utilitarians; but their individualism provided an insufficient foundation and had to be supplemented by an Idealism derived from Germany. The synthesis of the two schools provided a powerful motive for the movement for national education. The leading Idealist philosophers, emphasizing the organic character of society and the action of the state, were three Oxford dons, T. H. Green, Bernard Bosanquet and F. H. Bradley. Their contributions are examined and their influence on rising statesmen and administrators is noted. J. L. Altholz

7:1330. Fox, A. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY BIRMINGHAM. *Oxford Economic Papers* 1955 7(1):57-70. Disputing the view that good industrial relations in mid-19th century Birmingham were caused simply by the prevalence there of small workshops, suggests that another reason was the existence of many "staple trades" (jewelry, gun-making, button-making, brass and metal making) which continued to use manual skills. The existence of small units gave a higher degree of interdependence, ideas of "class interest" were lacking since there was "a graded hierarchy of economic classes, leading through from underhand to small-master and thence to employer and factor; with no unbridgeable gulf anywhere in its length." In the boom of the 1870's, however, subcontractors began to unite into unions, and the factories, which were large by the 1880's, produced a simpler division between wage-earners and employers. W. J. Davis, who built the National Society of Amalgamated Brassworkers, is cited as an example of the change from "leader of profit-earning subcontractors to a leader of disciplined wage-labour." W. D. McIntyre

7:1331. Hughes, J. R. T. THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS OF 1857. *Oxford Economic Papers* 1956 8(2):194-222. Although contemporaries blamed "excessive speculation and abuse of credit" for the depression of 1857, the author suggests that industrial causes were as significant as financial ones. While the 1850's saw dramatic economic expansion in Britain, imports were considerably in excess of exports; thus the terms of trade were adverse. "As Britain increased her foreign payments to cover increasing external imbalance the domestic supply of gold and bank notes increased." At the same time new investment decreased as domestic markets failed to absorb growing produc-

tivity, while in certain commodities (textiles, ships, grains) surplus after the Crimean War caused decline in prices and unemployment. Thus the 1857 crisis should be related to the question of 19th-century trade cycles -- "one of the 'blessings' of progress, and the price of becoming increasingly involved in the world market, was the extension of the impact of cyclical fluctuations to the whole economy." W. D. McIntyre

7:1332. Inglis, K. S. (Univ. of Adelaide). PATTERNS OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN 1851. *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 1960 11(1):74-86. Investigates the reliability and historical value of the only official census of religious worship in Great Britain. The author reviews contemporary criticism of the accuracy of the census, concluding that it was substantially trustworthy. He suggests the following conclusion: the laboring class was conspicuously neglectful of attendance at church; attendance was heavier in rural areas than in large towns; Nonconformist attendance in large manufacturing towns exceeded Church of England attendance, largely because of Methodist strength. P. H. Hardacre

7:1333. Lundeen, Thomas B. (Wisconsin State College). TROLLOPE AND THE MID-VICTORIAN EPISCOPATE. *Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1961 30(1):55-67. Contends that Trollope knew more about bishops and their wives than he admitted. The quarrel between Mrs. Proudie and Mr. Slope resembles an historical incident in Chichester involving Bishop Shuttleworth's wife and Archdeacon Henry E. Manning. Grantly's three sons are "the thinly disguised caricatures" of Bishops Blomfield, Phillpotts and Wilberforce. In other parts of his novels, however, Trollope has exaggerated the conditions of Victorian ecclesiastical life. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

7:1334. Mason, J. F. A. THE THIRD MARQUESS OF SALISBURY AND THE SATURDAY REVIEW. *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1961 34(89):36-54. Prints a list of 607 contributions to the Saturday Review by Robert Cecil, Marquess of Salisbury, 1856-1866. The author brings out new information on, inter alia, Cecil's attitude toward Disraeli, his sympathy with the Confederate cause in the American Civil War, and his earnings from this journal. P. H. Hardacre

7:1335. La Nauze, J. A. (Univ. of Melbourne). SOME NEW LETTERS OF RICHARD COBDEN: A COMMENT. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1958 3(2):197-203. Some new letters from Cobden to John Hill Burton (held privately in South Australia) reveal Cobden's political program at the foundation of the Anti-Corn Law League. Cobden sought Burton as the prospective editor of a newspaper (which he failed to purchase). Cobden wished the paper to convey "sound principles of commerce"; oppose monopolies, corn laws, colonies, and the Bank of England; advocate a gradual extension of suffrage, triennial parliaments, the use of the ballot, redistribution of parliamentary seats, the removal of religious tests, and the promotion of popular education. His appeal, though principally to the intelligent middle class, was also directed to the workers and the "saints," whose help he needed. G. D. Bearce

7:1336. Oliver, W. H. (Univ. of Canterbury, New Zealand). THE LABOUR EXCHANGE PHASE OF THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT. *Oxford Economic Papers* 1958 10(3):355-367. The co-operative movement had three elements: 1) purists seeking Utopian communities; 2) consumers wanting cheap and pure goods, and 3) craftsmen operating labor exchanges. The Utopian community was a major goal in the 1820's; retailing and wholesale co-operatives were pursued throughout the 19th century; in the 1830's there was an intermediate phase when experiments were made in labor exchange. "In essence, a labour exchange is a shop to which society members bring goods they produce and exchange for goods they cannot produce." Owen opened one in London in 1832, which had a moderate success among a small class of craftsmen in trades requiring little capital. Another was opened in Birmingham, which in 1833 made some exchanges with London, but it did not last more than two years. W. D. McIntyre

7:1337. Parris, H. RAILWAY POLICY IN PEEL'S ADMINISTRATION, 1841-1846. *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research* 1960 33(88):180-194. Describes experiments in government regulation during the crucial period of railway expansion and amalgamation. The author relates the

tempts of the railway department of the Board of Trade to ensure safety. He examines the views of Gladstone and Lord Chelmsford at the Board of Trade with respect to the lowering of railway charges and administrative reorganization of the railway department, and concludes that although their proposals were sound, lack of cabinet support led to the failure to guide the growth of railways in the public interest. P. H. Hardacre

7:1338. Read, Donald. FEARGUS O'CONNOR: IRISHMAN AND CHARTIST. *History Today* 1961 11(3):165-174. Deals with the Protestant Irishman's oscillations from the cause of Ireland's freedom to the Chartist campaign for universal suffrage and equal parliamentary representation of English, Scottish and Irish workmen and peasants. L. Kasparian

7:1339. Smith, Sheila M. (Univ. of Nottingham). PRO-GANDA AND HARD FACTS IN CHARLES READE'S DIDACTIC NOVELS. *Renaissance and Modern Studies* 1960 (4): 135-149. An examination of the facts on which Charles Reade (1814-1884) based the prison scenes in *It is Never Too Late to Mend* (1856) and the lunatic asylum scenes in *Hard Cash* (1863). They are examples of the use Reade made of factual evidence in his novels which criticized abuses in contemporary society. Based on Reade's novels, Commissioners' Reports, and contemporary journals. A

7:1340. Welch, P.J. BLOMFIELD AND PEEL: A STUDY IN CO-OPERATION BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE, 1811-1846. *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 1961 12(1):71-84. Anglican churchmen reposed special confidence in Peel as a friend of the Establishment. There was a firm friendship between Peel and Charles J. Blomfield (1786-1857), Bishop of London, whose advice Peel sought on numerous ecclesiastical matters, including the reform of church abuses such as pluralism, the introduction of administrative energy on the part of churchmen and the extension of the Church in new industrial areas. Peel, however, was opposed to taxation for church-building, and refused to give way to Blomfield's urgings that he provide Government assistance for church extension. He also refused to withdraw his support from reform measures opposed by Blomfield, but generally his administration was marked by close co-operation with the Anglican Church. P. H. Hardacre

HABSBURG EMPIRE

7:1341. Edwards, Tudor. VIENNA: II: THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. *History Today* 1960 10(11):770-778. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 7:443]. A portrayal of the Austrian capital during the 1860's, a period of Strauss and Pilsen, the destruction of the old fortress walls and ramparts, building of new structures, military defeat by the Prussians and the rising status of Hungary in the Empire. L. Kasparian

IRELAND

See also: 7:1338

7:1342. S. H. Cousens. REGIONAL DEATH RATES IN IRELAND DURING THE GREAT FAMINE FROM 1846 TO 1851. *Population Studies* 1960 14(1):55-74. The Great Famine of 1846 to 1851, saw one of the most dramatic declines in population that occurred in 19th-century Europe in peacetime. Although the exact number of people who died during the crisis is unknown, it is possible to reconstruct the approximate annual mortality in all the counties, and large towns, in Ireland. The basic material is contained in the 1851 census which combined statistics from public institutions which kept more or less accurate records of the deaths which occurred within them, and those culled from the census forms, which recorded deaths occurring in each family during the previous ten years, giving year and cause of death. The latter statistics are very incomplete and need adjustments for omissions. The author describes a method of making such adjustments. The calculated mortality can be checked against independent non-census material. Although the nature of the evidence does not allow the establishment of famine death rates with complete accuracy, regional variations in mortality in both time and place are preserved. No full understanding of the loss of population in Ireland due to famine conditions can be obtained without first tackling the statistical material that is available. Journal

ITALY

See also: 7:806, 948, 1171, 1175, 1176

7:1343. Basile, Antonino. I COMMISSARI ORGANIZZATORI NELLE PROVINCE NAPOLETANE NEL 1848 [The organizing commissioners in the Neapolitan province in 1848]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1960 47(3):367-390. Survey of the activities and reports of the commissioners appointed by the Neapolitan king in 1848 for the purpose of establishing popular assemblies in the communes. The author maintains that even before the triumph of reaction on 15 May 1848 the commissioners were denied adequate powers to democratize communal administration. The experiment recalled a similar one in 1799. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1344. Campanella, Anthony P. GENEVE ET L'EXPEDITION DE SAVOIE DE 1834 [Geneva and the Savoyard expedition of 1834]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(4):531-549. Description of the reactions of the Genevans to the Mazzinian Expedition which was prepared on Swiss soil in 1834 for the purpose of overthrowing Charles Albert of Sardinia. Under the influence of liberalism, the Swiss cantons, including Geneva, were sympathetic to the expedition and although they asserted their neutrality they failed to take steps to halt the preparations for the invasion of Sardinia. The expedition failed. Geneva accorded the refugees temporary haven. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1345. Drudi, Maria Cessi. CONTRIBUTI ALLA STORIA DELLA CONFERENZA DI GAETA [Contributions to the history of the Conference of Gaeta]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(2):219-272. Study, based on archival materials, of the diplomatic maneuvers which preceded and accompanied the Gaeta Conference (1849), whose purpose was the restoration of the papacy in the Papal States. Special attention is given to the Austrian and French envoys. The author concludes that Cardinal Antonelli, the pro-secretary, succeeded in upholding an independent policy for the papacy. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1346. Faleschini, Antonio. DUE DIARI INEDITI SULL' ASSEDIO DI OSOPPO [Two unpublished diaries on the siege of Osoppo]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(4):604-605. Description of two diaries recently found in a staircase in a house in Palmanova. The diaries concern the siege and defense of Osoppo during the revolutionary movements of 1848. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1347. Ferrari, Bernardino. EUGENE RENDU E MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO DAL 1849-1859 [Eugène Rendu and Massimo d'Azeglio from 1849-1859]. *Aevum* 1959 33(3):214-251. Discusses the close friendship between the well-known Italian patriot and politician Massimo d'Azeglio (1798-1866), one of the leaders of the "Risorgimento," and the pro-Italian French politician Eugène Rendu, and publishes hitherto unpublished letters of the two men dating from 1849 to 1859. Catherine Koumariou

7:1348. Gay, H. Nelson. LA CAMPAGNA SICILIANA DI GARIBALDI NEI RAPPORTI DI UN DIPLOMATICO AMERICANO [Garibaldi's Sicilian campaign as reported by an American diplomat]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura* 1960 37(426):116-122, and (427):172-182. A reprint of an article published in the *American Historical Review* 1922 27 (2):219-244. The author based his original piece upon the unpublished correspondence between John Moncreux Daniel and U. S. Secretary of State Lewis Cass. A. F. Rolle

7:1349. Giorgio, Domenico de. NICOTERA E LE SUE PRIME BATTAGLIE POLITICHE [Nicotera and his first political battles]. *Historica* 1959 12(6):196-205. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 6:439]. This article concerns the 19th-century Italian political figure Giovanni Nicotera and his writings. Article to be continued. A. F. Rolle

7:1350. Landi, Guido. IL GENERALE FRANCESCO LANDI [General Francesco Landi]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1960 47(3):325-363. A discussion of controversial aspects of the campaign for Sicily during Garibaldi's invasion of that island in 1860. Special attention is given to the conduct of the Neapolitan General, Francesco Landi. The author defends Landi and denies that he betrayed the Bourbon Kingdom to Garibaldi. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1351. Mancini, Fausto. LE CARTE DI RINALDO ANDREINI CONSERVATE NELLA BIBLIOTECA COMUNALE DI IMOLA [The papers of Rinaldo Andreini preserved in the Biblioteca Comunale of Imola]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(2):294-313. Rinaldo Andreini (1818-1890) was a physician in the Papal States who became involved in the revolutionary movements of the 19th century. The papers in the Biblioteca Comunale of Imola relate to both his personal and public life. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1352. Manzotti, Fernando. IL PROBLEMA ITALIANO NELLE CORRISPONDENZE DI LUIGI CARLO FARINI SULLA PRESSE, SULLA MORNING POST E SULLA CONTINENTAL REVIEW (1857-1859) [The Italian problem in the correspondence of Luigi Carlo Farini with the Presse, the Morning Post and the Continental Review]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1959 46(1):45-60. Cavour was surrounded by a number of journalistic mouthpieces. Among these was Luigi Carlo Farini, who wrote articles, in the form of letters, for the Presse (Paris), the Morning Post (London), and the Continental Review (London), from 1857 to 1859. Farini's task was to interpret Cavour's policies in such a way as to create, especially in England, a public opinion favorable to Sardinia.

Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1353. Marmiroli, Renato. GAETANO DAVOLI GARIBALDINO E LIBERTARIO [Gaetano Davoli, Garibaldian and libertarian]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(4):606-613. Biographic sketch on Gaetano Davoli (1835-1911), a native of Reggio Emilia. A follower of Garibaldi, he participated in revolutionary movements in Italy, France, and Greece. He was also a socialist, his socialism approximating that of Camillo Prampolini. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1354. Molfese, Franco. IL BRIGANDAGGIO MERIDIONALE POST-UNITARIO [Brigandage in southern Italy in the post-unification period]. *Studi Storici* 1959/60 1(5):944-1007. Examines factors which became decisive for the development of brigandage in southern Italy during the post-unification period. The author describes political and military events from the autumn of 1860 to the winter of 1861, a critical period, during which the Bourbon regime, taking advantage of the hostility existing in the agrarian population against the "liberal" landowners, who were followers of Garibaldi, organized an army composed mostly of peasants. The internal differences among the democrats, which resulted in the dissolution of Garibaldi's army, effected at a moment when the armed opposition of the Bourbons was strongly felt in southern Italy, created a crisis in the democratic forces which was difficult to overcome. On the other hand the inability of the democrats to give satisfactory solutions to social and economic problems mostly connected with the peasants increased the hostility of the latter toward the democrats. The cruel measures taken without discrimination against participants of the Bourbon army, obliged a great number of peasants to seek refuge in the mountains, where they formed bands of brigands.

Catherine Koumarianou

7:1355. Scaccia, Ottavio. I FONDI ARCHIVISTICI RELATIVI ALL'ETA DEL RISORGIMENTO NELL' ARCHIVIO VESCOVILE DE SORA [Archival sources concerning the era of the Risorgimento in the episcopal archives of Sora]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1960 47(3):401-403. Description of archival materials in the Diocese of Sora which pertain to the Risorgimento period. Documents fall into four categories: administration of property, chancery, ecclesiastical tribunal, and pastoral administration.

Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1356. Simonetta, Anna. LA CAMPAGNA DI GARIBALDI IN LOMBARDIA NEL 1848 SECONDO UNA DESCRIZIONE INEDITA DI ACHILLE SACCHI [Garibaldi's campaign in Lombardy in 1848 according to an unpublished description of Achille Sacchi]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(2):278-288. Discussion of Garibaldi's military operations in Lombardy in August 1848, after Charles Albert had signed a convention with Radetzky. Based on a manuscript of Achille Sacchi, who took part in the campaign. Though brief, the campaign greatly increased the prestige of Garibaldi.

Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1357. Vallone, Aldo. IL RISORGIMENTO SALENTINO-NAPOLETANO NELLE PARTI INEDITE DELLE "MEMO-

RIE" DI S. CASTROMEDIANO [The Salentian-Neapolitan Risorgimento in the unpublished parts of the "Memoirs" of S. Castromediano]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(4):550-572. Excerpts from the unpublished parts of the Memoirs of Sigismondo Castromediano (1811-1895), an Italian nationalist who spent eleven years (1848-1859) in the Bourbon galleys for his political activities. He was a political moderate. Excerpts deal with persons and events of the Salentian-Neapolitan Risorgimento. Elisa A. Carrillo

POLAND

7:1358. Giergielewicz, Mieczyslaw. KRASIŃSKI IN THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD. *Polish Review* 1960 5(4):68-102. A bibliographic review of Zygmunt Krasiński's life and works in the English language from the first mention of his works in 1850 to the present day. Critical comments are presented on the various references made to him and on the various translations of his works. The article is one of a series that will be republished by the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences in America in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Krasiński's death. E. Kusielewicz

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 7:1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1496, 1600

7:1359. Berlin, Isaiah. RUSSIAN POPULISM. *Encounter* 1960 (82):13-28. Defines Russian Populism, not as a single political party or a coherent doctrine, but as a widespread radical movement in Russia in the mid-19th century. Differences about ends and means cannot overshadow certain common fundamental beliefs of the Populists and their moral and political solidarity. W. F. Woehrlin

7:1360. Berlin, Isaiah. TOLSTOY AND ENLIGHTENMENT. *Encounter* 1961 (89):29-40. Tolstoy's positive ideas varied less during his long life than has sometimes been represented. These ideas have something in common with the 18th-century Enlightenment and with the ideas of the 20th century, but little in common with the ideas of his own time. All his life Tolstoy wavered and struggled between opposing poles of thought -- on one side facts, nature, what there is, on the other duty, justice, what there should be; on one side innocence and the claims of spontaneity, on the other education and the claims of obligation; and finally the choice between the injustice of coercing others and the injustice of leaving them to go their own way. These contradictions and his unswerving recognition of his failure to reconcile or modify them are, in a sense, what gives its special meaning both to Tolstoy's life and to the morally agonized, didactic pages of his art. W. F. Woehrlin

7:1361. Bushkanets, E. G. NEIZVESTNYI PAMIATNIK AGITATSIONNOI POEZII 1850-KH GODOV [An unknown monument of the agitation poetry of the 1850's]. *Istoricheski Arkhiv* 1960 (2):205-207. The author publishes the poem "Triste vale" by M. V. Zagonskin, which first appeared in the manuscript "Liberalist, or a collection of various liberal-literary works by various authors" (Irkutsk, 1860-63). Zagonskin was a student at the clerical academy in Kazan, and like many of his colleagues, was under the influence of Belinski's liberal ideology. G. Liersch (t)

7:1362. Cadot, Michel (Univ. of Clermont). QUI EST L'AUTEUR DES "ENTRETIENS POLITIQUES SUR LA FRANCE ET LA RUSSIE (1842)"? [Who is the author of "Political conversations on France and Russia"?]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1961 8(1):61-66. The hitherto anonymous author of this volume of propaganda describing Russia as Europe's defense against Asia, and urging a Russian-French alliance, is identified from published documents as Félix de Fonton (1801-c. 1870), a minor Russian foreign officer and apologist for the foreign policy of Nicholas I.

H. D. Piper

7:1363. Haltsonen, Sulo, and Gunnar Castren. JOHAN LUDVIG OCH FREDRIKA RONEBERGS BREV TILL JAKOB GROT [Johan Ludvig and Fredrika Runeberg's letters to Jakob Grot]. *Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier* 1960 35:77-108. Fifteen letters from the Finnish poet Johan Ludvig Runeberg (1804-1877) and his wife, Fredrika Runeberg (1807-1879), to the Russian litterateur Jakob Karlovitsch Grot (1812-

3), from the years 1839-1878, printed from the originals in the archives of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The commentary is by Gunnar Castren. Roberta G. Selleck

7:1364. Hirn, Sven. JOHANNES ALFTHAN. Historiska Litteraturhistoriska Studier 1960 35:150-211. Presents a biographical account of the Finnish writer and journalist Johannes Alfthan (1830-1893), best known for his editorship of a Liberal newspaper in the city of Viborg from 1844 through 1859. Roberta G. Selleck

7:1365. Kantemir, Ali. A NORTH CAUCASIAN CENTENARY. Problems of the Peoples of the USSR 1959 (4):7-11. Account of the Caucasian war of independence which virtually ended with the surrender of Shamil, the celebrated hero, to the Czarist troops on 25 August 1859. Barbara Waldstein

7:1366. Lavrin, Jańko (Univ. of Nottingham). KIREEVSKY AND THE PROBLEM OF CULTURE. Russian Review 1961 20(2):110-120. Examines Kireevsky's Slavophile ideology from a number of viewpoints: historiosophical, cultural, social, religious, and psychological. Kireevsky's main objective was to provide a cultural synthesis of the best of Russian and Western values. Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

7:1367. Pach, P. Zs. RAZVITIE POMESCHICHEGO OZNAISTVA V ROSSII "PO PRUSSKOMU PUTI" VO SVETLE POLOVINE XIX VEKA [The "Prussian type" development of Russian feudal economy in the second half of the 19th century]. Acta Historica 1959 6(1/2):71-104. Interpretation of the backwardness of pre-revolutionary Russian agriculture based on Lenin's works and Soviet sources. S. Borsody

7:1368. Takoev, R. KOSTA L. KHETAGUROV ON THE OCCASION OF THE CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH (1859-1959). Caucasian Review 1959 (9):123-129. As a renowned Caucasian literary figure, whom the Soviets have recently honored, Khetagurov "... undertook the defence of the North Caucasians, condemning all cases of social injustice and writing articles exposing the cruel colonial oppression of the Tsarist bureaucracy." The works and background of Khetagurov's writings are traced and discussed. Following the author's discussion is a bibliography of Khetagurov's works and literature about Khetagurov. Based on pre-Soviet and Soviet Russian published works. A. Birkos

7:1369. Tatlok, T. THE CENTENNIAL OF THE CAPTURE OF SHAMIL: A SHAMIL BIBLIOGRAPHY. Caucasian Review 1959 (8):83-91. A background sketch of Shamil's [Shamil's] military and political organizations and policies precedes the bibliography on him and on the role of the Caucasus in tsarist Russian policies. The bibliography lists works in Russian and West European languages published from the mid-19th century to the present. A. Birkos

7:1370. Tatlok, T. THE UBYKHS. Caucasian Review 1958 (7):100-109. From 1829 to 1865 the Ubykhs and other Caucasian groups resisted the tsarist Russian conquest of the Western Caucasus. The author discusses and comments on leadership, tactics and organization of the Ubykh and tsarist Russian forces. Although the Ubykhs were very courageous and brave fighters, the ultimate victory went to the Russians, who had superiority in numbers. By 1865 the vast majority of the remaining Ubykhs went into Turkey to escape Russian conquest. Based on Russian and Soviet published sources. A. Birkos

7:1371. De Vries-de Gunzburg (Univ. of Leiden). SOME LETTERS OF IVAN TURGENEV TO BARON HORAZE DE GUNZBURG. Oxford Slavonic Papers 1960 9:73-103. A series of thirty letters in Russian addressed to Baron de Gunzburg, the banker and prominent Russian Jew. In the introductory commentary the author suggests that the value of the letters lies in the way they show Turgenev's lack of business sense, his life and associates in Paris, his financial affairs and his property. Some account is given of his relations with the Baron. A pen-and-ink self-portrait by Turgenev is included. W. D. McIntyre

SPAIN

See also: 7:1185, 1384

7:1372. Muñoz de San Pedro, Miguel, Conde de Canilleros. EXTREMADURA EN 1829 (DATOS DE SUS PARTIDOS Y LOCALIDADES) [Extremadura in 1829 (Data on its districts and localities)]. Revista de Estudios Extremeños (Spain) 1960 16(1):31-58. In 1829 the Real Audiencia de Extremadura sent out questionnaires in the region to help prepare its judicial and administrative reorganization. From the replies (preserved in the Archivo Histórico de Cáceres) a great deal of information can be obtained about Extremadura at that time: the number of inhabitants, urban aspects, settlements in the area, the names of the most important inhabitants, etc. This installment deals with the regions of Badajoz, Cáceres, Alcantara and Almodralejo. Article to be continued.

R.O. (IHE 35043)

7:1373. Olivar-Bertrand, R. PRIM, UN ARCHIVARON DEL SIGLO XIX [Prim, an outstanding man of the 19th century]. Cuadernos Americanos (Mexico) 1960 19(1):208-224. Part of a forthcoming, more documented study. The author gives a biographical sketch of Juan Prim y Prats, his military and political career, with critical references to contemporary Spanish history and the problem of Cuba. He indicates Prim's stipulations for a settlement to delay the tragedy of 1898. B. T. (IHE 35071)

7:1374. Pérez Camarero, Arturo. ESPAÑA HACE CIEN AÑOS [A hundred years in Spain]. Revista de Estudios de la Vida Local (Spain) 1959 18(103):60-71. A comparison of the details of population of 1857 with those of 1957. J. N. (IHE 34977)

7:1375. Sanz y Díaz, Clementino. LA IMPRENTA DE LAS ESCUELAS PIAS (1858-1865) [The printing office of the Escuelas Pías (1858-1865)]. El Libro Español (Spain) 1959 2(23):692-702. After a short introductory note on the history of this printing office, lists all the works put out by its workshops, specializing in didactic works, books of a religious nature, and a collection of short popular educational works (the Biblioteca Universal Económica). M. Ll. (IHE 35048)

7:1376. Unsigned. DOS DECRETOS REALES [Two royal decrees]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco (Peru) 1959 10(10):138-154. Reference to two decrees of Ferdinand VII: the first (1823) on affairs of government and the second (1820) appointing José de la Serna as Viceroy of Peru. R.C. (IHE 35622)

SWITZERLAND

See: 7:1344

Latin America

All abstracts on the wars of independence dealing with both the years before and after 1815 are classified under "C Latin America." All abstracts on the colonial period (both before and after 1815) are included under "B Latin America." However, abstracts on Cuba are placed in the respective chronological divisions.

See also: 7:1194, 1268

7:1377. Belaúnde, Víctor Andrés. UN RETRATO DE BOLIVAR [A portrait of Bolívar]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1959 18(61):591-595. Reproduction of extracts from the author's Bolívar y el pensamiento político de la revolución hispanoamericana, which underline the Liberator's spiritual and intellectual qualities. C. Ba. (IHE 35720)

7:1378. Briceño Perozo, Mario. BOLIVAR Y SU CALENDARIO DEL DOLOR [Bolívar and his calendar of sorrow]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela

1960 19(62):179-192. Speeches on various moments in the Liberator's life. D. B. (IHE 35723)

7:1379. Giraldo Jaramillo, Gabriel. BOLIVAR, AMERICA Y LA LIBERTAD [Bolívar, America and liberty]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(60):339-346. A speech which deals with one of America's spiritual contributions to the Old World, the new notion of liberty, and the ideal that this represented for Bolívar.

D. B. (IHE 35724)

7:1380. Konetzke, Richard. PERSPECTIVAS DE INVESTIGACION DE LA HISTORIA POLITICA Y SOCIAL DE HISPANOAMERICA [Perspectives of investigation in the political and social history of Spanish America]. *Revista de Indias* (Spain) 1959 19(76):241-254. A lecture which underlines certain fundamental factors in the origin of the motive forces and trends which guided Spanish America toward political, economic and cultural independence from Spain and from Europe in general. Based on published literature.

C. Ba. (IHE 35703)

7:1381. Luque, Mario. MANOLITA SAENZ. *Mensuario Turquino* (Cuba) 1959 (28):38-44. Biographical notes written in praise of Simón Bolívar's mistress.

E. Rz. (IHE 35741)

7:1382. Martínez, Pedro P. EL LIBERTADOR DEL PERU DON SIMON BOLIVAR [The Liberator of Peru, Don Simón Bolívar]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(60):381-387. Reprint of an article published in *La Prensa* (Lima, 6 August 1928) which reproduces extracts from a work exalting the Liberator's personality and work.

D. B. (IHE 35732)

7:1383. Naranjo Villegas, Abel. ALOCUCION BOLIVARIANA [Address on Bolívar]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(62):193-196. A speech which deals generally with Bolívar as a man.

D. B. (IHE 35721)

7:1384. Nicolau, Ernesto J. CESION A ESPAÑA DEL ISTMO DE PANAMA A CAMBIO DEL RECONOCIMIENTO DE LA REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA [The cession to Spain of the Isthmus of Panama in exchange for the recognition of the Republic of Colombia]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1960 5(52):89-98. Reproduces the pages from Pedro A. Zubietta's book *Apuntaciones sobre las primeras misiones diplomáticas de Colombia* which deal with the commission organized by the Liberator and its arrival in Spain with the conditions stipulated for Colombia's independence in return for the cession to Spain of Panama. The project proved abortive. The extract concludes that Bolívar was offering what did not belong to him, and justifies his position.

B. T. (IHE 35710)

7:1385. Payletich, Esteban. BOLIVAR PERIODISTA [Bolívar the journalist]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(60):366-372. Reprint of an article published in *El Peruano*, 5 October 1958. The author presents a collection of data taken from the Liberator's letters and from biographies, essays and studies devoted to him, which relate to his considerable gifts as a journalist.

D. B. (IHE 35717)

7:1386. Pérez Vila, Manuel. EL IDEARIO DE LOS PROCERES DE LA PRIMERA REPUBLICA. ESTUDIO BIBLIOGRAFICO DE LAS OBRAS EDITADAS POR LA ACADEMIA NACIONAL DE LA HISTORIA EN CONMEMORACION DEL SESQUICENTENARIO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA [The ideas of the leaders of the first republic. Bibliographical study of the works published by the National Academy of History to commemorate the 150th anniversary of independence]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(62):136-171. Bibliographical list of the twenty volumes published in Caracas in 1959. Pérez Vila describes the contents and the theses expounded in the preliminary study which accompanies each volume. The works are classified in the following groups: 1) documents emanating from public authorities; 2) texts of a doctrinal character; 3) Church and State; 4) ideological projection toward Spanish America; 5) university and culture; 6) monographs.

D. B. (IHE 35709)

7:1387. Pérez Vila, Manuel. A PROPOSITO DE UNAS CARTAS DEL LIBERTADOR [Apropos of some letters from the

Liberator]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(61):604-609. With reference to Uriel Espina's work *La correspondencia de Bolívar. La verdadera destinataria de las cartas a Fanny Du Villars* (1959), in which it is shown that these letters were not written to his supposed cousin but to Teresa de Lainsney de Tristán. Pérez Vila states that Marcos Falcón Briceño dealt with the matter with greater bibliographical precision, in his article "Teresa, la confidente de Bolívar," *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia*, Vol. 38, No. 152 (1955), pp. 433-469 [See abstract 2:2389].

C. Ba. (IHE 35714)

7:1388. Unsigned. JOSE MARIA MORELOS Y PAVON. *Boletín de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1960 (174):1 and 6. Translation from the French of the biography of Morelos published in the *Dictionnaire biographique universelle...* (Paris, 1832).

D. B. (IHE 35804)

7:1389. Unsigned. REAL ORDEN DISPONIENDO SE ABONE A DOÑA MARIA ANTONIA BOLIVAR, HERMANA DEL LIBERTADOR, PENSION ANUAL DE MIL PESOS [Royal Decree awarding to Doña María Antonia Bolívar, the Liberator's sister, an annual pension of 1,000 pesos]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1958 57:140. Transcription of this document (preserved in the Archivo Nacional de Cuba), dated 1819. The amount of 1,000 pesos was granted to her in consideration of useful services to the Spanish, and the persecution and ill-treatment suffered by her brother Simón.

D. B. (IHE 35742)

7:1390. Velasco Ibarra, J. M. BOLIVAR. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1960 12(35/36):91-93. A tribute to Bolívar.

B. T. (IHE 35719)

7:1391. Viteri Lafronte, Homero. DISCURSO DE ORDEN [Speech of Order]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional de Historia* (Ecuador) 1959 5(9/10):140-151. Reprint of an article originally published in 1959 (Venezuela).

R. C. (IHE 35722)

CENTRAL AMERICA

See also: 7:1406

7:1392. Edgardo Lefevre, José. NOTABLE SEMEJANZA ENTRE EL 3 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1903 Y EL 28 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1821 [The notable similarity between 3 November 1903 and 28 November 1821]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1960 5(52):103-110. A comparison between these two dates in the historical evolution of Panama which justifies its independence from Colombia.

B. T. (IHE 35807)

7:1393. Peña, Concha. EN EL SEGUNDO CENTENARIO DEL NACIMIENTO DEL PROCER FRAY JOSE HIGINIO DURAN Y MARTEL, TRIGESIMO NONO OBISPO DE PANAMA [On the second centenary of the birth of the leader Fray José Higinio Durán y Martel, the thirty-ninth bishop of Panama]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1960 2(50):18-37. Biographical notes on this Peruvian Mercedario (1760-1823), who occupied the episcopal see of Panama and in this capacity was present at the time of the revolutionary movements. Special reference is made to his attitude toward them and to his work as bishop of Panama. Based on published works.

E. Rz. (IHE 35745)

7:1394. Tijerino R. Agustín. MARTI Y JUSTO RUFINO BARRIOS [Martí and Justo Rufino Barrios]. *Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica* 1959 23(7-12):341-343. Notes on the stay in Guatemala of the Cuban Martí, who wrote the notebook "Guatemala," in which he gives his impressions of the dictator Justo Rufino Barrios, considering him a good governor. Manuel González Calzada's article "Apologética de Martí" (1950) shows that this opinion was short-lived. Extracts from the notebook are included.

B. T. (IHE 35788)

MEXICO

7:1395. Robinson, William Davis. DON FRANCISCO JAVIER MINA. *Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público* (Mexico) 1960 (70):3 and 4.

tract from chapter 4 of the work Memorias de la Revolución México y de la expedición del general D. Francisco Javier Mina a que se han agregado algunas observaciones sobre la comunicación proyectada entre los dos océanos, Pacífico y Atlántico, escritas en inglés por William Davis Robinson y traducidas por José Joaquín de Mora [Memories of the Mexican revolution and the expedition of General D. Francisco Javier Mina, to which have been added some observations on the projected communication between the two oceans, Pacific and Atlantic, written in English by William Davis Robinson and translated by José Joaquín de Mora] (London, 1824). It refers to that part of General Mina's expedition up to his disembarkation (1816) on the island of San Luis (Gulf of Mexico). His intention was to liberate New Spain from the dominion of Ferdinand VII. D. B. (IHE 35803)

7:1396. Spell, Lota M. (Austin, Texas). GOROSTIZA AND TEXAS. Hispanic American Historical Review 1957 37(4):425-462. An account of the political and diplomatic career of the Mexican-born dramatist Manuel Eduardo de Gorostiza, which lasted from 1824 to 1848. Exiled from Spain and living in London he was first appointed Mexican special agent to establish relations between the new republic and the Low Countries, and then also to Prussia and Hamburg. He became interested in the province of Texas as a potential field for colonization and thought the Irish the most suitable immigrants for Texas. He became closely identified with the Mexican effort to have Texas from the United States, both as minister in London (1829-33) and as envoy to the United States during the critical year 1836. Based upon Mexican, U. S. and British diplomatic archives and official publications and the MS. autobiography of Lucas Alemán in the University of Texas Library. J. A. Hawgood

7:1397. Teja Zabre, Alfonso. LA MUERTE DE MORELOS [The death of Morelos]. Boletín Bibliográfico de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Mexico) 1959 (168): 3 and 4. Reprint of a chapter from the biography of this leader of Mexican independence published in 1917. D. B. (IHE 35805)

7:1398. Tischendorf, Alfred P. (Duke Univ.). THE ENGLAND-MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION, 1884-95. Hispanic American Historical Review 1957 37(4):471-479. The restoration of diplomatic relations, after the break of 1867, between Mexico and Great Britain and the steps taken to renew the confidence of British investors in Mexico are traced in this article. The settlement of private British claims originating after 1842 was dealt with by a mixed commission consisting of General Don Félix Berriozábel and Lionel Carden, British Consul in Mexico City. Many claims were examined before the Commission reported in 1889, but only thirty-one out of 261 were allowed by the Commissioners. The claims admitted totalled \$497,513. The excellent spirit in which Mexico carried out the promises made in the Agreement of 1884 had a favorable effect upon British governmental and public opinion. British Foreign Office papers and files of the Company Registration Office, both in the Public Record Office, London, were used in this article, and also British Parliamentary Papers. J. A. Hawgood

7:1399. Unsigned. EXPEDIENTE CRIMINAL FORMADO CONTRA EL CURA DE XICHU, DE INDIOS, Y OTROS ECLESIASTICOS POR HABER JURADO LA CONSTITUCION DE LOS REBELDES [Criminal case against the priest of Xichu, an Indian parish, and other ecclesiastics for having sworn the rebel constitution]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Mexico) 1959 30(1):1-48. Publishes a file from the Archivo General de la Nación which shows the lower clergy's support for the independence in the region of Querétaro, although the accused stated that they had been made to adopt the constitution by force. It comprises ecclesiastical and military documents from the years 1815-1816, and declarations by priests and laymen. G. C. C. (IHE 35800)

SOUTH AMERICA

See also: 7:909, 1184, 1221, 1376

7:1400. Abella Chaparro, Manuel. EL CORONEL RAMON NONATO PEREZ. Repertorio Boyacense (Colombia) 1960 46(208-210):885-889. A speech paying tribute to this leader of Colombian independence. D. B. (IHE 35777)

7:1401. Acevedo Latorre, Eduardo. CODAZZI EN COLOMBIA [Codazzi in Colombia]. Revista de la Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales 1959 10(41):25-31. Information which, with abundant biographical notes on this Italian geographer (1793-1859), includes a transcription of the Contrata para el levantamiento de la carta geográfica de la Nueva Granada (1850), and deals, among other things, with the personnel and tasks of the Chorographical Commission, expeditionary works and expeditions conducted. B. T. (IHE 35665)

7:1402. Aguilera, Miguel. LA PRIMERA CONSTITUCION COLOMBIANA Y LA PRIMERA ARBITRARIEDAD COMETIDA EN SU NOMBRE [The first Colombian constitution and the first arbitrary act committed in its name]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1960 47(549-551):488-500. An account of the expulsion of the ultra-Catholic deputy Manuel Baños from the Colombian Constituent Congress of 1821, for refusing to sign the new constitution and bluntly decrying the omission of any mention of religion in the document. D. Bushnell

7:1403. Botero, Abel. LA ARQUITECTURA Y LA GENERACION PROCER [Architecture and the generation of the founding fathers]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades (Colombia) 1960 47(549-551):501-506. Report in answer to a query addressed to the Academia Colombiana de Historia. After some observations on the history of architecture in Colombia, makes brief mention of the contributions to architecture made by four Colombians of the independence period. D. Bushnell

7:1404. Brice, Angel Francisco. LA CREACION DE BOLIVIA [The creation of Bolivia]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1959 18(61):565-590. Analysis of the impulses that led the Liberator to create Bolivia, affirming that it was not an insatiable desire for power, but his ideals of liberty; if he vacillated at first, it was because he had to respect honor and justice. Based on published works. C. Ba. (IHE 35767)

7:1405. Brice, Angel Francisco. SIGNIFICACION DEL 24 DE JULIO [The significance of 24 July]. Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela 1959 18(60):335-338. A speech underlining the historical importance of the naval battle of Maracaibo (1824), which made a decisive contribution to the end of the struggle for independence. D. B. (IHE 35833)

7:1406. Capdequí, José M. THE IMPACT OF THE WARS OF INDEPENDENCE ON THE INSTITUTIONAL LIFE OF THE NEW KINGDOM OF GRANADA. The Americas 1960 17(2):111-198. A monographic study, based on documents in Colombia's Archivo Nacional and dealing principally with political institutions (from local to viceregal level) in areas subject to royalist control. The author covers political measures to prevent and subdue the rebellion; readjustments of jurisdiction and institutions made necessary by the changing fortunes of the struggle; incidents and rivalries among different royalist authorities (e.g., between local authorities at Panama and the royal Audiencia [court] that took refuge there from Bogotá); treatment of displaced Spanish civil or military officials; local conditions in areas under Spanish rule; fiscal and commercial measures, and support of the royalist armed forces; and, very briefly, orders relating to U. S. and other foreign subjects. D. Bushnell

7:1407. Capillas de Castellanos, Aurora. CONTRIBUCIONES DOCUMENTALES: ESCRITOS HISTORICOS DEL CORONEL RAMON DE CACERES [Documentary contributions: historical writings by Colonel Ramón de Cáceres]. Revista Histórica (Uruguay) 1959 29(85-87):322-373. Biographical study of this Uruguayan soldier (born in 1798). In the writings referred to in the title, he tells of his life and service from the siege of Montevideo in 1812 to the end of his military career in 1852. Based on documents from Argentine and Uruguayan archives. G. C. C. (IHE 35818)

7:1408. Chiriboga Navarro, Angel Isaac. EL CORONEL DON CARLOS MONTUFAR Y LARREA. Museo Histórico (Ecuador) 1960 12(35/36):66-90. Detailed historical and biographical information on this colonel, a hero of the independence of Quito (died in 1816). B. T. (IHE 35796)

7:1409. Fernández Burzaco, Hugo. ELOGIO FUNEBRE QUE EN HONOR DEL BRIGADIER GENERAL Y PRIMER PRESIDENTE DE LAS PROVINCIAS UNIDAS DEL RIO DE LA PLATA, DON CORNELIO DE SAAVEDRA, DIJO EL 13 DE ENERO DE 1830 EN LA IGLESIA DE NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LAS MERCEDES EL DOCTOR DON RAMON OLAVARRIETA, CURA VICARIO DEL PARTIDO DE LOBOS [Funeral oration in honor of Brigadier General and first President of the United Provinces of Río de la Plata Don Cornelio de Saavedra, pronounced on 13 January 1830 in the Church of Nuestra Señora de las Mercedes by Dr. Don Ramón Olavarríeta, vicar-priest for the region of Lobos]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1960 5(18): 203-213. Reprint of this speech, which is a biographical summary of this leader of Argentine independence, and a tribute to his person and political work. R. C. (IHE 35764)

7:1410. Ferrer Omar, V. LA IDEOLOGIA POLITICA DE BERNARDO MONTEAGUDO [The political ideology of Bernardo Monteagudo]. *Estudios Americanos (Spain)* 1959 (90/91): 95-118. An analysis of the key concepts of the political ideology of this famous Argentine revolutionary writer. Based on published material. C. Ba. (IHE 35756)

7:1411. Furlong, Guillermo. LA GEOGRAFIA Y LA CARTOGRAFIA EN EL PASO DE LOS ANDES [Geography and cartography in the crossing of the Andes]. *Anales de la Academia Argentina de Geografía* 1958 (2): 155-175. Historical, descriptive and cartographical information on the passage over the Andes by General San Martín, who overcame all the difficulties that arose, as the author was able to confirm on a recent journey. Extracts from works quoted are included. Based on documents from the Archivo de San Martín in Buenos Aires and on published works. B. T. (IHE 35748)

7:1412. García Rosell, César. BOLIVAR EN EL PERU [Bolívar in Peru]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(60): 363-365. Reprint. The author summarizes Bolívar's work as a soldier and politician during his stay in Peru (1823-1826). D. B. (IHE 35731)

7:1413. García Vásquez, Demetrio. DON PEDRO MONTUFAR, EL VICTORIOSO. LIMA, QUITO Y PASTO EN LA INDEPENDENCIA DEL CAUCA, 1810-1816 [Don Pedro Montúfar the Victorious. Lima, Quito and Pasto in the independence of Cauca, 1810-1816]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Colombia)* 1960 28(116): 243-264. Commentaries on the last work of the Colombian historian Sergio Elías Ortiz, Agustín Agualongo y su tiempo, which contains documents of interest, especially those referring to events in Pasto during the period of independence. D. B. (IHE 35711)

7:1414. Gelly y Obes, Carlos María. EL OSTRACISMO DE SAAVEDRA [Saavedra's ostracism]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1960 5(18): 133-147. An account of the years of exile spent by Brigadier General Cornelio de Saavedra after he ceased to be the president of the Junta de Gobierno in Buenos Aires when the first triumvirate was instituted (1811). The author points to the hospitality shown him by the people of Chile, and the favors he received from General San Martín. Based on documents (partially reproduced) and published works. R. C. (IHE 35761)

7:1415. Gironza, Telmo. CONMEMORACION HISTORICA [Historical commemoration]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca (Colombia)* 1960 28(116): 297-303. A summary of the Battle of Boyacá (1819), which assured the independence of Colombia. D. B. (IHE 35772)

7:1416. González Rubio, Carlos. LA CONSPIRACION SETEMBRINA [The September conspiracy]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(61): 613-623. Data on the coining of medals to commemorate the attempt on the Liberator's life (1828). The author points to the economic question as the reason for reaction against Bolívar. C. Ba. (IHE 35736)

7:1417. Guêze, Raoul. IL RISORGIMENTO NELL'OPINIONE PUBBLICA PERUVIANA [The Risorgimento in Peruvian public opinion]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1960 47(3): 391-399. Description of Garibaldi's activities in Lima in the 1850's. In Lima there was a substantial Italian colony which followed Garibaldi with enthusiastic interest. Thanks to Garibaldi and the Italian colony, native Peruvians

applauded the development of the different phases of the Risorgimento. On the other hand, numerous Italians participated in the development of the artistic and scientific life of Peru. Elisa A. Carrillo

7:1418. Mangudo Escalada, Ernesto. ECOS DE LOS FUNERALES [Echoes of the funeral]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1960 5(18): 214-217. Collection of reports published in journals of 1830 on the funeral of Brigadier Cornelio de Saavedra and on the publication of his *Memorias*. It includes a short article by General Mitre on Saavedra, published in *La Nación* (Buenos Aires) in 1882. R. C. (IHE 35765)

7:1419. Mignet, Augusto. LA MUERTE DEL LIBERTADOR [The death of the Liberator]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(61): 651-652. Discusses Bolívar's death (1830). C. Ba. (IHE 35739)

7:1420. Molina, Raúl Alejandro. EL TESTAMENTO OLOGRAFO DE DON CORNELIO SAAVEDRA [The holographic will of Don Cornelio Saavedra]. *Historia (Argentina)* 1960 5(18): 179-202. Publishes, with a commentary, the will (for the first time in its entirety) of this leader of the Argentine independence movement (1828, from a private archive). The document is interesting for a study of the struggle for independence in the provinces of La Plata, as well as for a knowledge of Saavedra himself. R. C. (IHE 35763)

7:1421. Monge, Celiano. AYMERICH. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1960 12(35/36): 100-106. Notes on the military aspects of the campaigns which led up to the Battle of Pichincha (1822) between the royalist general Aymerich, who is praised here, and Sucre. B. T. (IHE 35811)

7:1422. Muñoz Sanz, Juan Pablo. TESTAMENTO INMORTAL [Immortal testament]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(61): 511-560. A detailed analysis and evaluation of the ethical and historical roots of Simón Bolívar's last proclamation (1830). Based on published works. C. Ba. (IHE 35737)

7:1423. Páez R., José María. DISCURSO [Speech]. *Repertorio Boyacense (Colombia)* 1960 46(208-210): 863-869. Reflections on the campaign of liberation in Colombia in 1819 and on the participation of Colombian women in the struggle for independence. D. B. (IHE 35773)

7:1424. Pedemonte, Hugo Emilio. EL LIBERTADOR Y LA INDEPENDENCIA DE LA BANDA ORIENTAL [The Liberator and the independence of the Banda Oriental]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(61): 599-603. An account, based on documents that are published here, of Uruguay's move toward independence, on which the actions of the Liberator had an impact that has never been equalled. Based on unpublished documents from the Archivo General de la Nación in Montevideo. C. Ba. (IHE 35817)

7:1425. Pérez Vila, Manuel. ANDRES BELLO, REDACTOR DE "EL ARAUCANO" [Andrés Bello, editor of *El Araucano*]. *Revista Nacional de Cultura (Venezuela)* 1958 21(131): 119-134. After a description of the different sections of this Chilean journal (1830), which was founded by the prolific Venezuelan writer Andrés Bello, refers to his sometimes dubious contribution to the journal through the sections "Variedades" and "Exterior." Pérez Vila proposes that a section be devoted to Bello's journalistic work by the Editorial Commission of his Complete Works. B. T. (IHE 35660)

7:1426. Pérez Vila, Manuel. LIBROS DE BOLIVAR EN CARACAS [Bolívar's books in Caracas]. *Biblioteca Nacional. Boletín (Venezuela)* 1959 (6): 3-4. Indications of the Liberator's liking for reading, especially historical works and ancient and modern classics. Information is given about books which belonged to him. R. C. (IHE 35726)

7:1427. Plazas Olarte, Humberto. EL PUENTE DE BOYACA Y SU SIGNIFICACION HISTORICA [The bridge of Boyacá and its historical significance]. *Repertorio Boyacense (Colombia)* 1960 46(208-210): 871-875. A speech dealing with Colombian independence. D. B. (IHE 35769)

7:1428. Puertas Castro, Néstor. CHOQUEHUANCA Y BOLIVAR [Choquehuanca and Bolívar]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(60):373-377. Reprint of an article published in *Fuerzas Armadas de Venezuela*, No. 4 (1959). The author pays tribute to José Domingo Choquehuanca, a Peruvian follower of Bolívar to whom he dedicated a song "La arenga de Pucara." D. B. (IHE 35743)

7:1429. Restrepo Posada, José. EL DOCTOR JOSE IGNACIO PESCADOR, FIRMANTE DEL ACTA DE LA RESOLUCION [Dr. José Ignacio Pescador, signer of the declaration of the revolution]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(549-551):421-424. Biographical note on the priest José Ignacio Pescador (1781-1848), signer of the Colombian revolutionary declaration of 20 July 1810, who otherwise had an unspectacular career in a series of provincial offices. D. Bushnell

7:1430. Riaño, Camilo. EL SERVICIO DE INTELIGENCIA EN EL EJERCITO LIBERTADOR [The intelligence service in the liberating army]. *Repertorio Boyacense* (Colombia) 1960 46(208-210):891-898. An indication of the importance of this service and examination of its decisive role in the operations of the campaign for the independence of New Granada. D. B. (IHE 35771)

7:1431. Romero, Mario Germán. NOVENAS POLITICAS EN LA INDEPENDENCIA [Political novenas in the Independence Era]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1960 47(549-551):477-487. Considers the work of two Colombian priests, the royalist and one patriot, who published novenas with politically-slanted prayers. Some biographical data on the authors and numerous quotations from their compositions. D. Bushnell

7:1432. Scobie, James R. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). AN UNEASY TRIUMVIRATE: DERQUI, MITRE AND URQUIZA. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1958 38(3):327-352. Contribution toward clarifying the confused era which followed the downfall of Juan Manuel de Rosas in Argentina, and dealing in detail with political developments during a nine-months period, 1861 to April 1861. Buenos Aires had since 1852 constituted itself an independent state outside the confederation of thirteen provinces dominated by Urquiza, governor of Entre Ríos, but after failing to bring back Buenos Aires into the confederation by force of arms, Urquiza and his nominee for president of the republic, Derqui, negotiated a pact with Mitre, the governor of Buenos Aires. This "uneasy triumvirate" sought to restore national unity, but mutual jealousies and provincial rivalries prevented this and, after nine months of negotiation and intrigue, the nation again took the road toward civil war. Based upon Argentine, Uruguayan and U. S. archives, on monograph studies and on the press. J. A. Hawgood

7:1433. Silva Castro, Raúl (Biblioteca Nacional, Santiago de Chile). LAS GENERACIONES DE LA LITERATURA CHILENA [The generations of Chilean literature]. *Revista Iberoamericana de Bibliografía* (USA) 1958 8(2):125-134. Examines efforts to group Chilean writers, and concludes that the "Generation of 1842" and the "Generation of 1900" have many more differences than common characteristics. The author emphasizes the influence of Andrés Bello, editor of the *Araucano*, on the intellectual development of Chile after his arrival in 1829. He notes the increasing use of native and national themes, materials from common life, and ideas of social reform in the writers who began producing about 1900, but concludes that one should be wary of attributing to them a unity which they do not have. He suggests the importance of further collection and publication of the works of these authors in order that further studies and comparisons may be made. Frances M. Phillips

7:1434. Soto, Mariano. FUE SAN MARTIN REALMENTE EL PROTECTOR DEL PERU? [Was San Martín really the protector of Peru?]. *Lotería* (Panama) 1960 5(53):1-34. Arguments against this title given to San Martín, which the author considers to be completely undeserved. C. Ba. (IHE 35749)

7:1435. Tafur Garcés, Leonardo. DERECHO CONSTITUCIONAL [Constitutional law]. *Boletín de la Academia de Historia del Valle del Cauca* (Colombia) 1960 28(116):283-322. A lecture which examines the constitutions drawn

up in the various provinces of Colombia (1810-1819), considering them as a reflection of the constitutional reaction in Spain after the Napoleonic invasion. D. B. (IHE 35775)

7:1436. Torres, Ignacio. RELACION AUTOGRAFA DE LOS SUCESOS DEL 10 DE AGOSTO DE 1809, DEL 2 DE AGOSTO DE 1810 Y DEL 24 DE MAYO DE 1822 [A manuscript account of the events of 10 August 1809, 2 August 1810 and 24 May 1822]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1960 12(35/36):39-44. Publishes a document from the Museo de Arte e Historia in Quito relating these events in the history of Ecuador's independence. B. T. (IHE 35791)

7:1437. Unsigned. CAPITULACION DEL GENERAL MELCHOR AYMERICH, LUEGO DE LA BATALLA DEL PICHINCHA [Capitulation of General Melchor Aymerich after the Battle of Pichincha]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1960 12(35/36):112-116. Publishes the act of capitulation on the part of the royalist general to the patriot Sucre (1822). B. T. (IHE 35812)

7:1438. Unsigned. CARTAS DE SUCRE [Letters of Sucre]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(552-554):732-737. Last installment of letters, from Colombia's Archivo Nacional, written by Gen. Antonio José de Sucre at his headquarters in Bolivia (December 1825) to the Secretary of War of Gran Colombia. Largely concern matters of military administration. D. Bushnell
See also: 7:511, 512

7:1439. Unsigned. EJERCITO DEL PERU. PARTE DEL GENERAL SANTA CRUZ SOBRE LA BATALLA DE PICHINCHA [The army of Peru. Report of General Santa Cruz on the Battle of Pichincha]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1960 12(35/36):94-99. Publishes this report (1822), whose source is not given. B. T. (IHE 35810)

7:1440. Unsigned. LOS LIBROS DEL SESQUICENTENARIO [Books of the sesquicentennial]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* (Colombia) 1960 47(549-551):518-628. Sample chapters from seven volumes published by the Academia Colombiana de Historia during 1960, in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of Colombian independence. D. Bushnell

7:1441. Unsigned. EL 19 DE ABRIL NACIO COLOMBIA [Colombia was born on 19 April]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1960 19(62):199-202. Publishes a selection of paragraphs taken from Bolívar's proclamations, manifestos and speeches, which reflect his high opinion of the memorable date when the Venezuelan revolution began, and of its leaders. D. B. (IHE 35716)

7:1442. Unsigned. PAPELES DE LA REVOLUCION DE 1814 [Papers of the Revolution of 1814]. *Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco* (Peru) 1959 10(10):351-352. Publishes two documents of the year 1816 (from the Archivo de la Real Audiencia del Cuzco) which contain some information on José and Mariano Angulo, who took part in the revolution. R. C. (IHE 35809)

7:1443. Unsigned. PAPELES SOBRE EL OBISPO ORIHUELA [Papers on Archbishop Orihuela]. *Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco* (Peru) 1959 10(10):358-363. Transcription of three documents: (Archivo S. J. del Cuzco): 1) a royal seal (1819) giving assent to the bull creating the Augustinian José Calixto Orihuela auxiliary bishop of the diocese of Cuzco; 2) a report from the Audiencia (1820) on the ceremony accompanying the admission of this prelate; and a note from the latter, addressed to the Audiencia, informing them of his appointment (1823). R. C. (IHE 35648)

7:1444. Unsigned. EL PERU EN LOS ESCRITOS DEL LIBERTADOR [Peru in the Liberator's writings]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(60):349-362. Extracts from forty documents, including letters and addresses (1815-1829), in which Bolívar refers to Peru. D. B. (IHE 35715)

7:1445. Unsigned. SELECCION DE DECRETOS DEL LIBERTADOR EN BENEFICIO DEL PERU [Selection of the Liberator's decrees for the good of Peru]. *Revista de la Sociedad Bolivariana de Venezuela* 1959 18(60):393-419. A copy, preceded by a short informative note, of twenty-one

decrees dictated by Bolívar during his stay in Peru, which illustrate his qualities as a legislator and governor. They date from the years 1824-1825 and refer to such matters as economy, education and justice. D. B. (IHE 35733)

7:1446. Unsigned. SUPRESION DE LAS FACULTADES DE DERECHO Y MEDICINA EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DEL CUZCO [Suppression of the faculties of Law and Medicine in the University of Cuzco]. *Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco* (Peru) 1959 10(10):107-137. A report (1816-1820) on the suppression of both faculties. It includes various petitions to the king to rescind the order and a list of lay and secular lawyers who studied at the University of San Antonio Abad del Cuzco. R. C. (IHE 35657)

7:1447. Uslar Pietri, Arturo. LA INDEPENDENCIA Y LA HISTORIA DE VENEZUELA [The independence and history of Venezuela]. *Revista Shell* (Venezuela) 1960 8(34):6-12. An essay which considers that the independence of Venezuela and the epoch that followed form part of one historical process that began in the colonial era. B. T. (IHE 35819)

7:1448. Vivanco, Carlos A. LA ENTREVISTA DE GUAYAQUIL ENTRE BOLIVAR Y SAN MARTIN [The Guayaquil interview between Bolívar and San Martín]. *Museo Histórico* (Ecuador) 1960 12(35/36):107-111. Reprints, with a commentary, an article published in the *Gaceta de Colombia* on this interview (1822). B. T. (IHE 35730)

7:1449. Weaver, Blanche Henry Clark (Vanderbilt Univ.). CONFEDERATE EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL. *Journal of Southern History* 1961 27(1):33-53. At the end of the American Civil War, liberals in Brazil were striving to increase immigration. The desire of numerous Southerners to escape Reconstruction rule seemed an answer to the prayers of the Brazilians. Several projects were instituted, but they were inadequately financed and badly managed. Between 1868 and 1870 American consular officials in Brazil were deeply involved in repatriating the unfortunates who had been misled. S. E. Humphreys

WEST INDIES

7:1450. Fonfrías, Ernesto, Juan. EL GENERAL PRIM EN PUERTO RICO [General Prim in Puerto Rico]. *Prensa* (Puerto Rico) 1959 (8):3-5. An account of General Prim's work as captain general of the island (1847-48). C. Ba. (IHE 35072)

7:1451. Leroy y Gálvez, Luis F. OTRO ANTIGUO LIBRO DE LA REAL Y PONTIFICIA UNIVERSIDAD LAMINADO POR EL ARCHIVO NACIONAL [Another old book of the Royal and Pontifical University laminated by the Archivo Nacional]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1958 57:242-243. Refers to the book *Asientos de matrículas de derecho civil. Años 1815 a 1838*, in which Cubans are named. Six other books previously laminated by the Archivo Nacional are also mentioned. D. B. (IHE 35596)

7:1452. Unsigned. REAL ORDEN, FECHA MADRID 14 NOVIEMBRE 1822: PARTICIPANDO LAS SINIESTRAS IDEAS DEL COR. VALERO DE INTENTAR INSURRECCIONAR LA ISLA DE PUERTO RICO [Royal Decree, dated Madrid, 14 November 1822: communicating the sinister ideas of Colonel Valero for starting an insurrection on the island of Puerto Rico]. *Boletín del Archivo Nacional* (Cuba) 1958 57:136-139. After a short note on this Puerto Rican patriot (1790-1863), whose aim was the independence of his country and of Cuba, publishes the royal decrees (preserved in the Archivo Nacional de Cuba) which advise the Puerto Rican authorities of the revolutionary activities of this patriot. D. B. (IHE 35813)

Pacific Area

7:1453. Fox, Frederick, S. J. (Berchmans College, Cebu City), and Juan Mercader (Cebu City). SOME NOTES ON EDUCATION IN CEBU PROVINCE, 1820-1898. *Philippine Studies* 1961 9(1):20-46. Examines the record of public elementary education in the province of Cebu in the 19th century. Despite its remote geographical position from the Western world, Cebu consistently maintained educational standards that

compared favorably with those of rural areas of other countries, such as France, Germany, England, and the United States during the same period. The authors survey the geographical and economic factors which affected the development of education in Cebu, first under Jesuit influence, then under the national system controlled by the government. Various aspects of the educational situation are considered, including the number and quality of school buildings, attendance, curricula, teachers and financial support. Based on numerous publications and on interviews. Illustrated. W. B. Hobbs

7:1454. Loveday, P. (Univ. of Sydney). THE MEMBER AND HIS CONSTITUENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES IN THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1959 5(2):202-212. In the mid-nineteenth century, Burke's theory was universally accepted as explaining the relations of a member and his constituents. A member represented "interests," such as the pastoralists, rather than his constituents. He listened to his constituents, but voted independently according to his interests and his conscience. After the mid-1850's in urban areas, it became politically disadvantageous to proclaim independence of constituencies. The *Empire*, a Sydney newspaper, advocated annual meetings between a member and his constituents, and Henry Parkes argued in 1859 that the people should hold their representatives responsible to their wishes. This new attitude replaced Burke's theory. G. D. Bearce

7:1455. McCulloch, S. C. (State Univ. of New Jersey). UNGUARDED COMMENTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1839-46: THE GIPPS - LA TROBE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1959 9(33):30-45. This correspondence (mostly Gipps's letters) reveals much about the character of colonial administration and policy in early Australia. Gipps and La Trobe were cordial friends (except for some uneasiness over La Trobe's purchase of land for a house) and candid in their views. They were concerned with retrenchment; they found elected councils lacking in wisdom and hard to handle; they disliked the claims and pretensions of the squatters. In particular, the correspondence revealed Gipps's views. He never appreciated Maconochie's penal reforms on Norfolk Island. He was quick to investigate any report of the mistreatment of aborigines. He recommended the separation of Port Philip from New South Wales on his departure. G. D. Bearce

7:1456. Philipp, June. WAKEFIELDIAN INFLUENCE AND NEW SOUTH WALES 1830-1832. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1960 9(34):173-180. In 1831 the Colonial Office established a new system for the sale of land in Australia, the "Ripon" regulations. Many of the provisions of the regulations were already in effect before the Whigs came into power in 1830, and from experience in Canada and the United States, as well as developments in Australia, the Colonial Office would have established the new system regardless of the impact of Wakefield. One cannot deny Wakefield's influence on the Colonial Office, but the influence was general, and, as was the case with financing emigration to Australia, the Colonial Office did not follow Wakefield's principles. The new land regulations were part of the normal, unhindered development of the colonial system. G. D. Bearce

7:1457. Tate, Merze (Howard Univ.). HAWAII'S PROGRAM OF PRIMACY IN POLYNESIA. *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1960 61(4):377-407. Discusses proposals and political negotiations intended to make Hawaii the unchallenged leader of Polynesian people, 1853-1887, and the impact of relations with the United States and Australia. C. C. Gorchels

United States of America

See also: 7:1273, 1274, 1278, 1308, 1309, 1396, 1449, 1631, 1636, 1637

7:1458. Adams, Francis R., Jr. ROBERT E. LEE AND THE CONCEPT OF DEMOCRACY. *American Quarterly* 1960 12(3):367-373. Finds that Robert E. Lee unconsciously made a contribution to liberal democracy when he urged the defeated South to accept the authority of the central government in 1865. Although Lee was not given to deep

thinking on any subject, his personal letters reveal that he shared the antidemocratic outlook and values of the feudal society which gave him birth. Yet by his graceful acceptance of defeat he set an example for the South to follow. Based on secondary sources and an examination of several of Lee's letters. W.M. Armstrong

7:1459. Bell, Howard H. (Texas Southern Univ.). PRESSIONS OF NEGRO MILITANCY IN THE NORTH, 1840-1860. Journal of Negro History 1960 45(1):11-20. Shows the gradual development of militant utterances by northern negroes concerning their increasingly difficult position in America during the two decades before the Civil War, and especially during the 1850's. Negro animosity directed toward Fugitive Slave Law, the semi-free status of Negroes, the Scott decision, etc. Based chiefly on abolitionist periodicals and official reports of state conventions, especially those of Ohio. Reference is made to the Canadian convention of 1853. A

7:1460. Bryan, T. Conn (North Georgia College), ed. LETTERS CONCERNING GEORGIA GOLD MINES, 1830-1834. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1960 44(3):338-348. Relates the activities of prospectors in the gold fields of north Georgia, an area formerly reserved for the Cherokee Indians. By 1834 the veins were almost exhausted and many gold seekers departed to seek opportunities elsewhere. R. Lowitt

7:1461. Carlson, Robert E. (Univ. of Pittsburgh). BRITISH RAILROADS AND ENGINEERS AND THE BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT. Business History Review 1960 34(2):137-149. Successful demonstrations in Great Britain gave impetus to railroad building in the United States. In 1825 the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Internal Improvement sent an agent to Britain to serve British railways. During the latter part of the 1820's Baltimore and Ohio Company and the Delaware and Hudson Company had agents abroad to study railroads in operation and consult with British engineers. Rails and locomotives for the earliest American railroads were purchased in England. J. H. Krenkel

7:1462. Daley, Robert. ALFRED ELY BEACH AND HIS WONDERFUL PNEUMATIC UNDERGROUND RAILWAY. American Heritage 1961 12(4):54-57 and 85-89. Describes the construction and opening of New York's first experimental subway (1870) and the battle of its inventor, Alfred E. Beach, against the corrupt Tweed Ring, ending in the defeat of Beach and his project. Illustrated and undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:1463. Davidson, Marshall B. WHAT SAMUEL MORTHOUGHT. American Heritage 1961 12(3):12-31 and 106-107. A biographical sketch of Samuel F. B. Morse (1791-1872) as a portrait painter of some note and inventor of the magnetic telegraph. Profusely illustrated in color from Morse's works. Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:1464. Eaton, Clement. SLAVE-HIRING IN THE UPPER SOUTH: A STEP TOWARD FREEDOM. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1960 46(4):663-678. During the 1840's and 1850's, hiring rather than purchase of slaves became a common method of obtaining industrial and domestic labor in the Upper South. The effect was to "invisibly loosen the bonds of an archaic system" by giving the slave some economic bargaining power and a measure of independence. "Hiring was the main method of introducing the slave into southern industry and life -- an important step toward freedom." D. R. Millar

7:1465. Eby, Cecil D., Jr. (Washington and Lee Univ.). WHITTIER'S "BROWN OF OSSAWATOMIE". New England Quarterly 1960 33(4):452-461. Explores the background of John Greenleaf Whittier's poem "Brown of Ossawatimie." Whittier, a pacifist Quaker, refused to condone John Brown's violence at Harpers Ferry, but he pitied him as a human in distress. After Brown's execution Whittier wrote his poem which pictured the aged abolitionist stopping on his way to the gallows to kiss a Negro child. The incident was based on a false report of a New York Tribune correspondent. Ironically, the poem helped arouse emotions in North and South, and contributed to the coming of the war which Whittier had hoped would be averted. Documented. L. Gara

7:1466. Edgell, David P. CHARLES LANE AT FRUITLANDS. New England Quarterly 1960 33(3):374-377. Publishes two letters which Charles Lane wrote to Mrs. Bronson Alcott and sent to her through the community postal service at Fruitlands. The letters, written early in 1843, reveal some of the complexities of Lane's character as well as some of the personality tensions which contributed to the early downfall of the utopian community. L. Gara

7:1467. Fehrenbacher, D. E. (Stanford Univ.). LINCOLN, DOUGLAS, AND THE "FREEPORT QUESTION." American Historical Review 1961 66(3):599-617. "It seems reasonable to suggest that the famous exchange at Freeport is not the key to the historical significance of the great debates; that no great amount of cleverness or originality was required to draft the question; that Lincoln included it among his queries at the urging of his friends, rather than against their advice; that there was nothing very decisive about Douglas' reply at Freeport because he had already fully committed himself on the subject...; that Douglas' opposition to the Lecompton Constitution was the principal reason for his loss of standing in the South; and that the Freeport doctrine, for all the talk about it, was only a superficial factor in the disruption of the Democratic party." Based on contemporary newspapers, periodicals, and the printed correspondence of political leaders of the pre-Civil War period. M. Berman

7:1468. Fehrenbacher, D. E. THE ORIGINS AND PURPOSE OF LINCOLN'S 'HOUSE-DIVIDED' SPEECH [JUNE, 1858]. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1960 46(4):615-643. Rejects theories that Lincoln chose to speak his mind regardless of political consequences, or that he was gambling for the presidency in 1860. Instead, re-examination of the speech and its origins proves that Lincoln intended to check possible Republican support for Stephen A. Douglas and the doctrine of popular sovereignty. D. R. Millar

7:1469. Feuer, Lewis S. RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S REFERENCE TO KARL MARX. New England Quarterly 1960 33(3):378-379. Traces Ralph Waldo Emerson's one journal reference to Karl Marx to one of the latter's articles in the New York Daily Tribune. The article, entitled "Forced Emigration," published 22 March 1853, apparently attracted Emerson because of its revolutionary prophecy of the future rise to power of the dispossessed. L. Gara

7:1470. Gates, Paul W. (Cornell Univ.). CALIFORNIA'S AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS. Pacific Historical Review 1961 30(2):103-122. Shows how in California a variety of incongruous laws and administrative decrees permitted extensive engrossment of land by speculators that exceeded anything to be found elsewhere in the United States. The theme is illustrated by focusing on the history of California's agricultural college lands granted under the Morrill Act of 1862. R. Lowitt

7:1471. Graebner, Norman A. (Univ. of Illinois). POLITICS AND THE OREGON COMPROMISE. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1961 52(1):7-14. A study of the political forces in the United States influencing decisions and actions in the compromise concerning the Oregon territory in dispute with Great Britain. The author's picture of the tense factors includes the slavery question, factions within political parties, and personal ambitions. C. C. Gorchels

7:1472. Hidy, Ralph W., and Muriel E. Hidy (Harvard Univ.). ANGLO-AMERICAN MERCHANT BANKERS AND THE RAILROADS OF THE OLD NORTHWEST, 1848-1860. Business History Review 1960 34(2):150-169. Considers some of the factors which contributed to the restoration of American credit after several states had defaulted on their interest payments between 1842 and 1848. By 1852 European merchant bankers in conjunction with American firms were committed to a policy of selling American governmental securities. Soon a scarcity of government bonds caused foreign investors to consider American railroad securities. Although a number of English firms participated in marketing American bonds, the authors analyze the services of but two: Baring Brothers and Company and George Peabody and Company. They conclude that these two Anglo-American merchant bankers "made substantial contributions to the building of the railroads in the Old Northwest." Based largely on the Baring Papers in

the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa, and on the George Peabody Manuscripts deposited in the Essex Institute, Salem, Massachusetts. J. H. Krenkel

7:1473. Israel, Fred L. (City College of New York). NEW YORK'S CITIZEN SOLDIERS. New York History 1961 42(2):145-156. Describes the decline of the state militia throughout the early 19th century and its brief rejuvenation after the railway strikes of 1877. A. B. Rollins

7:1474. Kahle, Louis G. (Univ. of Missouri). ROBERT LANSING AND THE RECOGNITION OF VENUSTIANO CARRANZA. Hispanic American Historical Review 1958 38(3):353-372. Robert Lansing, as counselor of the Department of State, was already closely concerned with policy toward Mexico before he succeeded Bryan as Secretary of State on 25 June 1915 and early reached the conclusion that Carranza's Constitutionalist regime was the only one that could be considered for *de facto* recognition by the United States. The uncompromising position taken up by Carranza and the continued activity of his rivals in Mexico delayed this recognition until 19 October 1916, when Lansing also persuaded six leading Latin American states to accord it. During prolonged negotiations and conferences Lansing displayed great tact and a wide understanding of Mexican and Latin American susceptibilities. General Pershing's final withdrawal from Mexico, the promulgation of the new Mexican constitution and the election of Carranza as President in 1917, all preceded *de jure* recognition by the United States, which was finally given unconditionally. Based on Department of State archives, U. S. Government publications, the press and the Lansing Papers (Library of Congress). J. A. Hawgood

7:1475. Karp, Abraham J. SIMON TUSKA BECOMES A RABBI. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1960 50(2):79-97. On the basis of original sources, among them newspaper records, letters and diaries, the steps are retold which made it possible for Simon Tuska (1835-1871) of Rochester, New York, to obtain qualified rabbinic education. He was finally successful to study at the Breslau Seminary (1858-1860), the fountainhead of liberal Judaism. After two years in Europe he returned to the United States, assumed the pulpit in Memphis, only to die within a decade. As the first English-speaking rabbi, he helped through his ministry and his preparation for it to shape the American synagogue and the American rabbi. F. Rosenthal

7:1476. Knuth, Priscilla (Oregon Historical Society), ed. HMS MODESTE ON THE PACIFIC COAST, 1843-47: LOG AND LETTERS. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1960 61(4):408-436. The British ship "Modeste" was sent to the Oregon country in 1843 to defend interests of British subjects, and it returned to Great Britain in 1847 without serious incident. C. C. Gorchels

7:1477. Kugler, Israel (New York City Community College). THE TRADE UNION CAREER OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY. Labor History 1961 2(1):90-100. Susan B. Anthony, the most ardent champion of woman suffrage in the United States, joined with any group that would support her objective. At the end of the Civil War she united with the abolitionists in the hope of securing amendments that would grant suffrage to all men and women alike. She deserted the Republican party when the Radicals restricted these amendments to males. She then secured aid from the wealthy, but eccentric reformer George Francis Train to establish a newspaper called The Revolution. When the National Labor Union invited all organizations representing "those who labor for a living" to their convention in 1868, Miss Anthony organized a working-women's association, and participated actively in the convention. She was not admitted to the 1869 NLU convention, however, when Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City charged that The Revolution was paying less than union scale wages and Miss Anthony had participated in the firing of one of the paper's employees for union activity. Thus ended Miss Anthony's collaboration with organized labor. J. H. Krenkel

7:1478. Landis, Ira D. THE ORIGIN OF THE BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH AND ITS LATER DIVISIONS. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1960 34(2):290-307. An account, with citation of names and places, of a small group in eastern Pennsylvania whose antecedents were Mennonite, Dunkard or United Brethren, and who have divided into still smaller sects over such issues as the use of carriages versus automobiles. C. G. Hamilton

7:1479. Lucid, Robert F. TWO YEARS BEFORE THE MAST OF PROPAGANDA. American Quarterly 1960 12(3):392-403. Maintains that Richard Henry Dana never intended Two Years Before the Mast as social criticism. Such an erroneous view of the book was projected by contemporary reviewers bent on using it to further the reform agitation of the 1840's. The subsequent legend that the book was to the seaman what Uncle Tom's Cabin was to the Negro is without foundation in fact. Based on contemporary journals and an examination of recent interpretations. W. M. Armstrong

7:1480. Murray, Keith A. (Western Washington State College). THE ROLE OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST HISTORY. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1961 52(1):24-31. Consideration of the theory that the Hudson's Bay Company was dedicated to elimination of competitors and discouragement of settlement of pioneers in Oregon Territory, 1821-1850. C. C. Gorchels

7:1481. Musham, H. A. (Chicago). EARLY GREAT LAKES STEAMBOATS. THE CHICAGO LINE 1838-1839. American Neptune 1958 18(4):273-299. Considerable contemporary material -- extracts from local newspapers, letters and accounts by observers -- is used in this description of the fortunes of numerous steamboats on the Great Lakes against the economic and historical background of these pioneer years. Barbara Waldstein

7:1482. Napier, John H., III (Auburn Univ.). JUDGE EDWARD McGEHEE: COTTON PLANTER, PIONEER MANUFACTURER AND MISSISSIPPI PHILANTHROPIST. Cotton History Review 1960 1(1):27-28. Describes the career of a southern planter who founded the Woodville Manufacturing Company, one of the earliest cotton mills (1849) in Mississippi. Undocumented. L. P. Galambos

7:1483. Owens, M. Lilliana, Sister S. L. THE PIONEER DAYS OF THE LORETTINES IN MISSOURI, 1823-1841. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1959 70(3/4):67-87. This study lists and describes carefully these early religious communities in Missouri. C. G. Hamilton

7:1484. Parsons, John E. STEAMBOATS IN THE "IDAHO" GOLD RUSH. Montana 1960 10(1):51-61. Describes the fortunes and vicissitudes of the steamboats of the 1860's, as they brought gold-seekers, Indian fighters and prospective solid citizens to the vast three-state territory still known as "Idaho," encompassing the present states of Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. The author gives biographical notes on some of the well-known passengers, including the missionary Jesuit priest Fr. Pierre Jean De Smet, renowned for his work among the hostile Sioux. Barbara Waldstein

7:1485. Perkins, Bradford (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). DOCUMENT. THE SUPPRESSED DISPATCH OF H. U. ADDINGTON, WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 3, 1823. Hispanic American Historical Review 1957 37(4):480-485. The dispatch here printed for the first time fills a hitherto mysterious gap in the conversations between John Quincy Adams, American Secretary of State, and the British chargé d'affaires in Washington, H. U. Addington, which were an important prelude to the Monroe Doctrine. George Canning had the dispatch removed from the Foreign Office archives, and his motives for so doing are discussed. The dispatch reports the "decidedly favourable" reaction of Adams to Canning's suggestion, made to Richard Rush, American minister in London, that Great Britain and the United States should make common cause in resisting any interference in the affairs of Spanish America on the part of the European sovereigns. A draft of the suppressed dispatch was deposited recently in the Devon County Record Office, among the papers of H. U. Addington, by his descendant Viscount Sidmouth. J. A. Hawgood

7:1486. Pickett, Calder M. TECHNOLOGY AND THE NEW YORK PRESS IN THE 19th CENTURY. Journalism Quarterly 1960 37(3):398-407. Analyzes the reaction of six New York newspapers to technical change affecting news-gathering and methods of publication. The response varied but eventually all the papers utilized the new technology, and adopted newer methods of journalism which emphasized news reporting rather than mere opinion making. Some editors paid little heed to the advance of mechanization while others, in their editorials, glorified the progress of the machine. Documented. L. Gara

7:1487. Porter, Dorothy B. ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT IN NORTHAMPTON. Negro History Bulletin 1960 4(2):33-34 and 41. Depicts Northampton, Massachusetts as a town containing few slaves in the colonial period and as an important antislavery center in the 19th century. Sojourner Truth, Charles C. Burleigh, David Lee Child and his wife Lydia Child were among the antislavery reformers residing there. Northampton was the scene of a number of antislavery conventions and tradition credits it with considerable underground railroad activity. Some documentation. L. Gara

7:1488. Rawling, Gerald. THE SANTA FE TRAIL. History Today 1961 11(5):332-341. Deals with the exploration of the southwest territories of New Mexico and Texas and their eventual passing into the hands of the USA. L. Kasparian

7:1489. Smelser, Marshall. CLINTON ROOSEVELT'S INVULNERABLE STEAM BATTERY, 1835. American Neptune 1960 20(3):167-173. Considers the project for steam battery submitted to the government in Washington in 1835 by the naval inventor and designer Clinton Roosevelt. This somewhat fantastic proposition for an "invincible" battery was never adopted, as new trends in steam technique rendered the tactics envisaged obsolete before they could be further tested and developed. Barbara Waldstein

7:1490. Spence, Clark C. (Pennsylvania State Univ.). THE TERRITORIAL OFFICERS OF MONTANA, 1864-1889. Pacific Historical Review 1961 30(2):123-136. Notes that at the crux of the criticism levied against Montana's appointed officials was the arbitrary filling of important posts without consulting the needs and wishes of the people in the Territory. Low salaries, changing political patronage and absenteeism were responsible for a rapid turnover in territorial officials. Moreover, Montana was inhabited by a preponderance of Democrats and was presided over by Republican officials. Such a situation was bound to create anything but an atmosphere of political harmony. R. Lowitt

7:1491. Tabor, Paul (Soil Conservation Service, Athens, Georgia). THE EARLY HISTORY OF ANNUAL LESPEDEZA IN THE UNITED STATES. Agricultural History 1961 35(2):85-89. Annual lespedeza, also called Japan clover, was introduced by chance into the United States during the 1840's. Attempts were made to domesticate it in the 1860's, but it was abandoned. However, it is now grown on about 30 million acres in the humid area of the United States. W. D. Rasmussen

7:1492. Talmadge, John E. (Univ. of Georgia). JOSEPH A. BROWN'S MISSING CORRESPONDENCE. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1960 44(4):411-418. Claims that Brown's previous activities, as in leasing convicts, his way of winning elections and changing political parties, would hardly have encouraged him to make his interesting correspondence available to posterity. Brown claimed that part of his papers were destroyed during the Civil War. The author doubts that the remaining portion -- if it is ever found -- will contain significant items. R. Lowitt

7:1493. Toole, Robert C. (Research Associate, Business History Foundation, Harvard Univ.). BEHIND THE LINES -- THE LA CROSSE PACKET COMPANY DURING THE CIVIL WAR. Business History Review 1960 34(2):170-193. For four and a half years during the Civil War period, the La Crosse and Minnesota Steam Packet Company provided an important link in the Upper Mississippi Valley transportation system by bridging gaps in the railroad network and by connecting river trade centers. William F. Davidson, president of the company, demonstrated considerable managerial ability in overcoming difficult problems resulting from competition, low water, strikes and inflation. The La Crosse Line made an important contribution to the economic growth of the upper Mississippi Valley and to supplying the Union during the Civil War with food, troops and steamboats. After the merger of the La Crosse and the North Western Packet lines in 1865 to form the North Western Union Packet Company, steamboating on the Upper Mississippi River was faced with increasing competition from the expanding railroads. J. H. Krenkel

7:1494. Tufford, Wallace. THE WIRE THAT TAMED THE WEST. Montana 1960 10(1):62-67. Describes the

difficulties facing agricultural expansion in the West one hundred years ago, due to the high cost of fencing. The maintenance of walls and rail fences was a crushing financial burden for farmers, and hedges were impracticable on account of insufficient water. Joseph Glidden, a farmer, was the first to be granted a patent for his barbed wire invention in 1874, followed shortly afterwards by Jacob Haish, who conceived another practical form of barbed wire for fences. The author describes the development of these early inventions, the disadvantages of barbed wire for ranches in the early days when cattle and horses were unaccustomed to such fencing, and finally the influence of the new invention upon the development of the railroad system, the expansion of homesteads and the progress made by reclamation projects. Barbara Waldstein

7:1495. Van De Water, Frederic F. PANIC RIDES THE HIGH SEAS. American Heritage 1961 12(4):20-23 and 97-99. Traces the development of the so-called "Somers' Mutiny" (1842) which ended with the execution of three seamen, one of whom was the 18-year-old Midshipman Philip Spencer, son of J. C. Spencer, then Secretary of War in Tyler's cabinet. The captain of the Brig "Somers," Commander Alexander S. Mackenzie, was seized with hysteria in the face of supposed mutiny, and acted precipitously. At his court-martial, which was characterized by discrepancies, he was officially cleared. One of the results of the affair was the establishment of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis to train professional naval officers. Illustrated and undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:1496. VanStone, James W. (Univ. of Toronto). AN EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY ARTIST IN ALASKA. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1960 51(4):145-158.

The story of Louis Choris in the first Kotzebue Expedition, 1815-17 in Bering Strait, along the northern coast of Seward Peninsula, and to St. Lawrence Island, with comments and portraits. Reports of weather, policies of Russian traders, and customs of the people are included. C. C. Gorchels

7:1497. Wallace, David D. (Furman Univ.). THE FOUNDING OF GRANITEVILLE. Cotton History Review 1960 1(1):19-25. Examines the immediate events related to the organization (1845-1846) of one of the South's early cotton mills, the Graniteville Manufacturing Company. L. P. Galambos

7:1498. Welter, Rush (Bennington College). THE FRONTIER WEST AS IMAGE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY 1776-1860. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1961 52(1):1-6. An examination of selected writings in eastern United States magazines and newspapers indicating thought and images of the developing western region of the United States. C. C. Gorchels

7:1499. Welter, Rush. THE FRONTIER WEST AS IMAGE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY: CONSERVATIVE ATTITUDES BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR [1800-1850]. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1960 46(4):593-614. Examines in some detail the process by which "conservative eastern prejudices against the West and its inhabitants [were] converted into approbation and even indification with the region -- in religion, in politics, in economic and social affairs." The conversion was in part due to a shift in sectional interests, to the triumphs of Jacksonian Democracy, and to two generations of economic and social contact. It was due particularly to a redefinition of the western image in the light of eastern needs and concerns. D. R. Millar

7:1500. White, Laura A. WAS CHARLES SUMNER SHAMMING, 1856-1859? New England Quarterly 1960 33(3):291-324. Concludes that the caning given Charles Sumner by Preston S. Brooks in the United States Senate permanently affected his health. The author implies that part of Sumner's trouble was mental, but that he was not shamming. The article is based upon manuscript sources and was part of a projected biography of Sumner left incomplete at the time of the author's death. L. Gara

7:1501. Wright, Esmond. LINCOLN BEFORE HIS ELECTION. History Today 1960 10(11):737-746. An analysis of Abraham Lincoln's career covering the two decades prior to his election to the Presidency in November 1860. L. Kasparian

CIVIL WAR

7:1502. Åberg, Alf. DET NORDAMERIKANSKA IN-BÖRDESKRIGET -- TILL HUNDRAÅRSMINNET [The North American Civil War -- a centennial]. Svensk Tidskrift 1961 48(3):166-172. Reviews the economic, social and constitutional background of the Civil War and describes the development of the conflict into the first total war of modern times. Undocumented. Roberta G. Selleck

7:1503. Bearss, Edwin C. (National Park Service). CIVIL WAR OPERATIONS IN AND AROUND PENSACOLA; Part III. Florida Historical Quarterly 1961 39(4):330-353. Continued from previous articles [See abstracts 4:1426 and 7:520]. Pensacola, never well-prepared to withstand attack from Union forces, was lost to the Confederacy early in 1862 after it was stripped of its troops and defenses to strengthen Confederate positions in the Tennessee Valley following the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson. Based on government publications and secondary works. G. L. Lycin

7:1504. Catton, Bruce. BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER. American Heritage 1961 12(3):4-7 and 89-93. A series of letters between two brothers during the American Civil War. One, John C. Pratt, sided with the Union and the other, Jabez D. Pratt, with the Confederacy. The letters are published for the first time, and reveal the passions which occasionally tore families apart. Illustrated. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:1505. Jones, James P. (Florida State Univ.). A NEW YORKER IN FLORIDA IN 1862: WAR LETTERS OF JOHN M. OLIVETT TO HIS SISTER IN DUTCHESS COUNTY. New York History 1961 42(2):169-176. Describes the battle against disease and boredom of troops in camp at Key West during the summer and autumn of 1862. A. B. Rollins

7:1506. Korn, Bertram W. (Rabbi, Congregation Keneseth Israel, Philadelphia), ed. THE JEWS OF THE CONFEDERACY. American Jewish Archives 1961 13(1):3-90.

Extensive series of letters and contemporary newspaper accounts by and about southern Jews during the Civil War. Contains much material on life both at the front and behind the lines.

A. B. Rollins

7:1507. Rayback, Robert J. (Syracuse Univ.). NEW YORK STATE IN THE CIVIL WAR. New York History 1961 42(1):56-70. Suggests three major revisions in the traditional picture of New York's relation to the war: that politicians such as William H. Seward and Martin Van Buren were interested largely in political advantage in espousing, late in life, the free-soil cause; that New York was largely responsible for the success of the Republican Party because of Thurlow Weed's expedient decision to merge the State's Whig Party with minority Republican elements in order to win elections; and that the State's support of both the war effort and Negro rights was considerably apathetic. A. B. Rollins

7:1508. Redmond, R. A. THE REVENUE STEAMER E. A. STEVENS IN THE CIVIL WAR. American Neptune 1960 20(3):155-166. Describes the history and activities of the experimental vessel U. S. Revenue Steamer "E. A. Stevens" (also known as "Naugatuck") presented by her designer, the engineer Edwin Stevens, to the Treasury Department. The vessel entered U. S. service in 1862 and played an important part in action on the James River. Barbara Waldstein

7:1509. Snyder, Charles M. (State Univ. College of Education, Oswego, N. Y.). OSWEGO COUNTY'S RESPONSE TO THE CIVIL WAR. New York History 1961 42(1):71-92. Describes extensively one upstate New York county's reactions to the war issues through study of contemporary Republican and Democratic newspapers. A. B. Rollins

7:1510. Tyrrell, William G. (New York State Division of Archives and History). CIVIL WAR HISTORY IN SIGHT AND SOUND. New York History 1961 42(2):177-185. List and descriptive comments. Films, film strips and long-playing records which recreate the Civil War scene. A. B. Rollins

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 7:913, 1292, 1298, 1658

7:1511. Berezowski, Cezary (Univ. of Warsaw). POWSTANIE I UZNANIE PAŃSTWA POLSKIEGO W 1918 R. [The creation and recognition of the Polish state in 1918]. Państwo i Prawo 1959 14(2):215-225. The Polish nation attained independence after the Soviet regime renounced its claims to the territory east of the Bug River, and the powers occupying this territory during the First World War (Germany and Austria-Hungary) were replaced by Polish authorities. A (t)

7:1512. Churchward, L. G. (Univ. of Melbourne). TOWARDS THE UNDERSTANDING OF LENIN'S IMPERIALISM. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1959 5(1):76-83. Lenin wrote Imperialism in 1916 to show that the proletarian revolution was imminent. He read extensively to prepare the pamphlet: 148 books and 253 articles, in various languages. He confined himself to the economic essence of imperialism, rather than develop an over-all, speculative definition of imperialism, and he thus equated modern imperialism with monopoly capitalism. His pamphlet cannot be disposed of critically merely by noting the absence of a political analysis of imperialism, but scholars need to spend an immense amount of study dealing with Lenin on his own terms. So far Imperialism has not received this kind of attention. G. D. Bearce

7:1513. Cross, Francis E. THE ST. PAUL - GLADIATOR COLLISION: A PERSONAL NARRATIVE. American Neptune 1960 20(3):191-197. An eyewitness account of the

collision between the American transatlantic liner "St. Paul" and the British cruiser "Gladiator" in the Solent on 25 April 1908. Barbara Waldstein

7:1514. Johns, Francis A. A ZOLA "MANUSCRIPT." Journal of the Rutgers University Library 1958/59 22(2):26-27. A summary of the story which led Emile Zola to write his essay War at the suggestion of Theodore Stanton in 1899. The essay was translated and appeared in the April 1900 number of the North American Review. In the article Zola attacked the increasing wave of militarism then so evident throughout the world, advocated disarmament, failing which he predicted carnage so terrible that after it war would cease to exist. He condemned England's conduct in South Africa and accused the United States of having become a victim of war fever. He called upon France to take the lead in a great socialist movement for the reorganization of labor which would transform the world. Barbara Waldstein

7:1515. Loginov, V. T., and L. F. Nikol'skaia, eds. NOVYE DOKUMENTY V.I. LENINA. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [New documents of Lenin. Documents from the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (4):3-9. Documents concerning the preparation of the Bolshevik party for the tenth international socialist congress of the Second International in Vienna in August 1914, and for the international conference in Brussels in July 1914. Of particular importance is document No. 1, Lenin's draft of a report for the Vienna congress on the activities of the Bolshevik party in the years of the revolution. Erna Wollert (t)

7:1516. Mead, Hilary. THE LOSS OF THE VICTORIA. Mariner's Mirror 1961 47(1):17-23. A technical discussion of the collision between HMS "Victoria" and HMS "Camperdown" of the British Mediterranean Fleet in 1893, which caused the loss of the former. After closely examining the signals controversy the author concludes that "the crux of the mystery of the disaster" lies in the question why Commander-in-Chief Admiral Tryon chose six cables as the distance between columns. "It was nothing but an aberration . . . he obstinately refused to listen to his staff when they pointed out the mistake." W. D. McIntyre

7:1517. Nevolina, V. S., and N. V. Orlova, eds. O MEZHDUNARODNOI ZHENSKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI KONFERENTSII V 1915 G. [On the International Socialist Women's Conference, 1915]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (3):106-125. A selection of documents from the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, containing letters to the editors of the periodical The Female Worker, and letters by N. K. Krupskaya, A. M. Kolontai, Klara Zetkin, L. Somono and I. Armand. The letters deal with the women's conference planned for 1914 in Vienna and actually held in Bern in March 1915 under the presidency of Zetkin. G. Liersch (t)

7:1518. Ovcharova, A. V., and K. V. Shakhnazarova, eds. BOL'SHEVIKI NA BRIUSSEL'SKOM SOVESHCHANII 1914 G. DOKUMENTY INSTITUTA MARKSIZMA-LENINIZMA PRI TSK KPSS [The Bolsheviks at the Brussels conference of 1914. Documents from the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (4):9-39. A selection of documents containing the correspondence of members of the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic party with the International Socialist Office of the Second International, letters from Lenin to his aides, and resolutions (December 1913-July 1914). The documents show the struggle of the Bolsheviks for the preservation of their party in the last eight months preceding World War I. The Russian revisionists wanted to use the authority of the Second International to found a united Social Democratic party of the western European type in which revolutionary and opportunistic elements could peacefully coexist. Under the pretext of such a formal union the unity of the working class was to be obstructed. The centralistic administration of the Second International proposed a conference of all Russian Social Democratic groups in Brussels, at which the attempt to shake the integrity of the Bolshevik party ultimately failed. Erna Wollert (t)

7:1519. Shaurov, I. V. VSTRECHI S V. I. LENINYM [Meetings with Lenin]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (2):167-171. Recounts a number of personal meetings of the author with Lenin in Russia and abroad, 1906-1907. G. Liersch (t)

7:1520. Thomas, Brindley (Univ. College Cardiff). WALES AND THE ATLANTIC ECONOMY. Scottish Journal of Political Economy 1959 6(3):169-192. In the international economy of the 19th century there was an "inverse relation between fluctuations in the rate of capital formation in Great Britain and the countries of settlement overseas." During booms of emigration and foreign lending the United States capital construction grew. When emigration and lending declined, capital construction in the United States stagnated and Britain experienced a capital construction boom. Thus "over the long period there was clearly a community of interest between lending and borrowing countries." The author attempts to fit Wales into this general trend. 1) Emigration: during the European emigration peaks Wales contributed very little, indeed 1901-22 saw Wales become a country of immigration of about the same rate as the United States. Wales had, however, a large outflow in 1921-39 at a period when England gained. "The popular impression that Welsh workers flocked to the United States in the latter half on the nineteenth century is a myth" and "the workers driven from Wales by the depression went mainly to England." 2) Internal Migration: The Glamorgan-Monmouth industrial area expanded most in the decades when English industry expanded least; in the 1880's when emigration from England was high, migration from the Welsh countryside was absorbed by the South Wales Coalfield. 3) Investment in Wales "fluctuated in harmony with the British export sector." The author concludes by challenging the view that industrialism brought a decline in traditional Welsh culture, with the suggestion that "the Welsh language was saved by the redistribution of a growing population

brought about by industrialism." Had Wales been entirely agricultural, the population increase would have gone to England or overseas. Statistical tables and graphs. W. D. McIntyre

7:1521. Unsigned. NOVYE DOKUMENTY V. I. LENINA [New documents of V. I. Lenin]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (4):12-16. Publishes drafts by Lenin for an article on "Three Sources and Three Components of Marxism" and one on "Karl Marx" (1913), and three letters by Lenin to the editors of the Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Granat brothers (15 March - 15 September 1914). G. Liersch (t)

WORLD WAR I

See also: 7:1549

7:1522. Ahlswede, Dieter (Bonn). DEUTSCH-BRITISCHE FRIEDENSGESPRÄCHE IM HAAG 1918? [German-British peace talks in The Hague, 1918?]. Welt als Geschichte 1960 20(3):187-197, and (4):260-261. Discusses the attempt at peace negotiations between British and German officials following a 1918 conference on the exchange of prisoners of war at The Hague. The author concludes that there was a chance at the beginning that the foreign ministers of Great Britain and Germany would meet, but the mistaken estimation of the situation by Prince Hermann von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg caused the German Foreign Secretary Richard von Kühlmann, to delay the matter. By the end of July, i.e., after two months, the British lost interest because of the increased military strength of the Allied Powers. The article is supplemented by a Nachtrag in the subsequent issue. G. H. Davis

7:1523. Carsten, F. L. (Univ. of London). WAS LENIN A GERMAN AGENT? Problems of Communism 1959 8(1):44-48. Review article in which the extent to which Lenin can be regarded as having been a German spy is considered in the light of two books: Z. A. B. Zeman, ed., Germany and the Revolution in Russia, 1915-1918 (London and New York: Oxford University Press, 1958), and Alan Moorehead, The Russian Revolution (London: Collins; New York: Harper and Bros., 1958). The first publication, which contains documents from the German archives [not specified], reveals Germany's relations with the Bolsheviks and confirms that the Imperial German Government in fact paid out large sums to agents for subversive propaganda in Russia. The second book is based on the researches of S. T. Possony (Georgetown Univ.). The reviewer maintains that insufficient concrete evidence is provided for the claim that Lenin was undeniably a German agent and himself states that although Lenin was unscrupulous in accepting foreign money in order to accelerate his own rise to power, he never took orders from Germany. Barbara Waldstein

7:1524. Clark, Alan. THE DISMISSAL OF SIR JOHN FRENCH. History Today 1960 10(9):623-630. Describes the intrigues that followed the military blunders of the first English commander of the First World War, Field Marshal John French, and his replacement by Sir Douglas Haig. L. Kasparian

7:1525. Dmitrenko T. S., and N. K. Iurkovskii, eds. K ISTORII POTOPLENIIA CHERNOMORSKOGO FLOTA V 1918 G. [Concerning the sinking of the Black Sea fleet in 1918]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (2):36-43. Six documents concerning the German attempts to gain possession of the Russian Black Sea fleet in Sevastopol contrary to the conditions of the Brest-Litovsk armistice. While a part of the fleet was sunk by order of Lenin before the German ultimatum expired, a number of ships surrendered to the Germans. The ships were later incorporated into the White Guard fleet and ended their cruise in the harbor of Bizerte. G. Liersch (t)

7:1526. Epstein, Klaus (Harvard Univ.). ERZBERGER'S POLITICAL OPERATIONS: A CASE STUDY. Journal of Central European Affairs 1959 19(2):174-179. Discusses Matthias Erzberger's interest in the Balkan question during World War I. This study was originally prepared as part of Epstein's biography, Erzberger and the Dilemma of German Democracy (Princeton, 1959). Based mostly on unpublished documents. C. F. Delzell

7: 1527. Fischer, Fritz (Hamburg Univ.). KONTINUITÄT DES IRRTUMS. ZUM PROBLEM DER DEUTSCHEN KRIEGSZIELPOLITIK IM ERSTEN WELTKRIEG [Continuity of error. Concerning the problem of German war aims policy in the First World War]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1960 191(1): 83-100.

A reply to Hans Herzfeld's criticism [see abstract 7: 1528] of Fischer's earlier article [see abstract 6: 1606]. Refutes Herzfeld's claims that there was not a consistent war aims policy in Germany during World War I, and asserts that the original documents are more reliable than the diaries and memoirs upon which Herzfeld bases his argument. Fischer points out that the Chancellor Theobald von Bethmann Hollweg himself proposed the original war aims policy of annexations and that he never was able effectively to oppose or modify it. "The real continuity of error lay precisely in the constant overestimation by most Germans of Germany's power and the underestimation of the power of the rest of the world. The most impressive witness for this is Bethmann Hollweg himself."

G. H. Davis

7: 1528. Herzfeld, Hans (Freie Univ., Berlin). ZUR DEUTSCHEN POLITIK IM ERSTEN WELTKRIEG. KONTINUITÄT ODER PERMANENTE KRISE? [Concerning German policy in the First World War. Continuity or permanent crisis?]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1960 191(1): 67-82. A criticism of Fritz Fischer's article, "Deutsche Kriegsziele, Revolutionierung und Separatfrieden im Osten, 1914-1918," *Historische Zeitschrift* 1959 188(2): 249-310 [see abstract 6: 1606]. The author criticizes especially Fischer's assertion that the war aims had unity and continuity throughout World War I, and he emphasizes that new materials were published in the book edited by Walter Görlitz, *Regierte der Kaiser? Kriegstagebücher, Aufzeichnungen und Briefe des Chefs des Marine-Kabinetts Admiral Georg Alexander von Müller* (Göttingen, Berlin, Frankfurt, 1959) and Friedrich Meinecke, *Strassburg-Freiburg-Berlin. Erinnerungen, 1901-1919* (Stuttgart, 1949).

See also: 7: 1527

7: 1529. Khavkin, S. T. STRANTSY BOR'BY BOL'SHEVIKOV POLES'IA PROTIV NEMETSKIKH OKKUPANTOV V 1918 G. [Pages of the struggle of the Bolsheviks of Polesie against the German occupiers in 1918]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (3): 151-161. Contrary to the conditions of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the Germans occupied the Ukraine and Belorussia in the spring of 1918. Gomel was occupied on 1 March 1918. Though numerically weak, the Bolsheviks organized the only resistance against the occupation. The author, an old Party member and delegate to many party congresses, relates his personal recollections of the partisan activities against the Germans.

G. Liersch (1)

7: 1530. Terraine, John. LLOYD GEORGE'S DILEMMA. *History Today* 1961 11(5): 350-359. The problem of communication between the British generals Robertson and Haig in the First World War was the cause of unnecessary casualties.

L. Kasparian

7: 1531. Woodward, David. ANTWERP 1914. *History Today* 1960 10(12): 840-847. Description of the Allies' futile attempt to stem the German tide to the sea during the early part of the First World War.

L. Kasparian

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

7: 1532. Martin, Briton, Jr. THE VICEROYALTY OF LORD DUFFERIN. *History Today* 1960 10(12): 821-830, and 1961 11(1): 56-64. In the first part, the author deals with Lord Dufferin's Irish background, his diplomatic career in the British service, and his investiture as Viceroy and the problems encountered. In the second part he gives an evaluation of the latter years of the administration of India by the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava (1884-87), including this Irish nobleman's catastrophic troubles with the rupee, Indian nationalistic movements and the conflict of the Viceroy's policies with those of the Salisbury government in London.

L. Kasparian

7: 1533. Peachey, Paul. MUKYOKAI-SHUGI, A MODERN JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO COMPLETE THE REFORMATION. *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1961 34(3): 7-78. A description of the non-church Christian movement of Japan which owes

a little to Anabaptist historical attitudes, but which is primarily an expression of Christianity by Japanese without Western forms. This continuation of reforming the Reformation is playing an increasingly important role in Japanese Christianity.

C. G. Hamilton

7: 1534. Unsigned. 87 YEARS AGO. DEBATE ON THE "EDUCATION OF STAFF OFFICERS." *U.S.I. Journal* 1957 87(369): 350-356. Minutes of the 20 June 1871 meeting of the United Service Institution of India, reproduced from the *U.S.I. Journal* 1871. Summarizes the reaction of members to a speech on "Education of Staff Officers," by Major Alfred Jones, and gives extracts of Baron Stoffel's reports on the Prussian staff which were read at the 13 June 1871 meeting.

F.R. Jacobs

Canada

See also: 7: 1633

7: 1535. Alexander, Fred. CANADIAN LIBERAL LEADER. *Australian Outlook* 1960 14(1): 90-96. Review article on the first volume of the late R. MacGregor Dawson's biography of the Canadian Liberal leader: William Lyon Mackenzie King: *A Political Biography, Vol. I, 1874-1923* (London, 1958). This book is based on the King Papers and on his very detailed diary (which he decreed in his will should be destroyed after completion of his biography). The author comments upon the profound influence of Mackenzie King's family upon his personal development, his strongly Calvinist sense of "mission," and his two motives of "ambition and public service," and casts a new light on his relations with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the part he played in the Colorado steel strike in 1915. The book ends with the significant role of Mackenzie King in the Imperial Conference of 1923.

Barbara Waldstein

7: 1536. Farnsworth, H. C., and W. O. Jones. RESPONSE OF WHEAT GROWERS TO PRICE CHANGES: APPROPRIATE OR REVERSE. *Economic Journal* 1956 66 (262): 271-287. By examining western Canadian wheat output 1910-1939, endeavors to refute the accepted view that farmers increase output in response to falling prices.

A. W. Coats

7: 1537. Gingerich, Melvin. JOHN F. FUNK'S TRIP TO MANITOBA IN 1873. *Mennonite Quarterly Review* 1960 34(2): 147-150. These letters picture Manitoba as a difficult land to settle and suggest reasons why most Mennonites of this group came south of the border.

C. G. Hamilton

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

7: 1538. Diamantis, K.A. TO ARCHEION TOU MAKE-DONOMACHOU TSONTOU VARDAS [The personal archive of Tsontos Vardas, a participant in the guerrilla war in Macedonia]. *Makedonika* 1955-60 4: 449-469. Description of the private archive of G. Tsontos Vardas, an officer of the Greek army who took active part in the guerrilla war in Macedonia during the first decade of the 20th century. His archive contains papers referring to the military events in Crete (1867-1912), in Macedonia (1903-1905) and in Epirus (1913-1915).

Catherine Koumariannou

7: 1539. Rechberger, Walther. ZUR GESCHICHTE DER ORIENTBAHNEN: ÖSTERREICHISCHE EISENBAHNPOLITIK AUF DEM BALKAN [On the history of the Eastern railroads: Austrian railroad policy in the Balkans]. *Österreichische Osthefte* 1960 2(5): 348-359. Short sketch of Austrian railroad policies in the Balkans from the Crimean War to 1888. Up to 1866 the Austrian monarchy was primarily interested in a railroad connection to the Black Sea via Transylvania and the Danubian Principalities. The election of Prince Karl von Hohenzollern as sovereign of Rumania and the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich directed Austrian railroad policy toward the South, and the period between 1866 and 1878 is characterized by struggles between Hungary and Austria to connect the planned line from Constantinople to their respective railroad systems. Additional difficulties arose from the wish

of the Serbian government to build the line via Serbia, but to postpone the actual building. As a consequence of the Congress of Berlin, Serbia had to agree to building the lines on its territory toward Saloniki and Constantinople, first until 1881, later to 1884 and then to 1886. In 1888 the Turkish Empire inaugurated the Serbian-Turkish and the Serbian-Bulgarian connection. Based on the author's dissertation: *Zur Geschichte der Orientbahnen. Ein Beitrag zur österreichisch-ungarischen Eisenbahnpolitik auf dem Balkan in den Jahren von 1852-1888* (Vienna, 1958). Richly documented. P. Podjed

FRANCE

7:1540. Girault, René. *SUR QUELQUES ASPECTS DE L'ALLIANCE FRANCO-RUSSE* [Regarding certain aspects of the Franco-Russian alliance]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1961 8(1): 67-76. Detailed review of the floating of Russian war bonds in France, 1904-06, showing that at first French financial policy toward Russia was independent of political considerations and state intervention, but that by 1906 purely financial considerations had become subordinated to the political views of the government. Based on unpublished documents in the archives of the French finance and foreign affairs ministries. H. D. Piper

GERMANY

See also: 7:821, 1615

7:1541. Hubatsch, Walther (Bad Godesberg). *ZUR DEUTSCHEN NORDEUROPA-POLITIK UM DAS JAHR 1905* [On the German policy on Northern Europe around 1905]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1959 188(3): 594-606. A commentary with texts of letters from the papers of the German Foreign Office concerning Germany's foreign policy on the problems created by the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden in 1905. The author comments on Folke Lindberg's *Scandinavia in Great Power Politics 1905-1908* (Stockholm, 1958).

G. H. Davis

7:1542. Thielen, Peter G. (Bonn). *DIE MARGINALIEN KAISER WILHELMS II.* [The marginal notes of the Emperor William II]. *Welt als Geschichte* 1960 20(4): 249-259. An interpretation of the meaning to historians of the marginal notes written by William II of Germany on official documents. Asserts that a careful distinction must be made between the Kaiser's casual remarks and positive discussions, or proposals. Frequently his comments were not intended to be taken seriously. In other cases he meant them to be considered as policy directives. In reality, they were generally overlooked and in some cases directly disobeyed. The marginal notes should be used only with the understanding that William II was a limited monarch and that he did not intend his marginal advice to carry the full force of law. G. H. Davis

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 7:1329, 1330, 1333, 1532

7:1543. Cumpston, Mary (Birkbeck College, Univ. of London). *THE CONTRIBUTION TO IDEAS OF EMPIRE OF FLORA SHAW, LADY LUGARD.* *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1959 5(1): 64-75. At a time of increased enthusiasm for imperial unity, Flora Shaw, as a journalist for various influential papers, including *The Times*, sought to educate the British in their imperial responsibilities. She travelled extensively in British colonies around the world and first found them apathetic toward an imperial commonwealth. She had a sense of Britain's mission to civilize the world and great pride in British administration in India and Egypt. She envisioned a multi-racial "Greater Britain," a union of nations, respectful of and helpful to each other, as the eventual form of the empire in her time. She wrote extensively and influenced important circles in her vision. G. D. Bearce

7:1544. Fletcher, Ian (Univ. of Reading). *THE 1890's: A LOST DECADE.* *Victorian Studies* 1961 4(4): 345-354. Review of five books dealing with the literature and history of

the 1890's, with some comments on the cultural history of the period. The author suggests that the 1890's should be viewed as a decade of transition rather than as an amusing period piece or a "tragic generation." J. L. Altholz

7:1545. Hood, Julia, and B. S. Yamey. *THE MIDDLE-CLASS CO-OPERATIVE RETAILING SOCIETIES IN LONDON 1864-1900.* *Oxford Economic Papers* 1957 9(3): 309-322. As mid-Victorian middle and upper-middle class shoppers in London had to pay high prices because of lavish retail service and poor price competition, middle-class co-operative shops were started in the 1860's after a group of Post Office clerks had clubbed together in 1864 to buy half a chest of tea. The Civil Service Supply Association (founded 1865), the Civil Service Co-operative Society (1866), and the Army and Navy Co-operative Society (1872) offered low prices, reduced service, cash trade to eliminate complex accounting, and were able to command the most advantageous sources of supply. The Army and Navy Society was "perhaps the most strikingly successful," and the authors claim that these societies "played a large part in bringing about other changes which have generally been credited to the ordinary department stores.... It is probable that their shops were the first major department stores in England." As the societies made no provision for redistributing profits to members by rebate, as in the working-class co-operatives, yet members felt they were entitled to a share, the middle-class societies were changed into joint-stock companies. Gradually "tickets" were issued to enable non-shareholders to trade, and this practice was not abolished in the Army and Navy until the Second World War. W. D. McIntyre

7:1546. Kelley, Robert (Univ. of California, Santa Barbara). *MIDLOTHIAN: A STUDY IN POLITICS AND IDEAS.* *Victorian Studies* 1960 4(2): 119-140. Studies Gladstone's famous election campaigns of 1879/80 in Scotland, which led to the Liberal triumph of 1880. Gladstone's "whistle-stop" series of speeches dealt comprehensively with the entire range of national policy and provided for a mass audience a course of instruction in the principles of government at once magisterial and exciting. An analysis of the major speeches shows that they constitute a statement of the Liberal philosophy of government, reinforced by the fervor of evangelical Protestantism. The major concern of the campaign was with foreign affairs; here Gladstone demonstrated his belief in a world community, governed by law and protecting the weak. The keynote of Gladstone's vision of a political world order was universalism and inclusiveness; he appealed to group feeling, the sense of concern for others, rising eventually to the larger picture of the unity of mankind. J. L. Altholz

7:1547. Knox, D. M. *THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TIED HOUSE SYSTEM IN LONDON.* *Oxford Economic Papers* 1958 10(1): 66-83. Accounts for the rapid growth in the ownership of London licensed premises by brewing companies in the 1890's, showing that competition forced an increase of capital investment and a fall of profits by 1900. A. W. Coats

7:1548. Marcus, G. J. *THE NAVAL CRISIS OF 1909 AND THE CROYDON BY-ELECTION.* *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1958 103(612): 500-514. A summary of British reactions to German naval armament building after 1900, based largely on newspapers and Parliamentary debates. The author traces the effect of the "naval scare" of 1909 on a by-election at Croydon on 29 March 1909, the same day as a Conservative vote of censure was moved on the Government's policy, and shows how hysteria about the demand for "eight more dreadnoughts" contributed to the return of Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge (Conservative) with a large majority. W. D. McIntyre

7:1549. Murdoch, James. *THE BARQUENTINE RAYMOND AND HER OWNER-MASTER.* *Mariner's Mirror* 1961 47(2): 105-126. An autobiographical sketch by the owner-master of one of the last English square-rigged sailing coasters. Some account of encounters between German U-Boats and English sailing ships in the First World War is included. One illustration. W. D. McIntyre

7:1550. Sinclair, W. A. (Univ. of Melbourne). *THE GROWTH OF THE BRITISH STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY.* *Scottish Journal of Political Economy* 1959 6(1): 33-47. Concentration on export figures and Bessemer steel production has distorted the picture of British

steel development. Using figures from the Board of Trade, the British Iron Trade Association and the *Iron and Coal Trade Journal* the author shows that although exports did not increase between 1885 and 1896, home consumption grew substantially largely because of a boom in shipbuilding, which used open-hearth process steel plate. Thus, by 1894 open-hearth steel production passed Bessemer production and at the same time northeast England passed Scotland as the leading British center of steel production. The author suggests that technical progress in the open-hearth industry of the northeast lay behind this transition, particularly the use of large and longer-used furnaces and more rapid heating, and that while Bessemer producers had depleted their financial reserves in the early 1880's, their low profits discouraged capital, which came to concentrate in the more profitable open-hearth developments. Statistical tables.

W. D. McIntyre

7: 1551. Stillinger, Jack (Univ. of Illinois). *THE TEXT OF JOHN STUART MILL'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY*. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester* 1960 43(1):220-242. A study of the three manuscripts of the *Autobiography* of John Stuart Mill, with particular reference to the press-copy acquired in July 1960 by the John Rylands Library. The author discusses the text of this manuscript in detail, comparing it with the version in Mill's hand preserved in the Columbia University Library and used for the 1924 Columbia edition. He recommends that due attention be paid to the Rylands press-copy in preparing a new and more scholarly edition of the *Autobiography*.

Barbara Waldstein

7: 1552. Woodroffe, Kathleen (Univ. of Adelaide). *THE CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY AND THE ORIGINS OF SOCIAL CASEWORK*. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1959 9(33):19-29. The Charity Organisation Society, founded in 1869, believed that existing charity encouraged pauperization by giving without investigation. The new society co-ordinated private charity and co-operated with public authorities to encourage family self-reliance and reduce charitable expense. Originally it expected to aid the deserving poor and make the undeserving support themselves, but it could not distinguish between the two, and so developed casework to detect fraudulent appeals and decide the right amount of support. Caseworkers originally were motivated by ideas of progress. They hoped to apply knowledge to end suffering and bring social regeneration. Criticism of their attitudes and activities led the society to institute special training of caseworkers by 1896.

G. D. Bearce

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 7: 963, 1539

7: 1553. Dresler, Jaroslav. *MASARYK UND DIE KOMMUNISTEN [Masaryk and the Communists]*. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(10):663-668. In the 1890's, when Masaryk was professor at the Technical University in Prague, he gave a course on Marx, Engels, and the Socialist Movement. Later he used these lectures as a basis for numerous articles and he also dealt with socialism in several books. He was enthusiastic about the March Revolution in Russia, but critical of the November Revolution. When the Bolsheviks attacked the Czechoslovak army which had been recruited from war prisoners, he ordered the latter to defend themselves, for which he has been denounced by leftist writers. Masaryk himself expressed his socialist creed as always being for the worker, often with the socialists, seldom with the Marxists. Soon after the Communist takeover in Czechoslovakia in 1948 the first of a series of articles and books appeared which have decried Masaryk as an enemy of the working class. They have charged him with instigating the attempted assassination of Lenin and having subsidized the terrorist Savinkov. He has also been charged with anti-Semitism. These charges are by no means substantiated and, while the books have increased the literature on Masaryk, they have not enriched it.

E. C. Helmreich

7: 1554. Mommsen, Hans. *DIE WANDLUNG VIKTOR ADLERS [Viktor Adler's change]*. *Forum* 1960 7(78):221-223, and (79/80):268-272. Victor Adler, one of the leading members of the *Deutschnationale Partei* and one of the authors of the Linz program (1882) of Georg von Schönerer, became in 1886 a member of the Austrian Social Democratic party. His change was the result of his dissatisfaction with Schönerer, who had become a violent champion of racial anti-Semitism, and with liberal bourgeois circles whose social reforms seemed inadequate. Although convinced of German cultural superiority, he

saw the German element endangered by the nationalistic struggles in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and believed that the international struggle of the proletariat would benefit the various nationalities, including the Germans. He hoped that the class struggle would gradually lessen national tensions. From the point of view of his mainly cultural nationalism, Adler saw no discrepancy between the international solidarity of the workers and their loyalty toward their own nation.

P. Podjed

IRELAND

7: 1555. Chilston, Viscount. *THE TORIES AND PARNELL 1885-1891*. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1960/61 14(1):55-71. Study of the intricate political developments occasioned by the Irish issue between 1885 and 1891. The author discusses Parnell's relations with the Tory party, his secret meeting with Lord Carnarvon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the libel action entered against *The Times* in 1888 as a result of the series of articles which it published on "Parnellism and Crime," and the Tory triumph occasioned by the scandal of Parnell's divorce case.

Barbara Waldstein

7: 1556. Larkin, Emmet (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). *THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY AND THE FALL OF PARNELL*. *Victorian Studies* 1961 4(4):315-336. Examines the role of the Irish Catholic bishops in the deposition of Parnell as leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party after a divorce scandal in 1890. The bishops were shocked by Parnell's immorality and feared that he would wreck the cause of Home Rule, but their leader, Archbishop Walsh of Dublin, was slow to involve the Church publicly in his deposition. Under pressure from politicians, his fellow bishops, and Cardinal Manning, Walsh finally declared against Parnell. The bishops' complex motives included genuine concern for both morality and Home Rule. There was also the question whether the bishops or the Party politicians would be the dominant power in Ireland. The fight on this question was forced by the Party, not the bishops. The larger significance of the incident lies in its place in the development of Irish democracy. "For the first time in Irish history, the two dominant forces of Nationalism and Catholicism came to a parting of the ways." Based on the Walsh papers in Dublin.

J. L. Altholz

ITALY

See also: 7: 806, 1349, 1353, 1596

7: 1557. Boiardi, Franco. *GLI SVILUPPI DEL CLERICO-MODERATISMO E LA SCOMUNICA DI ROMOLO MURRI [Development of Clerical-Moderatism and the excommunication of Romolo Murri]*. *Il Ponte* 1959 15(10):1236-1247. Written on the fiftieth anniversary of the Roman Catholic Church's excommunication of Fr. Romolo Murri, an important figure in the development of Italian Christian Democracy.

C. F. Delzell

7: 1558. Caracciolo, Alberto. *AUTONOMIA O CENTRALIZZAZIONE DEGLI STUDI SUPERIORI NELLA ETA DELLA DESTRA [Autonomy or centralization in higher education in the era of the Right]*. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1958 45(4):573-603. The centralization which prevailed in public administration after unification did not extend to higher education, although there was much discussion in the press and in Parliament regarding university autonomy vs. centralization. The phenomenon of university autonomy, which matured during the Ministry of the Right, was maintained vigorously in succeeding decades, an apparent anachronism in view of the political-economic unification of the country.

Elisa A. Carrillo

7: 1559. Garretti di Ferrere, Gaetano (State Archives, Turin). *LE CARTE ZANARDELLI NELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI BRESCIA [The Zanardelli papers in the Brescia State Archives]*. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1960 20(1):33-36. The papers of Giuseppe Zanardelli (1826-1903), outstanding minister of justice and for two years (1901-03) prime minister of Italy, are now in the process of being organized. Eventually they will be inventoried. Originally in 478 files, they consist of three groups: 1) papers pertaining to particular portfolios he held, with some lacunae, and with a special group of papers relating to the writing of a new penal code; 2) private papers, and 3) papers of his legal career, pertaining especially to trials in which he appeared.

S. E. Humphreys

7: 1560. Nolte, Ernst (Bad Godesberg). MARX UND NIETZSCHE IM SOZIALISMUS DES JUNGEN MUSSOLINI [Marx and Nietzsche in the socialism of the young Mussolini]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1960 191(2):249-335. An examination of the principles of Marx and Nietzsche in the thought of Benito Mussolini until his break with the socialist movement during the First World War. The young Mussolini was a militant and orthodox Marxist and saw all other intellectual and political movements through Marxian eyes. The author asserts that he was "the first Communist of Italy." An examination of Mussolini's thought on the subjects of class struggle, ultimate Marxian goals, and socialist internationalism reveals that Mussolini remained within the limits of orthodoxy but that he was impressed more than other leading Marxists by the vitalism of Henri Bergson. Mussolini gradually came to devote a great deal of emphasis to the revolutionary values of heroic dedication, belief, and dynamic will, values which other Marxists took for granted and subordinated to the end goal of the revolution. Under the extreme influence of Nietzsche, whose concepts he had long attempted to harmonize with Marxism, Mussolini began to subordinate the Marxist final goal to the struggle for power and the values of will to power as ends in themselves. This marked the transition from Marxism to Fascism. The chief reason for the startling change was not abstract philosophy, but the impact of World War I upon the socialist international movement. With the collapse of the socialist solution, Mussolini turned from the values of Marx to those of Nietzsche to create his own solution. G. H. Davis

7: 1561. Robbiati, Angelo. UNA PAGINA DEL MOVIMENTO CATTOLICO A PAVIA: DON A. ROSSI E MONS. A.G. RIBOLDI [A page from the Catholic Movement in Pavia: Don A. Rossi and Mons. A.G. Riboldi]. *Aevum* 1960 34(4):350-374. Examines the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church toward social problems of the working classes after the unification of Italy. The author refers mainly to the bishop of Pavia (1877-1901), Agostino Gaetano Riboldi, who, with his collaborators, worked for a socioeconomic program of reforms in favor of the labor classes. Their efforts aimed at 1) preventing socialism from infiltrating into and influencing workers' organizations and 2) helping the working classes to ameliorate their living and working conditions. The clergy of this area faced these crucial problems with firmness and pursued their goal by means of progressive methods. In their efforts they had to contend with many difficulties, among which were the reaction of the clerical circles and the workers' unions. Catherine Koumarianou

7: 1562. Valiani, Leo. STORIA DELL' "AVANTI!" [History of *Avanti!*]. *Il Ponte* 1959 15(1):59-65. A favorable review article on a recently published history of the famous Italian Socialist Party newspaper (1896 ff.): Gaetano Arfe, *Storia dell' "Avanti!"* (2 vols.; Milan-Rome: Ed. Avanti!, 1956-58). Valiani praises Arfe's accuracy and adds a few words of comment about the role of Pietro Nenni and others. Arfe's first volume deals with the newspaper prior to the Fascist dictatorship; the second with the period when it was published abroad by the political exiles. C. F. Delzell

7: 1563. Vasoli, Cesare. L' "UNITA" DI SALVEMINI [Salvemini's *Unità*]. *Il Ponte* 1958 14(11):1382-1406. Discusses the significance of Gaetano Salvemini's influential radical Florentine review of the Giolittian era, *L'Unità* (1911-1920). The author bases his comments on a recently published anthology of B. Finocchiaro (ed.), *L'Unità di Gaetano Salvemini* (Venice: Neri Pozza, 1958). He traces Salvemini's breach with the Socialists; his opposition to the Tripolitanian war; his relationship to Giuseppe Prezzolini's *La Voce*, to Benedetto Croce, and to Catholic political currents of the era; his ideas regarding school policy, and his attitude toward intervention in World War I. Concludes that Salvemini re-established in an important historical moment the alliance between the democratic intellectual elite and the Socialist forces. C. F. Delzell

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

See also: 7: 1359, 1360, 1363, 1364, 1367, 1368, 1540, 1706, 1730, 1733, 1734, 1738

7: 1564. Ahrenberg, Jarl. GASTON AHRENBERG OCH NYLANDS DRAGONER [Gaston Ahrenberg and the Nyland Dragoons]. *Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier* 1960 35: 255-331. Presents a biographical account of the Finnish military officer Gaston Ahrenberg (1878-1921). After a career

in the Russian army, the Finnish police and private business, Ahrenberg became associated with the Finnish Activist movement during World War I. In 1917 he organized a bourgeois civil guard cavalry, which became the Nyland Dragoon Regiment of the Finnish White army in 1918. Ahrenberg later served on the Finnish staff and as military attaché in Poland. His own account of the 1918 operations is printed in full. Roberta G. Selleck

7: 1565. Avrekh, A.I., V.D. Esakov, and V.A. Rogova, and others, eds. VOSPOMINANIA F. A. GOLOVINA O II GOSUDARSTVENNOI DUME [F. A. Golovin's recollections of the Second Duma]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (4):136-165, (5):128-154, and (6):56-81. Publishes the memoirs by the Constitutional Democrat (Cadet) Golovin, covering his activities as chairman of the Second Duma (20 February - 3 June 1907). Golovin presents his memoirs in the form of minutes of the sessions of the Duma in chronological order. He attempts to defend and justify the activities of the Cadet group, which was much smaller in the Second than in the First Duma, and to rebut the accusations of his opponents. Erna Wollert (t)

7: 1566. Barck, P. O., and Henrik Schauman. FRÅN STORSTREJKEN 1905 [From the general strike of 1905]. *Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier* 1961 36:189-220. Presents a first-hand account, not previously published, of the general strike in Helsinki, Finland, for the period 31 October to 5 November 1905, written immediately after the strike by Georg Schauman (1870-1930). As a leader of the liberal constitutionalists, Schauman describes discussions with other constitutionalists as well as negotiations with the Russian governor general and Finnish socialists. Editorial notes are attached. Roberta G. Selleck

7: 1567. Barshtein, E. K., and G. I. Bogatikova. O RASPROSTRANENII RABOT V. I. LENINA "OB'IASNENIE ZAKONA O SHTRAFKAKH, VZIMAEMYKH S RABOCHIKH N. A. FABRIKAKH I ZAVODAKH" I "NOVYI FABRICHNVI ZAKON" (PO MATERIALAM TSGIAM) [On widespreadness of V. I. Lenin's works "Interpretation of the Law on Fines Collected from Workers at Factories and Plants" and "The New Factory Law" (According to material of the Central State Historical Archives, Moscow)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5):185-190. The pamphlet *The Interpretation of the Law on Fines Collected from Workers at Factories and Plants* appeared for the first time in 1895, anonymously, in a printing of 3,000. It was illegally distributed throughout the country, as indicated by numerous police reports and arrests. Lenin wrote *The New Factory Law* in 1897 in exile in Siberia. Both pamphlets exercised a great influence on Social Democrats and on the Russian intelligentsia. G. Liersch (t)

7: 1568. Beliaikov, S. T., A. M. Volodarskaia, and V. T. Loginov, eds. IZ PEREPISKI TSK RSDRP S MESTNYMI PARTIINNYMI ORGANIZATSIAMI (1912-1914 GG.) [From the correspondence of the Central Committee of the RSDLP with local party organizations]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (2): 12-35. Twenty-five documents by N. K. Krupskaja, Stalin, Troianski and others from the correspondence of the Central Committee with local party organizations. The documents concern organizational and administrative issues, the First Balkan War, the publication of *Pravda*, and Polish internal politics. G. Liersch (t)

7: 1569. Borzunov, V. F. ARKHIVNYE MATERIALY PO ISTORII STROITEL'STVA SIBIRSKOI ZHELEZNOI DOROGI (1880-1905 G.) [Archival materials on the history of the construction of the Siberian railway (1880-1905)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5):194-207. Up to the Revolution of 1917 only official reports of the ministry concerned -- mostly apologetic -- were available for the history of the Siberian railway. The real builders, the workers and engineers, were not acknowledged in them. The author describes the classification of the material pertaining to this subject in the possession of the Central State Historical Archives, Moscow. G. Liersch (t)

7: 1570. Bruun, Otto. EN TULLFRÅGA VID SEKEL-SKIFTET [A tariff question at the turn of the century]. *Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier* 1961 36:221-254. Describes problems arising from the tariff placed upon raw rice imported to Finland between 1886 and 1916. Tariff laws recognized rice with and without husks, but made no provision for the mixed grades contained in cargo shipments, which were placed in various tariff classes at various times. Constant

disputes between Finnish government authorities and domestic millers led to no result. The raw rice tariff was "a classic example of how tariff questions should not be handled," due to commercial and technical ignorance. Roberta G. Selleck

7:1571. Costello, D. P. (Manchester). VOLUNTARISM AND DETERMINISM IN BOLSHEVIST DOCTRINE. *Soviet Studies* 1960/61 12(4):394-403. Bolshevism, from its very beginning, laid the greatest stress upon the human will as the demiurge of history. The Mensheviks' determinist view of history stressed the objective facts of economic and social development. Lenin's attitude toward objective facts, like that of any successful revolutionary, focused on the political circumstances of his time. In the tradition of Tkachev and others before him, he felt that the objective facts of the Russian situation favored a seizure of power. Lenin owed little to his reading of Marx apart from the tendency to think consistently in categories of class and the notion that the working class of the cities contributed the instrument by which he and his party might seize power. W. F. Woehrlin

7:1572. Dolgorukova, T. N., and K. V. Krestovskaia, eds. ANKETY SOVETOV TSENTRAL'NO-PROMYSHLENNOGO RAIONA (OKTIABR' 1917 G. - IANVAR' 1918 G.) [Questionnaires of the Soviets of the central industrial area (October 1917 - January 1918)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5):52-77. The Second Congress of Soviets of Workers', Peasants' and Soldiers' Deputies of Moscow Region was held in Moscow from 10 to 16 December 1917. In preparation of the Congress questionnaires were sent to all the main localities in this central industrial area. By means of twenty-three questions, the bureau tried to form a picture of the accomplishments of the October Revolution in industrial localities and the extent to which it had consolidated itself by this time. Forty-three completed questionnaires from the State Archives of the October Revolution and Socialist Construction are reproduced here. G. Liersch (t)

7:1573. Dridzo, V. S. ISTORIIA SOZDANIA I KRATKII OBZOR DOKUMENTOV FONDA N. K. KRUPSKOI [The N. K. Krupskaya archives: a history of their foundation and a short survey of their holdings]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (2):179-185. After N. K. Krupskaya's death her personal archive was conveyed to the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, attached to the Central Committee of the Party. The documents contained in the collection are of great importance for the research on Lenin and his biography as well as for the history of the Party. They also contain information about Krupskaya's views on cultural and educational issues. G. Liersch (t)

7:1574. Fraiman, A. L. (Leningrad). KOMITET REVOLIUTSIONNOI OBORONY PETROGRADA (FEVRAL' - MART 1918 G.) [The Petrograd Committee of Revolutionary Defense (February-March 1918)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):49-67. In spite of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk the Germans carried on their military operations and occupied Pskov on 21 February 1918. The Council of People's Commissars reacted by decreeing a state of siege. The organization of the defense of Petersburg was carried out by the Committee of Revolutionary Defense. Its activity extended to the entire northern front. At the suggestion of the American journalist Albert R. Williams the "First International Revolutionary Department of the Red Army" was formed. The 46 documents, mostly from the State Archives of the October Revolution and Socialist Construction, Leningrad Region, correct many wrong views concerning the committee. G. Liersch (t)

7:1575. Gefter, M. Ia., A. M. Solov'eva, and L. E. Shepelev, eds. O PRONIKNOVENII ANGLIISKOGO KAPITALA V NEFTIANUIU PROMYSHLENNOST' ROSSII (1898-1902 GG.) [On the penetration of British capital into the Russian oil industry, 1898-1902]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):76-104. The twelve documents published here from the Central State Historical Archives in Leningrad give an insight into the tug of war in the tsarist government about the admission of British firms to the exploration of oil reserves in the Caucasus. In this struggle behind the scenes the old Russian opponents led by Grand Duke Aleksandr Mikhailovich succumbed to the pro-Western group led by Prime Minister Witte and Finance Minister Ermolov. G. Liersch (t)

7:1576. Gorbunova, M. I., G. M. Derenkovskii, and E. D. Pukhova (Kiev). IZ PEREPISKI N. K. KRUPSKOI S SOTSIAL-DEMOKRATICHESKIMI ORGANIZATSIAMI UKRAINY V 1904 G. [From N. K. Krupskaya's correspondence with Social Demo-

cratic organizations of the Ukraine, 1904]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (3):80-105. Twenty-one letters from the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, concerning mainly the calling of the third party congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labor party (RSDLP). Lenin needed the help of the congress to control the internal crisis of the party. The strongest opposition to him came from the Ukraine. G. Liersch (t)

7:1577. Kantemir, Ali. THE NATIONALITY PROBLEM IN TSARIST RUSSIA AND THE USSR. *Problems of the Peoples of the USSR* 1959 (2):3-9. Comments on the favorable impression produced abroad by the declaration, signed by Lenin and issued by the Council of People's Commissars in November 1917, guaranteeing freedom for national and cultural institutions. Thus assured of the right of self-determination, many territories broke away from Russia, but as soon as the Civil War came to an end the Soviets began to attack these national republics. Repressive measures during the Stalin era are described and the author comments on speeches by present-day Soviet leaders who clamor for the independence of other nations, such as Algeria, while numerous nations within the Soviet Union are being subjected to the rigorous Communist domination. Barbara Waldstein

7:1578. Krasnov, I. M., ed. OBRASHCHENIIA SOVETSKOGO PRAVITEL'STVA K ANGLIISKIM I AMERIKANSKIM SOLDATAM (1918 G.) [The Soviet government's address to American and British soldiers, 1918]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5):3-10. Publishes three appeals made to soldiers of the British and American intervention forces by Lenin and Chicherin. They asked the soldiers not to fight against their Russian class comrades, as that would only aid the capitalist system. The three documents, which are in English, are preserved in the State Revolutionary Museum of the USSR. G. Liersch (t)

7:1579. Kulikovskii, P. G., ed. DOKLAD ASTRONOMA V. K. TSERASKOGO O SOBYTIIAKH NA PRESNE V DEKABRE 1905 G. [The report of the astronomer V. K. Tseraskii on the events in Presnya, December 1905]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (3):193-196. An eyewitness report presented to the scientific council of Moscow University by the director of the Moscow observatory, Vitold Karlovich Tseraskii. The observatory was situated in the workers' quarters of Presnya, the center of the revolutionary events in 1905. G. Liersch (t)

7:1580. Latkin, V. F. (Krasnodar). O SVIAZIAKH BOL'SHEVIKOV KUBANI S BOL'SHEVISTSKIMI ORGANIZATSIAMI KAVKAZA [On the relations between the Kuban Bolsheviks and the Bolshevik organizations of the Caucasus]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5):190-193. Close relations existed already between the first Marxist circles of Kuban and the Caucasus. In 1902 and 1905 they jointly organized railway strikes. During the occupation by the White Guards both the underground movements worked together. The author indicates where relevant documents are preserved. G. Liersch (t)

7:1581. Von Laue, Theodore H. (Univ. of California, Riverside). RUSSIAN PEASANTS IN THE FACTORY 1892-1904. *Journal of Economic History* 1961 21(1):61-80. Despite Marxian claims to the contrary, the Russian peasant who moved to the factory at the close of the 19th century seldom assumed the status of a real proletarian. On the contrary, he continued to remain a peasant both in thought and in action. Ties with the village, to which he would return sooner or later, were rarely severed completely. A real understanding of the exploitation of the Russian factory worker, and his response to this exploitation, can be had therefore, only if one views the worker as a peasant, frustrated and insecure, in his uprooted condition. E. Feldman

7:1582. Loginov, V. T., and G. V. Petriakov, eds. DEIATEL'NOST' TSK RSDRP PO RUKOVODSTVU GAZETOI "PRAVDA" (1912-1914 GG.) [The activities of the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic party in directing the newspaper Pravda]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (4):39-56. The activities of the first legal Marxist paper, *Pravda*, were conducted directly by the Central Committee of the party, situated in Cracow since 1912, and headed by Lenin. The documents published here give a picture of the situation in which *Pravda* was created, and of the editorial work. The greater part of the documents are from the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the party. Erna Wollert (t)

- 7:1583. Loginov, V. T. MEZHOBlastnoe Soveshchanie Rabotnikov Partiinykh Arkhivov Povolozh'ia [Regional meeting of the party archivists of the Volga Region]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4):224-225. In order to stimulate the activities of local archives according to the directives of the twenty-first Party Congress, the archivists of the Volga SSR held a meeting in Saratov in May 1959. They decided to promote the collection and publication of documents pertaining to the history of the Revolution. So far, two collections of source material have been published: "1917 in the Province of Saratov" and "The Saratov Party Organization in the Years of the Great Civil War." G. Liersch (t)
- 7:1584. Mendelevich, G. A., and A. L. Smoliak, eds. K 50-LETIIU SO DNIA SMERTI L. N. TOLSTOGO [The fiftieth anniversary of L. N. Tolstoi's death]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):68-75. Up to the Revolution no complete edition of Tolstoi's works was possible, because the tsarist censors had proscribed many of his works. Lenin, however, introduced already during the first disorders of the Civil War the 90-volume complete edition. The author quotes three documents from the State Archives of the October Revolution and Socialist Construction as well as five police reports and telegrams on the occasion of the transfer of Tolstoi's body to his native village in November 1910. G. Liersch (t)
- 7:1585. Mints, I. I., and B. V. Teterin, eds. POSLEDNIE CHASY VREMENNAGO PRAVITEL'STVA (DNEVNIK MINISTRA LIVEROVSKOGO) [The last hours of the Provisional Government (Minister Liverovsky's diary)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):38-48. Up to his arrest, the transport minister of the Provisional Government kept a minute diary about the last moments of his government. The diary gives an insight into how things appeared beyond the Soviet barricades in these dramatic hours. The text of the Soviet ultimatum, which had hitherto been known only in excerpts, is of special importance. G. Liersch (t)
- 7:1586. Musabai, V. COMMUNISM AND THE TURKO-TATAR PEOPLES OF THE IDEL-URAL. Problems of the Peoples of the USSR 1959 (2):40-46. The representatives of the Turko-Tatar peoples (Tatars, Bashkirs, Chuvash and Finno-Ugrians) held a national congress in August 1917, as a result of which a national assembly was called for the following November. This assembly proclaimed the Turko-Tatar republic. After the Bolsheviks had seized power the Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia guaranteed -- on paper -- the right of nationalities to self-determination, including the right to secede and form independent states. The Tatar-Bashkir nationalists, however, firmly refused to recognize the Soviet government and in March 1918 Stalin announced the formation of a Tatar-Bashkir Republic. As soon as the Communists had consolidated their control a series of attacks were launched against such states as had recently achieved self-determination. The author describes the starvation and misery in the Tatar Republic during the early days of Soviet rule, the resistance of the intelligentsia against Bolshevik influence, the various purges, reprisals and religious persecution, the deportations and the systematic infiltration of Soviet propaganda and annihilation of Tatar-Bashkir national culture. Barbara Waldstein
- 7:1587. Pogrebinskii, A. P., ed. FINANSOVAIA POLITIKA TSARIZMA V 70-80-KH GODAKH XIX V. [Tsarist financial policy in the 1870's and 1880's]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (2):130-144. Publishes two documents by N. K. Bunge, Russian minister of finances from 1881 to 1886: 1) a report to Alexander II on Russia's financial situation (20 September 1880), and 2) a report to Alexander III on the compilation of the Russian budget (12 March 1884). G. Liersch (t)
- 7:1588. Portal, Roger (Univ. of Paris). AUX ORIGINES D'UNE BOURGEOISIE INDUSTRIELLE EN RUSSIE [Some origins of the Russian industrial middle class]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1961 8(1):35-60. Analysis of the origins of certain leading textile manufacturing families in Russia, based primarily on promotional literature, memoirs, and other published documents, and showing the large proportion of former serfs who emerged during the 19th century as the leaders in this, the most important of Russian pre-1914 industries. H. D. Piper
- 7:1589. Posnanskii, V. S. (Alma-Ata), ed. KAZAKHSKIE RABOCHIE NA ZOLOTYKH PRIISKAKH V KONTSE XIX V. [Kazakh workers in gold mines at the end of the 19th century]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):105-118. Nine documents from the Central State Archives of Kazakh SSR, mostly police reports, depict the hard life of the Kirgiz contractual laborers in the gold mines of Altai, the waste steppe. They had to work 12-14 hours per day, regardless of the state of the weather, were subjected to miserable housing conditions, hunger, hard fines and whipping, and were neither afforded security of tenure nor any medical care. G. Liersch (t)
- 7:1590. Semanov, S. N., ed. ALEKSANDR UL'IANOV POD NABLIUDENIEM PETERBURGSKOGO OKHRANNOGO OTDELENIIA [Alexander Ulianov under observation by the Petersburg secret police]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (2):202-204. On 17 November 1886 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of N. A. Dobrolyubov's death, student demonstrations took place in St. Petersburg. They were organized by the League of Countrymen, a union of all illegal student organizations. In the course of the demonstrations the police arrested, among others, the student Alexander Ulianov. Two police reports on the personality and political activities of Ulianov are published here. G. Liersch (t)
- 7:1591. Sharapov, I. P. VYDAIUSHCHIIISA DEIATEL' KUL'TURNOGO FRONTA. K 90-LETIIU SO DNIA ROZHDENIIA N. K. KRUPSKOI [An eminent personality of the cultural front. On the 90th anniversary of the birth of N. K. Krupskaja]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (1):144-155. N. S. Krupskaja interpreted the cultural revolution as an indispensable component of socialist construction. All her works and her practical activities were based on Lenin's fundamental idea that the education of the people and the construction of Soviet culture had to be determined by the Communist party and that cultural achievement could never be an end in itself, but that it had to serve the realization of the Communist idea. Even before the Revolution, Krupskaja wrote the book *Narodnoe obrazovanie i rabochii klass* [The education of the people and the working class]. Because of the censorship the book had to be printed with the title *Narodnoe obrazovanie i demokratia* [The education of the people and democracy], but was not published until 1917. It was the first Marxist work on the history of pedagogy. Krupskaja's role in improving the curricula for the Soviet schools and in founding the Komsomol was very important. Based on documents from the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and works of Lenin and Krupskaja. Erna Wollert (t)
- 7:1592. Shatsillo, K. F. K VOPROSU O NALICHII V ROSSII MONOPOLISTICHESKIKH ORGANIZATSII VYSSHEGO TIPA [Concerning the problem of monopolistic organizations of the highest type in Russia]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (3):126-142. Seven documents (1912-1917) from the Central State Archives of the Navy and from private archives of some shipbuilding companies revealing the measures which brought about the formation of the monopolistic shipbuilding trust "Naval and Russud" on the Black Sea. G. Liersch (t)
- 7:1593. Shuniakov, V. P. MOI VSTRECHI S V. I. LENINYM [My meeting with V. I. Lenin]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5):140-147. The author, a member of the Communist party from 1907 on, was a leading revolutionary in the district of Vyborg (Petersburg) and organizer of the Red Guard in that city. In 1918 he personally described to Lenin the poor condition of industry and the malnutrition among the workers. In 1918 he presented Lenin with a portrait of Marx. In October of the same year he wanted to march with 1,000 volunteers from Petersburg to the southern front. The march was, however, forbidden by Moscow. He then personally lodged a complaint with Lenin, who explained to him the reasons for the miserable situation in those months. G. Liersch (t)
- 7:1594. Simmons, J. S. C. (Oxford Univ.). F. M. DOSTOEVSKY AND A. K. TOLSTOY: TWO LETTERS. *Oxford Slavonic Papers* 1960 9:64-71. Text, in Russian, of a letter of F. M. Dostoevsky to an unnamed correspondent in 1863 (now in Manchester University Library) which provides some fresh biographical minutiae on the writer, and raises the possibility that Dostoevsky had received a loan from A. K. Tolstoy [Tolstoi]. Also presented is the text, in French, of a short holograph note of 1868 by A. K. Tolstoi (now in hands of a private English collector) about the question of publication of Prince Serebryany in English. The author suggests it was addressed to a Miss Bates, who was engaged on a translation which was not published. W. D. McIntyre

7: 1595. Sovokin, A. M. RASHIRENNOE SOVESHCHANIE TSK RSDRP (B) 13-14 IULIA 1917 GODA [The enlarged plenum of the Central Committee of the RSDLP(B) of 13-14 July 1917]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4): 125-138. A letter to the editor, pointing to the often contradictory valuation of the significance of the "enlarged plenum" by various historians. The author, an old member of the staff of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the Central Committee of the Communist party of the USSR, discloses the tactics which caused Lenin to give watchword for an armed rising. G. Liersch (t)

7: 1596. Steinby, Torsten. IDA LÖNNROT I SIENA [Ida Lönnrot in Siena]. *Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier* 1960 35: 229-241. An account of the later years of Ida Lönnrot (1855-1915), only surviving child of the great Finnish philologist, Elias Lönnrot (1802-1884), based chiefly upon her letters from Italy. Roberta G. Selleck

7: 1597. Stuchebnikova, M. D. IZ ISTORII RAZRABOTKI V. I. LENINYM ORGANIZATSIONNYKH OSNOV MARKSISTSKOI PARTII V PERIOD SOZDANIYA RSDRP [From the history of Lenin's treatment of the organizational principles of the Marxist party at the time of the establishment of the RSDLP (Russian Social Democratic Worker's Party)]. *Voprosy Istorii KPSS* 1959 (4): 88-111. The split within the Russian Social Democratic Party, which developed in the years 1903-05, was caused by the internal fights of the opportunistic Mensheviks and other smaller groups with Lenin's "new type" -- a proletarian party without precedence in history. After the abolition of the personal cult and the removal of the oppositional group around Molotov, the purity of the party within Lenin's meaning is now restored. G. Liersch (t)

7: 1598. Unsigned. NOVYE DOKUMENTY V. I. LENINA DOKUMENTY IML PRI ZK KPSS [New documents by V. I. Lenin]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (2): 5-11. Eight letters (1912-1914) written by Lenin in Cracow to the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic party and to the editors of the Bolshevik papers *Put'*, *Pravda*, and *Prosveshchenie*. G. Liersch (t)

7: 1599. Volobuev, P. V., ed. IZ ISTORII BOR'BY VREMENNOGO PRAVITEL'STVA S REVOLIUTSIEI [From the history of the Provisional Government's struggle against the Revolution]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5): 78-86. The three documents published here refer to the last month -- September 1917 -- of the activity of the bourgeois Provisional Government. By means of forming a bourgeois coalition cabinet, Kerenski tried to destroy the victory of the socialist revolution. G. Liersch (t)

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 7: 1541

7: 1600. Nyberg, Paul. UR EMILIE BJÖRKSTENS SAMLINGAR [From the collections of Emilie Björkstén]. *Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier* 1961 36: 136-161. Excerpts from the correspondence of the Finnish poetess Emilie Björkstén (1823-1896), from 1862 to 1891, concerning her own relationship to the Finnish poet Johan Ludvig Runeberg (1804-1877), and the marriage of Siri von Essen (1850-1912) to August Strindberg (1849-1912). Roberta G. Selleck

7: 1601. Samuelsson, Kurt (Stockholm). THE BANKS AND THE FINANCING OF INDUSTRY IN SWEDEN, C. 1900-1927. *Scandinavian Economic History Review* 1958 6(2): 176-190. In connection with the publication of *Fagerstbrukens Historia* [See abstract 7: 1049], examines the role of banks in Swedish industrial finance between 1900 and 1927. Although bank credit did not become a real force until about 1900 it rapidly became involved to the extent that banks became the virtual owners of many important industries. Legislation was eventually enacted to curb this. Apologists for the banking interests explain that banks had no desire to dominate industry, but that due to the peculiarities of the Swedish capital market, no other risk capital was available, and if they had not stepped in, national industrial expansion would have been retarded. R. E. Wilson

7: 1602. Torbacke, Jarl. AFFÄREN STAFF - MITTAG-LEFFLER [The Staaff - Mittag-Leffler affair]. *Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift* 1961 64(1): 10-42. Discusses the events and political implications of the slander suit brought in March 1914 by Sweden's former prime minister, Karl Albert Staaff (1860-1915), against Professor Magnus Gustaf Mittag-Leffler (1846-1927). The case arose from a speech during the bitter parliamentary election campaign of early 1914, in which Mittag-Leffler accused Staaff of misconduct in office and suppressing important military documents. On the basis of new materials, the author concludes that Staaff was an "innocent scapegoat for a reckless political attack" originating in circles concerned with maintaining military prestige and monarchical power. Roberta G. Selleck

SPAIN

7: 1603. Altabella, José. NUEVAS APORTACIONES A LA HISTORIA DEL PERIODISMO ASTURIANO [New contributions to the history of journalism in Asturias]. *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Asturianos* (Spain) 1960 14(39): 65-81. Continuation from a previous article [See abstract 7: 217]. A list of periodicals published in Asturias from 1879 to 1922. In the majority of cases only the dates of publication, the character of the periodical and the principal editors are given; for the most important ones, among which *El Carbayón* (1879-1936) is particularly outstanding, other historical details are also given. Included are notes on the foundation of the Press Association in Asturias (1909). M. Ll. (IHE 34986)

7: 1604. Luzuriaga, Lorenzo. LAS FUNDACIONES DE ORTEGA Y GASSET [The foundations of Ortega y Gasset]. *Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires* 1957 2(2): 178-192. Passion for culture was Ortega's fundamental characteristic, and caused him to lay his "foundations": the Liga de Educación Política (1914); the periodical *España*, *Semanario de la vida nacional* (1915); *El Espectador* (1916); his outstanding contribution to the daily *El Sol* (from 1917 on), in which some of his most important works appeared, such as *España invertebrada* (1920) and *Rebelión de las masas* (1922); his inspiration in the Calpe publishing house (1920), for which he edited the *Biblioteca de ideas del siglo XX*; the *Revista de Occidente* (1923); *Agrupación al servicio de la República* (1931); and the *Instituto de Humanidades* (1948). If a man "so little attracted by politics . . . played a part in them throughout his life," it was "on account of patriotism and Spain's difficult circumstances." R. G. C. (IHE 35118)

7: 1605. Robert, Juan B. EL CRUCERO "CARLOS V" (1895-1932) [The cruiser "Carlos V" (1895-1932)]. *Revista General de Marina* (Spain) 1958 155: 510-518. A description of the "Carlos V," built in Cádiz under the law of 1887 -- the biggest warship built up to then in a Spanish shipyard. Reference is made to other ships authorized by the laws of 1887 and 1908. N. C. (IHE 35224)

7: 1606. Rodríguez-Alcalá, Hugo. UN ASPECTO DEL ANTAGONISMO DE UNAMUNO Y ORTEGA [An aspect of the antagonism between Unamuno and Ortega]. *Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires* 1957 2(2): 267-280. Discusses the antagonism that for many years existed between Unamuno and Ortega, particularly in the attitude of both men with respect to sincerity. Ortega regarded Pío Baroja's sincerity as a virtue and Unamuno's as a vice. R. G. C. (IHE 35120)

7: 1607. Rohde, Jorge Max. MENÉNDEZ Y PELAYO Y DON JUAN VALERA EN SU EPISTOLARIO [Menéndez y Pelayo and Don Juan Valera in their correspondence]. *Boletín de la Academia Argentina de Letras* 1958 23(89): 327-353. Notes on Menéndez y Pelayo (1856-1912) and a biographical sketch of Valera (1824-1905). The author discusses the intellectual connections between the two, as well as certain matters of an anecdotal nature which were mentioned in the letters they exchanged. Based on published documents. E. Rz. (IHE 35087)

7: 1608. Marfas, Julián. LAS NOCHES DEL MUNDO [The darkness of the world]. *Insula* (Spain) 1959 13(154): 9. Publishes, with commentary, extracts from letters written by Valera to J. L. Albareda (dates not indicated), in which he demands tolerance and liberty. S. B. (IHE 35088)

7:1609. Unsigned. EL CENTENARIO DE MELLA [Mella's centenary]. Punta Europa (Spain) 1960 5(52):7-12. Portrait of Juan Vázquez de Mella (1861-1928) to mark the centenary of his birth. J. C. (IHE 35223)

7:1610. Unsigned. EL HOMENAJE A VAZQUEZ MELLA [Tribute to Vázquez Mella]. Punta Europa (Spain) 1960 5(52):112-121. Note on a cycle of lectures given by M. Fraga Iribarne, F. Silva Muñoz, V. Marrero, L. Lavilla, L. Blanco Soler, J. Comenge Gerpe and B. Piñar on the traditionalist politician Juan Vázquez de Mella (1861-1928), and a summary of the lectures. J. C. (IHE 35222)

7:1611. Zamora, Florentino. UN GRAN BIBLIOGRAFO PEREZ PASTOR [Pérez Pastor, a great bibliographer]. Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos (Spain) 1959 67(2):661-675. A biographical note on Cristóbal Pérez Pastor (1843-1908), with very brief commentaries on his work as a librarian and his scholarly publications (on Cervantes, Lope de Vega and Calderón, as well as a history of printing and his Bibliografía madrileña). A list of his works is given. J. Ró. (IHE 34175)

Latin America

See also: 7:819, 874, 1392, 1433, 1474, 1625, 1653

7:1612. Bueno, Salvador. ENRIQUE PIÑEYRO, PATRIOTA Y ESCRITOR [Enrique Piñeyro, patriot and writer]. Revista Bibliográfica. Libería Martí (Cuba) 1960 7(37):7-12. Extract from a book in preparation, "Pequeñas biografías de grandes cubanos," giving a short biography of this Cuban critic, historian and patriot (1839-1911). D. B. (IHE 35380)

7:1613. Cruz Pérez, Rafael. LA EXPEDICION CUBANA DEL THREE FRIENDS [The Cuban expedition of the Three Friends]. Revista Bimestre Cubana 1958 75(2):295-303. Continuation from previous article [See abstract 5:2208]. The author concludes his account of the last stage of this expedition. D. B. (IHE 35778)

7:1614. Llaverías y Martínez, Joaquín. JUAN MANUEL PEREZ DE ALDERETE. Boletín del Archivo Nacional (Cuba) 1958 57:94-105. A reappraisal, based on various documents from the Archivo Nacional de Cuba that are published here, of this Cuban patriot, whose actions on behalf of the independence of his country (1893-1898) have not been properly appreciated. D. B. (IHE 35789)

7:1615. Schiff, Warren (Little Rock Univ.). GERMAN MILITARY PENETRATION INTO MEXICO DURING THE LATE DIAZ PERIOD. Hispanic American Historical Review 1959 39(4):568-579. Describes the sporadic efforts made by Germany to strengthen her military position through the assignment of German military instructors in Mexico between 1900 and 1910. These attempts were unsuccessful for three reasons: objections of the United States, the long-standing predominant position of France in Mexican military training, and Latin difficulties with the German language. Based mainly on material in German Foreign Ministry Archives. R. E. Wilson

Pacific Area

See also: 7:1453, 1642

7:1616. Bantug, José P. RIZAL AND THE PROGRESS OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES. Philippine Studies 1961 9(1):3-16. A survey of the activities of José Rizal during his exile in Dapitan, 1892-1896. He made valuable discoveries in horticulture, botany, entomology, conchology, archaeology, ichthyology and medicine and contributed biological specimens to museums and private collections. His achievements include the establishment of a herbarium, with the assistance of Father Francisco de Paula Sánchez, his former teacher at the Ateneo of Manila, and the construction of a sanitary water distribution system in Dapitan. Based mostly on biographies of Rizal and personal communications from members of his family. W. B. Hobbs

7:1617. Crowley, F. K. A VICE-REGAL DEFENDANT: SIDELIGHTS ON WESTRALIAN FEDERATION. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1960 9(34):117-130.

In 1899, in the critical period when Western Australia faced the problem of entering the newly-formed Commonwealth, this state was without its royal governor, Sir Gerald Smith. Smith was involved in financial indiscretions by promoting a gold mine and a hotel with unscrupulous associates, and he was involved in a law suit in which some of these dealings were revealed. The parliament of Western Australia discussed two separate motions of censure, which revealed great colonial criticism of the governor's conduct. In the Colonial Office, Chamberlain and his associates were scandalized by Smith's conduct, and finding his explanations unsatisfactory, they invited him home on leave as a prelude to his retirement. Despite Smith's absence, by mid-1900, Western Australia overcame its constitutional difficulties and joined the new commonwealth. G. D. Bearce

7:1618. Cullum, Leo A., S.J. (San José Seminary). FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANCHEZ, 1849-1928. Philippine Studies 1960 8(2):334-361. An account of the life of the Jesuit missionary Francisco de Paula Sánchez. Upon completion of his studies in Spain and France he went to the Philippines in 1872 where he devoted most of his life to teaching and research. At the Ateneo of Manila, he taught various sciences, literature and languages. The narrative describes his travels to collect botanic specimens, and his relationship with José Rizal as his teacher and mentor. Father Sánchez is revealed as a person possessing a gentle disposition, broad intellectual powers, and a keen sense of humor. Based on published works, including editions of contemporaneous letters. W. B. Hobbs

7:1619. Gray, J. A. C. (Captain). THE APIA HURRICANE OF 1889. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86 (6):35-39. An account of the hurricane which swept the harbor of Apia in Samoa on 14 March 1889, and which led to the destruction or extensive damage of American, British and German naval vessels and the loss of 150 lives. Barbara Waldstein

7:1620. Grimshaw, Charles (Univ. of Queensland). AUSTRALIAN NATIONALISM AND THE IMPERIAL CONNECTION 1900-1914. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1958 3(2):161-182. By 1900, Australia's separatist tendencies had greatly declined, and imperialism became a component of Australian nationalism. Australia overwhelmingly supported Britain's effort in the Boer War and guarded British imperial interests in the East. Toward 1914, however, Australian independence appeared. Republicanism, characterized by isolationism, egalitarianism, and anti-militarism, persisted in labor circles and inspired opposition to conscription. Though favoring close economic ties with the empire, Australia was less dependent on British capital, had less British trade and shipping and had become protectionist economically. Australia had no wish for an independent foreign and defense policy, but her chief concern, Japan, required some independence of imperial policies. G. D. Bearce

7:1621. Hamilton, Celia. CATHOLIC INTERESTS AND THE LABOR PARTY: ORGANIZED CATHOLIC ACTION IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1910-1916. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1959 9(33):62-73. In 1911 the Australian Catholic Federation was organized from various Catholic societies to spread Catholic literature, safeguard Catholic education, and provide Catholic opinion on public questions. In New South Wales, the federation clashed with the Labor Party over the latter's secular education policy. The federation failed to attract Catholics from the Labor Party, and federation members were excluded from the Labor Party. Afterwards, the federation successfully encouraged Catholic Laborites to form the Catholic Workers Association within the labor movement. The clash of Catholics and the Labor Party ceased. G. D. Bearce

7:1622. Mansfield, Bruce E. (Univ. of Sydney). THE STATE AS EMPLOYER: AN EARLY TWENTIETH-CENTURY DISCUSSION. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1958 3(2):183-196. In charge of public works in New South Wales, 1899-1903, E. W. O'Sullivan favored direct state employment of construction labor over private contracts for this work. Politically radical, he viewed the state as an instrument of social justice and public development. He and the unions favored rotation of jobs, and O'Sullivan interfered regularly in Labor management, so that discipline weakened. These policies and practices were greatly criticized by private business as costly and inefficient.

The managerial class opposed minimum wages, vacation pay, sick leave, and pensions, and wanted state enterprise as efficient as private. This opposition in viewpoints anticipated the controversies of later times. G. D. Bearce

7:1623. Zóbel de Ayala, Fernando. THE FIRST PHILIPPINE PORCELAIN. Philippine Studies 1961 9(1):17-19. The production of porcelain in the Philippines by "La Porcelanica," a company founded in 1903 by Enrique Zóbel de Ayala (the author's father) was shortlived. By 1911 the company failed. The only known existing piece of porcelain made by it, a small dish belonging to the Zóbel de Ayala archives, is described.

W. B. Hobbs

United States of America

See also: 7:1470, 1473, 1474, 1486, 1490, 1491, 1494, 1535, 1753

7:1624. Appel, John J. (Essex Community College, Md.). THE NEW ENGLAND ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. New England Quarterly 1960 33(4):462-475. The American Irish Historical Society originated in Boston in 1897 and was partly a response to the criticism of the American Protective Association and other nativists which culminated in the anti-Irish riot of 1895. The society was interested in defending the American Irish against charges that they were undesirable citizens and as a status organization its publications contained polemical rather than scholarly material. In 1904 the society moved to New York but its chauvinistic character remained the same. L. Gara

7:1625. Bastert, Russell H. (Williams College). A NEW APPROACH TO THE ORIGINS OF BLAINE'S PAN AMERICAN POLICY. Hispanic American Historical Review 1959 39(3):375-412. Relates the events leading to Blaine's abortive proposal for an inter-American conference in 1881. This was made primarily as a domestic political maneuver to extricate him from blame for the unsuccessful unilateral efforts to bring about peaceful solutions to several inter-American territorial disputes. The origins for his Pan-American policy which ultimately bore fruit in the first inter-American conference of 1889, when he was again Secretary of State, stemmed essentially from his diplomatic experiences of this earlier period (1880-81). Based on Foreign Service despatches, documents of the Congress and the executive branch, and on published works.

R. E. Wilson

7:1626. Bedford, Henry F. (Phillips Exeter Academy). THE 'HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT': SPOKESMAN FOR SOCIALISM. Labor History 1961 2(1):82-89. The Haverhill Social Democrat was published from October 1899 to December 1901 to champion the Socialist cause in Haverhill, Massachusetts. The Massachusetts State Library in Boston has a complete file of the Social Democrat and its successor The Clarion, which was published for only a short time.

J. H. Krenkel

7:1627. Bolino, August C. (Saint Louis Univ.). SEQUENTIAL GROWTH AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN UNIONISM. Journal of Economic History 1960 20(2):314-317. Rejects the thesis proposed by George G. S. Murphy and Arnold Zellner in their article "Sequential Growth, the Labor Safety-Valve Doctrine and the Development of American Unionism," (ibid, 1959, Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 402-421 [See abstract 6:1125]) that sequential growth shortened business cycle contractions, improved the condition of American labor, and kept unions small. On the contrary, "the impediments to the establishment of a strong labor movement in the United States were the poor communications, inadequate transportation, the heterogeneity of the population, its mobility, anti-intellectualism, the early suffrage, and the optimistic bias which prevailed. Superimposed upon these difficulties were the open-immigration policy, the recurrent depressions, and the attitudes of the various courts." See also: 7:1646.

E. Feldman

7:1628. Brewer, James H. (Virginia State College). THE WAR AGAINST JIM CROW IN THE LAND OF GOSHEN. Negro History Bulletin 1960 24(3):53-57. Describes the boycott used by the Negro population of Richmond, Virginia, to oppose the policy of racial segregation put into effect on the city streetcars in 1904. John Mitchell, Jr., editor of the Richmond

Planet, organized the resistance which contributed to the ultimate bankruptcy of the street car company. The success of the boycott was nullified by a Virginia law of 1906 which required separation of the races in street cars. Documented.

L. Gara

7:1629. Carter, Everett. CULTURAL HISTORY WRITTEN WITH LIGHTNING: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BIRTH OF A NATION. American Quarterly 1960 12(3):347-357. Examines the cultural and artistic significance of the 1915 D. W. Griffith film, The Birth of a Nation, and concludes that as motion picture art, it fails of greatness. Technique without content is not enough. By drawing a grossly inaccurate and inflammatory stereotype of the Negro, the film "instead of attempting to reach a whole vision, sinewed with moral responsibility," sought only to satisfy a jaded popular appetite. Based on a study of the film, secondary sources, and Thomas Dixon's The Clansman, the novel on which it was based. W. M. Armstrong

7:1630. Davidson, John Wells. WILSON AS PRESIDENTIAL LEADER. Current History 1960 39(230):198-202. A survey of the life and presidential achievements of Woodrow Wilson during his two terms of office. The author maintains that Wilson was "better prepared than most Presidents" to deal with foreign affairs and comments particularly on his role in the Paris negotiations for the Versailles Treaty. "Wilson's greatest contribution was his setting up of a goal for mankind -- peace through collective security." Barbara Waldstein

7:1631. Decker, Leslie E. THE RAILROADS AND THE LAND OFFICE: ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AND THE LAND PATENT CONTROVERSY, 1864-1896. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1960 46(4):679-699. Assesses responsibility for the slow patenting of lands granted to the railroads. "The General Land Office, with its organization of the patenting process . . . constituted a considerable retarding influence on the issuance of record title to the railroads." The Congress, which often pursued conflicting policies, and the railroads, which failed to seek remedies in the courts or comply with Land Office regulations, must also share the responsibility.

D. R. Millar

7:1632. Doermann, Humphrey. "ALL MY IMMENSE LABOR FOR NOTHING . . ." American Heritage 1961 12(4):60-64 and 104-107. Traces the career of Ignatius Donnelly (1831-1901), whose varied career as politician, author and reformer brought him failure more often than success. Many of his reforms, especially those espoused by the Populist party, became accepted after his death. Illustrated and undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:1633. Gingerich, Melvin. THE REACTIONS OF THE RUSSIAN MENNONITE IMMIGRANTS OF THE 1870'S TO THE AMERICAN FRONTIER. Mennonite Quarterly Review 1960 34(2):137-146. The 8,000 who settled in Manitoba and the 10,000 who settled in the states from Kansas to North Dakota found good land and opportunities, along with mosquitoes, swindlers and unfamiliar ways. The account includes humorous anecdotes. C. G. Hamilton

7:1634. Grenier, Judson A. MUCKRAKING AND THE MUCKRAKERS: AN HISTORICAL DEFINITION. Journalism Quarterly 1960 37(4):552-558. Discusses the evolution of the term "muckraker" from one of derision to one of respectability. Although historians differ as to the meaning of the term, the author maintains that it should only be used in reference to the period from 1902 to 1914 and it should refer to those who participated in the exposés published in the mass circulation newspapers and magazines of that era. The muckrakers exposed corruption on the part of leaders in business and government with the faith that revealing the truth would ultimately benefit the common good. L. Gara

7:1635. Gressley, Gene M. HARVARD MAN OUT WEST: THE LETTERS OF RICHARD TRIMBLE, 1882-1887. Montana 1960 10(1):14-23. A biographical note on Richard Trimble, a widely-traveled young Harvard graduate who spent the years from 1882 to 1887 working in a cattle concern in the West, introduces a selection of his letters written during this period which serve to give a vivid picture of life on a western ranch and the unfavorable conditions during the winter of 1886/87. Barbara Waldstein

7:1636. Grob, Gerald N. (Clark Univ.). ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE NEGRO WORKER, 1865-1900. Labor History 1960 1(2):164-176. While labor leaders at the national level generally took a stand against racial discrimination, union members often opposed the admission of Negroes into their organizations. During the 1860's, even though the National Labor Union declined to recognize a color line, its affiliates allowed exclusion or separate unions for Negroes. In the early 1880's the Knights of Labor became the dominant labor organization. Although Terence V. Powderly, head of the Knights, consistently proposed unionization of Negro workers, "he was at the same time prevented by pressure from the rank and file from vigorously enforcing his equalitarian views." When the American Federation of Labor emerged as the leading organization after 1886, its leader, Samuel Gompers, proclaimed that there should be no distinction between white and Negro workers. Though Gompers vigorously attempted to induce affiliates of the A. F. of L. to accept Negro workers, he eventually succumbed to pressure and in 1900 suggested that the Negroes should organize their own unions. J. H. Krenkel

7:1637. Gross, Theodore L. THE NEGRO IN THE LITERATURE OF RECONSTRUCTION. Phylon 1961 22(1):5-14. Southern writers of Reconstruction were propagandists, who convinced American readers that carpetbaggers had misused the southern people and falsified their objectives. Most successful were local-color writers who emphasized their interest in reconciling North-South differences, and whose affectionate portraits of their locales won the interest of readers, while persuading them of the truth of what they wrote. Albion W. Tourg  , a northern humanitarian who lived in the South during Reconstruction, wrote fiction which sought to treat Negroes as individuals. Joel Chandler Harris, most popular of all southern fiction writers, limned the Negroes as misguided children in his Reconstruction novel, Gabriel Tolliver (1902). Thomas Nelson Page patronized the Negro, depicting him as a devoted slave or confused freeman. Page's Red Rock (1898) and The Red Riders (1924) reveal strong racist bias. Thomas Dixon's "trilogy of reconstruction," The Leopard's Spots (1902), The Clansman (1905) and The Traitor (1907) are a defense of the Ku Klux Klan. Lesser writers also depicted Negroes as ludicrous or as brutes, and their accounts affected those of such northern writers as Frank Stockton and Constance Fenimore Woolson. L. Filler

7:1638. Holbrook, Stewart H. FRANK MERRIWELL AT YALE AGAIN -- AND AGAIN AND AGAIN. American Heritage 1961 12(4):24-27 and 78-81. Traces the development of the Frank Merriwell stories written by Gilbert Patten (1866-1945) under the pseudonym Burt L. Standish and the impact these stories had on American youth. Illustrated and undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:1639. Irwin, H. S. (St. Petersburg, Florida). SOME EARLY CHICAGO BUTTER MARKETING PRACTICES. Agricultural History 1961 35(2):82-84. In the early 1890's, commission merchants in Chicago stored and sold individual lots of butter by grade. The rise of local creameries brought about a change by producing large quantities of butter of a uniform quality. W. D. Rasmussen

7:1640. Lane, Roger. JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE AND THE BOSTON PILOT. New England Quarterly 1960 33(3):341-363. In 1890 James Jeffrey Roche became editor of the Boston Pilot, America's oldest and largest Catholic journal. The new editor modified the Pilot's policy by relaxing its attitude toward England and catering more to the newer, non-Irish immigrants. Roche favored racial equality and labor unions. In 1904 he supported Theodore Roosevelt, thereby breaking with the Pilot's traditional Democratic bias. Shortly after Roosevelt's election Roche accepted a post as consul to Genoa. The Pilot quickly declined in circulation and influence, and the author attributes its decline to Roche's inability to break sufficiently with tradition in a time of rapid and complex change. L. Gara

7:1641. McGloin, John Bernard, S.J. SOME LETTERS OF PATRICK MANOGUE, GOLD MINER AND BISHOP OF NEVADA AND CALIFORNIA. Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia 1960 71(1/2):3-14. An account of the efforts of a pioneer bishop to obtain sufficient aid from abroad for his parishes, missions and diocese, and of the gradual development of the Roman Catholic Church in Nevada and its vicinity in the 19th century. C. G. Hamilton

7:1642. McHale, Thomas R. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD THE PHILIPPINES. Philippine Studies 1961 9(1):47-71. Reviews the circumstances of American involvement in the Philippines in the latter part of the 19th century. Until the 1890's American expansion had been non-colonial. Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay led America headlong into the problem of administering the Philippines, a problem which reflected the traditional unpreparedness of the United States to assume the role of colonial empire builder. President McKinley's decision to take the archipelago, the ceding of the Philippines by Spain, and ratification of the treaty were received with immediate enthusiasm in the United States. However as early as 1900 there were indications that America would eventually relinquish its rule in the Philippines. Based mostly on published works and on unpublished doctoral dissertations. W. B. Hobbs

7:1643. McKee, Don K. (Upsala College). DANIEL DE LEON: A REAPPRAISAL. Labor History 1960 1(3):264-297. Daniel De Leon has been the most controversial figure of the early American Socialists. Historians of the American Socialist movement have developed myths concerning the radical labor leader which are generally incorrect. The De Leon folklore portrays him "as an uncompromising and inflexible Marxist," as having "an intellect of gigantic proportions," and as a man with "a career which knew nothing of opportunism, expediency, intellectual dishonesty, or ideological surrender." According to the author, the idea of utilizing revolutionary industrial unions to achieve the overthrow of capitalism in America did not originate with De Leon as has been claimed. Industrial unionism did not receive his unqualified endorsement until the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance merged with the Industrial Workers of the World in 1905. De Leon espoused industrial unionism as a matter of expediency after the poor showing of the Social Labor Party in the elections of 1900 and 1904. Several conflicting statements made by De Leon are cited as a basis for the view that the Socialist leader was not a man of great intellectual integrity. The author believes that Daniel De Leon may have had considerable influence "as a representative and popularizer of revolutionary socialism," but as a political thinker he was "not a figure of major stature." J. H. Krenkel

7:1644. Morison, Samuel Eliot. REMINISCENCES OF CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. New England Quarterly 1960 33(3):364-368. A reminiscent note which describes Charles Eliot Norton as a man whose fondness for people led him into numerous humanitarian activities and friendships with the leading literary personages of England and America. Norton tended to accept the idea that Europe, and especially Italy, was the parent of all things culturally worthwhile. L. Gara

7:1645. Morris, Richard Knowles. THE STORY OF THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings. 1960 86(1):79-89. Describes the development and trials of SS-1 "Holland," the historic submarine designed by the Irish-born American schoolteacher and inventor, John Philip Holland (1842-1914). This vessel, which was finally purchased by the U. S. Navy, became the prototype for the first American submarines, as well as the basic design for the initial submarine fleets of Great Britain and Japan. Barbara Waldstein

7:1646. Murphy, George G. S. (Stanford Univ.), and Arnold Zellner (Univ. of Wisconsin). REJOINDER TO PROFESSOR BOLINO'S NOTE. Journal of Economic History 1961 21(1):81-84. A rejoinder to Professor Bolino's criticism of "Sequential Growth, the Labor Safety-Valve Doctrine and the Development of American Unionism," which appeared in the September 1959 issue of the Journal of Economic History [See abstract 6:1125]. The authors insist that their data does suggest that "the resource effect of the frontier ceased in the 1880's," and that "sequential growth . . . colored labor's response in the matter of strikes, growth of membership, and radicalization of union opinion." E. Feldman
See also: 7:1627.

7:1647. Reuter, Frank T. (West Virginia Univ.). JOHN SWINTON'S PAPER. Labor History 1960 1(3):298-307. Attempts to assess the influence of John Swinton's Paper on the American labor movement. John Swinton, born on 12 December 1829 in Scotland, migrated with his family to Canada in 1843.

Later the family moved to New York City. Swinton worked for newspapers in Montreal, New York City, Kansas and Illinois. He began publishing John Swinton's Paper, a six-column, four-page weekly, in New York City, on 14 October 1883. Poor eyesight and financial difficulties caused him to abandon publication on 14 August 1887. Swinton was an independent journalist who editorialized on working conditions and wages. Perhaps his chief contribution to American labor was in exposing the evils of contract immigrant labor. Swinton did not see all of his goals achieved, but most of the specific reforms which he advocated were adopted later. J. H. Krenkel

7:1648. Roberts, Derrell (Florida Southern College). JOSEPH E. BROWN AND THE CONVICT LEASE SYSTEM. Georgia Historical Quarterly 1960 44(4):399-410. Examines the convict lease system in Georgia with reference to the mines owned by Joseph E. Brown who, by exerting political influence to obtain the leases, used the cheap labor to mine a scanty amount of minerals. He thereby made a handsome profit. R. Lowitt

7:1649. Saunders, Fred A. (Syracuse, New York). MEMORIES OF STEAMBOAT DAYS ON THE HUDSON 1884 TO 1907. American Neptune 1958 18(3):223-234. Trips on various types of steamboats are described in a picture of life on the Hudson River at the turn of the century.

Barbara Waldstein

7:1650. Schellings, William J. (College of William and Mary). THE ADVENT OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR IN FLORIDA, 1898. Florida Historical Quarterly 1961 39(4):311-329. Tampa and other Florida cities succeeded in getting army camps located nearby, and then experienced a huge economic stimulation. Based on material in the U. S. National Archives, Florida newspapers and secondary works.

G. L. Lycan

7:1651. Sherman, Richard B. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD AND THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS. New England Quarterly 1960 33(3):325-340. Describes Charles Sumner Bird, the Progressive party's gubernatorial candidate in 1912 and 1913, as a paternalistic reformer motivated in part by a desire to prevent more radical changes. Bird, who was a wealthy industrialist, supported a program of political reform, morality in government and mild social legislation. By 1915 Bird and many of the Massachusetts Progressives began their return to the Republican Party. Bird's leaning toward conservatism became more marked in his later years.

L. Gara

7:1652. Steigerwalt, A. K. (Univ. of Michigan). THE NAM AND THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS OF 1913: A CASE STUDY IN THE SUPPRESSION OF EVIDENCE. Business History Review 1960 34(3):335-344. The Congressional Committees which investigated the lobbying practices of the National Association of Manufacturers in 1913 (charges of lobbying against the Underwood Tariff Bill by President Wilson resulted in a general investigation) published reports suppressing important evidence for political reasons. That the NAM had engaged in lobbying activities since its founding in 1895 was no secret, as the Proceedings of its annual conventions show. On 29 June 1913 the Chicago Tribune and the New York World began publishing an exposé of alleged corrupt lobbying practices by the NAM. The newspapers claimed their stories were based on thousands of letters and telegrams received from M. M. Mulhall, a former NAM lobbyist. During the Congressional investigation of the charges against NAM much of the story given by Mulhall to the newspaper was found to consist of exaggerations or falsehoods. It was also disclosed that Mulhall had been dismissed in 1892 from the Secret Service Division of the U. S. Treasury Department for filing false reports. In its published report the U. S. House of Representatives did not disclose any of the evidence which discredited the "star witness" against the NAM. For 47 years, according to Steigerwalt, American historians have used extracts from the printed Congressional report and neglected their responsibility in the search for truth by failing to use primary materials "available in the National Archives since December, 1935, and earlier in the Library of the United States Senate." J. H. Krenkel

7:1653. Whitridge, Arnold. CUBA'S ROLE IN AMERICAN HISTORY: PART I. History Today 1961 11(5):309-315. Discusses the doctrine of "manifest destiny" as applied to making Cuba part of the United States in the 19th century and finds that it was a failure. Article to be continued. L. Kasparian

7:1654. Wood, Gordon S. (Harvard Univ.). THE MASSACHUSETTS MUGWUMPS. New England Quarterly 1960 33(4):435-451. The center of the mugwump movement in 1884 was Massachusetts, where a group of younger Republican political leaders, motivated by a combination of idealism and a desire for more power in party affairs, bolted from the party and supported Cleveland. Within the state the mugwumps tried to gain control of the Democratic Party. They wielded considerable power in the Massachusetts Democratic Party, but within a few years it reverted to policies catering to the mass of Irish Catholics who provided its main support. L. Gara

E.1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 7:913, 1520, 1677, 1773

7:1655. Cain, Julien. BERGSON PRESIDENT DE LA COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE DE COOPERATION INTELLECTUELLE [Bergson, president of the International Commission on Intellectual Cooperation]. *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 1960 104(4):404-407. A memoir on Bergson's active and practical role in the International Commission on Intellectual Cooperation under League of Nations auspices. He was president of the Commission from its beginning in 1922 until he retired for health reasons in 1926. N. D. Kurland

7:1656. Hrbata, František. EVROPSKÝ PROTIFAŠISTICKÝ SJEZD V ROCE 1933; PŘÍSPĚVEK K DEJINÁM MEZINÁRODNÍHO PROTIFAŠISTICKÉHO A PROTIVÁLEČNÉHO HNUTÍ [The 1933 European antifascist congress; contribution to the history of the international antifascist and antiwar movement]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1960 8(2):134-161. Hitler's assumption of power in 1933 was a warning signal for the international workers' movement. Because of the Nazi terror in Germany, antifascist and antiwar activity of the workers throughout Europe increased, and culminated in the international antifascist congress held at the beginning of June 1933 in Paris. This congress and several other contemporary meetings are reviewed partly on the basis of archival sources. The work of Antonín Zápotocký and the Anti-Fascist Committee of Czechoslovakia under his leadership are also described. The 1933 Paris congress was of an offensive nature, a great contribution to workers' solidarity in Europe. F. Wagner

7:1657. Mack, Karlheinz. POLEN UND DER ANTI-KOMINTERNPAKT: EIN BEITRAG ZU DEN DEUTSCH-POLNISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN 1933 UND 1939 [Poland and the Anti-Comintern Pact: a contribution to German-Polish relations between 1933 and 1939]. *Österreichische Osthefte* 1960 2(1):34-40. Poland, placed in an extremely difficult position between the Soviet Union and Germany, tried to stay neutral by concluding non-aggression pacts with the Soviet Union in 1932 and with Germany in 1934. Even before the conclusion of the German-Japanese Anti-Comintern Pact, Germany tried to make Poland take sides against the Soviet Union, but the Polish Foreign Minister Józef Beck continued his policy of not concluding any treaty with one of the powers which might endanger his neutral position. When Ribbentrop asked Poland to join the German-Japanese-Italian pact in 1938, Beck refused and renewed the Polish-Russian non-aggression pact of 1932. Ribbentrop made another attempt in January 1939. After his failure, Germany and Russia signed the Non-aggression Pact of 23 August 1939. P. Podjed

7:1658. Stern, Walter M. (London School of Economics). WEHRWIRTSCHAFT: A GERMAN CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMICS. *Economic History Review* 1960 13(2):270-281. The systematic study of military economy in Germany had faint beginnings before 1914, but did not flourish until the 1930's. Before 1938 it received little attention in the United Kingdom, France, or the United States. B. L. Crapster

7:1659. Wheeler, Gerald E. (San Jose State College). ISOLATED JAPAN: ANGLO-AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CO-OPERATION, 1927-1936. *Pacific Historical Review* 1961 30(2):165-178. Examines growing Anglo-American diplomatic co-operation first with the idea of preventing Japanese naval parity and then, after the announced intention by Japan in 1934 of abrogating the Washington Five-Power Treaty (which established her inferior status), more firmly drawing the English-speaking nations together with regard to Asian affairs. R. Lowitt

7:1660. Žukas, Kostas (Colonel). NIEZNANY SZCZEGÓŁ [An unknown detail]. *Kultura* 1961 15(7/8):158-161. Polish translation of two extracts from the memoirs of a Lithuanian officer, Zvilgnis i praeiti [Looking into the past] (Chicago, 1959). The extracts refer to the Soviet-Lithuanian

negotiations regarding the province of Vilna and the Soviet efforts to secure neutral Lithuania's co-operation in actions against Poland during the Polish-Soviet war of 1919-1920.

A. F. Dygnas

Paris Peace Settlements

See also: 7:1630

7:1661. Ruge, Friedrich (Vice Admiral, Federal German Navy). SCAPA FLOW. *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings* 1959 85(12):76-85. The author participated in the scuttling of the German Fleet interned at Scapa Flow on 21 June 1919. He describes conditions on board the interned ships and the decision of Admiral von Reuter to scuttle the fleet on the day on which the Treaty of Versailles was due to be signed, under the conditions of which the interned vessels would have been handed over to the Allies. Barbara Waldstein

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

7:1662. Hellmann, Ellen. THE APPLICATION OF THE CONCEPT OF SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AREAS IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. *St. Antony's Papers* 1961 10:120-146. An account of the growth of regulation of urban Africans in South Africa, with a full discussion of the legislation, and suggestions as to their effectiveness to date. The first Union-wide Act in 1923 embodied the principle that in towns Africans can only be admitted on sufferance and not on right. By 1948 wartime industrialization had brought a change to the view that migration to the towns was an economic phenomenon, but this change coincided with the electoral victory of the Nationalists. "At that very point of time when the contradictions between economic development and an outmoded system of racial laws cried out for re-adjustment by means of reduced racial restrictions. . . the Government embarked on a policy to intensify separation." After discussing Nationalist legislation, the author concludes: "Despite the rigidity of the legislative framework designed to prevent the emergence of a permanent urban African community and to promote the policy of 'separate development', urban African development is proceeding in precisely the opposite direction. The antithesis of what the Government is aiming at is actually taking place." The urban African population is rising, its standards are improving, and a permanent urban middle class of education, wealth and "success" is emerging.

W. D. McIntyre

Asia

See also: 7:1702

7:1663. Chou, Shun-Hsin (Univ. of Pittsburgh). INTEREST, VELOCITY, AND PRICE CHANGES UNDER HYPERINFLATION. *Southern Economic Journal* 1959 25(4):425-433. Studies the possible relationships between the interest rate, velocity of money circulation and the rate of price change to see how the existing theories concerning the liquidity function may be used to explain the behavior of those factors in the course of the Chinese inflation during the period 1937-1949. The author's findings show that the Chinese experience substantiates Keynes' liquidity-preference theory, expounded in 1936, but not that of Kalecki. R. E. Wilson

7:1664. Kapitsa, M. S., ed. IZ ISTORII SEVERNOGO POKHODA Natsional'no-revoliutsionnoi armii Kitaia [From the history of the northern campaign of China's revolutionary army]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (4):99-135. A selection of documents from the Central State Archives of the Soviet Army, containing reports, notes and letters by the Soviet military advisers attached to the Kuomintang army during the years of the revolutionary civil war in China (1924-1927). The group of advisers was led by the famous general V. K. Blücher

and helped to organize the revolutionary army and to train the officers cadres. The recommendations for the operations of the army prepared by the Soviet advisers during the northern campaign in July 1926 are also included here.

Erna Wollert (t)

7:1665. Klein, Sidney (Rutgers Univ.). THE LAND REFORM POLICIES OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY, 1928-1958: A BRIEF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS. *Agricultural History* 1961 35(2):59-64. The agrarian policies of the Chinese Communist party were extreme and violent from 1921 to 1928, but more moderate from 1928 to 1934. From 1934 to 1946 land reform policy was conciliatory. From 1946 to 1949 much land was redistributed, while the period from 1949 to 1952 was one of rehabilitation and reconstruction. During the next six years, the peasants of China were drawn successively into mutual aid teams, agricultural producers' co-operatives, collectives, and finally communes. Nevertheless, the peasants probably had lower levels of living than previously.

W. D. Rasmussen

7:1666. Van der Kroef, Justus (Univ. of Bridgeport). COMMUNIST POLICY AND TACTICS IN INDONESIA. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1959 5(2):163-179. The Communist party in Indonesia first consisted of an indoctrinated elite, which shunned collaboration with other nationalist parties because of hostility to Islam and business interests and which remained aloof from the masses. After an abortive insurrection in 1926/27, the party sank to impotence until, after World War II, Tan Malakka took leadership and sought to replace Sukarno as head of the revolutionary movement. Demoralized by an unsuccessful coup in 1948, the party was reorganized by D. N. Aidit, who emphasized national rather than Leninist policies, espoused the landless and the workers, collaborated with other groups, and developed a party of about a million members, probably the largest in Java. G. D. Bearce

Canada

See: 7:1535, 1536, 1793

Europe

AUSTRIA

7:1667. Simon, Walter B. (Hofstra College). THE JEWISH VOTE IN VIENNA. *Jewish Social Studies* 1961 23(1):38-48. Discovers a high correlation between Judaism and socialist voting in Vienna, as compared with a distinct social class orientation of socialist voters in Austria, at large, between 1923 and 1932. Concludes that "the farther apart a minority from the political body of which it forms a part, the more will the effect of class position upon the group's vote differ from the effect of class position upon the electorate as a whole. Thus election results may provide a general measure for the degree of integration or apartness of minority groups." A. B. Rollins

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See also: 7:1553

7:1668. Gajan, Koloman (Member, Editorial Board). SPOLUPRÁCE ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ BURŽOAZIE S NĚMECKOU REAKCÍ PO PRVNÍ SVĚTOVÉ VÁLCE [Collaboration of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie with the German reaction after the First World War]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(6):843-855. Analyzes official German-Czechoslovak ties which aimed at bringing the Communist movement to a stop in both countries between 1918 and 1923. Special attention is devoted to the conversations of Karel Kramář, first prime minister of Czechoslovakia, with Dr. Schwartz, Germany's vice-consul in Prague, on 16 November 1918, the first in a series of such meetings between the two states. In these talks, German and Czech officials negotiated on some political and economic aspects of their common anti-Communist struggle. The big German landowners were even able to find their way to T. G. Masaryk. The author also relates the de jure and de facto situation of the German property in Czechoslovakia, and international police co-operation against the spread of Communism, making use of some documents from the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague and the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam.

F. Wagner

7:1669. Mlynárik, Ján. ÚLOHA TRIEDNYCH BOJOV VO VÝVINE ROBOTNÍCKEHO HNUTIA NA SLOVENSKU V ROKOCH 1918-1920 [Task of class warfare in the development of the workers' movement in Slovakia during the years 1918-1920]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(3):292-331. Reviews the three phases of this problem: 1) between the founding of Czechoslovakia and the end of March 1919; 2) March 1919-September 1919, and 3) September 1919-April 1920. The author devotes special attention to the chauvinistic tendencies of Czechoslovak bourgeois nationalism against the Hungarians, especially in conjunction with the February 1919 strikes of postal and railroad employees of Hungarian descent in Komárno, Bratislava, Nové Zámky, and elsewhere. The impact of the proclamation of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic in March 1919, as well as the so-called White Terror which followed it, are also dealt with. The labor movement culminated on 14 March 1920, when Hungarian and German Social Democrats proclaimed at the Žilina conference the unity with the Czechoslovak workers' organization on a strictly revolutionary basis. Archival sources are used. F. Wagner

FRANCE

7:1670. Mitrofanova, L. S., ed. POLITICHESKIE I OBSHCHESTVENNYE DEIATELI FRANTSHI O DRUZHBE S SOVETSKIM SOIUZOM [Prominent personalities of French political and public life on the friendship with the Soviet Union]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (2):92-96. Seven letters from the years 1936-1937 by Pierre Cot, Joliot-Curie, Paul Boncour, Fernand Grenier, Jacques Duclos, Jean-Richard Bloch and Romain Rolland, showing that only the French patriots hoped for support by the Soviet Union and proclaimed collective security and resistance against fascist aggression, while the French financial oligarchy was less concerned by the growing fascist danger than by the growth of the Popular Front. G. Liersch (t)

GERMANY

See also: 7:1668, 1690

7:1671. Brown, MacAlister (Williams College). THE THIRD REICH'S MOBILIZATION OF THE GERMAN FIFTH COLUMN IN EASTERN EUROPE. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1959 19(2):128-148. Discusses the organization of ethnic German minorities between 1933 and 1939 and their role in German foreign policy. The author concludes that the co-ordination of private agencies beyond the German frontiers was not satisfactorily achieved by Rudolf Hess prior to 1937; that after 1937 the Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle was efficient; that the ethnic Germans wanted union with the Reich; that the youth were the most militantly National Socialist among the Volksdeutschen; and that Hitler played a commanding role in German minority affairs during periods of decision on the annexation of territory. Based on published and unpublished sources. C. F. Delzell

7:1672. Buchheim, Hans (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). ERNST NIEKISCHS IDEOLOGIE DES WIDERSTANDS [Ernst Niekisch's ideology of resistance]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1957 5(4):334-361. An analysis of the ideology of Ernst Niekisch, "the most outstanding and most original representative of German National Bolshevism." The changes in his thought are traced from 1917 to the years after World War II. Soon after World War I he dissociated himself from the Socialists and advanced a philosophical system rooted in anti-Western, anti-capitalist and anti-bourgeois thoughts, with positive views on totalitarianism, the historic role of Prussia, the Slavic-Asiatic world and on the Bolshevik revolution. For a few years during the world depression he was the principal spokesman of an organized movement which had at most 4,000 adherents. Based mostly on his review *Widerstand. Blätter für sozialistische und nationalrevolutionäre Politik* (1926-1934). E. H. Boehm

7:1673. Ferrero, Adelio. IL CINEMA ILLUMINA LA STORIA: MEIN KAMPF DE ERWIN LEISER [The cinema illuminates history: Mein Kampf of Erwin Leiser]. *Movimento Liberazione in Italia* 1960 (60):110-113. Reviews at length this film which appeared in Italy under the title "Il dittatore folle" [The mad dictator]. The film is a contribution to history, with certain limitations which include insufficient stress on the role of those who opposed Hitler. The author poses the question why no such film has been produced in Italy.

A. F. Rolle

7:1674. Muth, Heinrich (Fredeburg, Sauerland). ZEITGESCHICHTE: INNENPOLITIK 1918-1933 [Recent history: German domestic policy, 1918-1933]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11(8):498-511. Reviews thirty-four books published in Germany from 1953 to 1960 on the domestic history of the Weimar Republic. F. B. M. Hollyday

7:1675. Nordén, Günther van (Weiden, Cologne). DER KIRCHENKAMPF IM RHEINLAND 1933-1939 [The ecclesiastical struggle in the Rhineland, 1933-1939]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11(12):725-743. Attributes the original lack of opposition to Nazism by the Evangelical Church to the Nazis' professed support of "positive Christianity" and the appeal of the conservative, national tradition to the Church, and traces the mounting opposition to Nazi religious policy. The author concludes with a chronology of events.

F. B. M. Hollyday

7:1676. Ottenga, Cesare. HITLER, IL NAZISMO, E IL III REICH IN ALCUNI STUDI RECENTI [Hitler, Nazism, and the Third Reich in some recent studies]. Società 1959 15(2):325-340. Review article, written from a Marxist slant, of such recently published works dealing with Hitler Germany as those by Edmond Vermeil, Gerhard Ritter, Alan Bullock, John Wheeler-Bennett, Hans Buchheim, Alexander Dallin, Walter Hofer, Johannes Hohlfield and others. C. F. Delzell

7:1677. Quaiser, Waldemar. EUROPÄISCHE VOLKSGRUPPEN-POLITIK (1925-1937) [Policy of European minorities (1925-1937)]. Österreichische Osthefte 1960 2(1):41-45. Shows that a large number of politicians of German minorities - such as Paul Schiemann (1876-1944), Franz Jesser (1870-1954), Franz Spina (1868-1938) - and many others who gathered in the "Deutscher Verband zur nationalen Befriedung Europas - Demokratischer Minderheiten-Verband" based their policy on devotion to nation and homeland, to the state, and to Europe. They refused to co-operate with the National Socialists and had to stop working in 1939. P. Podjed

7:1678. Schier, Wolfgang. DIE JUSTIZ IM TOTALITÄREN STAAT [The judiciary in the totalitarian state]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1960 11(11):661-681. The jurist is most interested in the legal differences between a traditionally free state and a totalitarian one, and the methods of measuring them. Legally the basic distinction may revolve around the exercise of power by the state. In a totalitarian state the judiciary becomes an organ of the ruler. Some judges did not believe in the National Socialist concepts of justice, but Hitler urged the jurists to accept the power of the state without question. In the National Socialist state some jurists even hoped to found a Nazi judicial science in the universities. Many judges under the Nazi regime seemed to be of the opinion that the purpose of the judiciary was to serve the political leadership.

A. L. Smith, Jr.

7:1679. Triska, Jan F. (Cornell and Stanford Univ.). "WORK REDEEMS": CONCENTRATION CAMP LABOR AND NAZI GERMAN ECONOMY. Journal of Central European Affairs 1959 19(1):3-22. The contribution of the small minority of concentration camp inmates, the German prisoners, to the National Socialist economy was less than their productive potentiality on the outside. The forced labor of alien inmates, on the other hand, represented an absolute asset to the National Socialist economy. The concentration camps and the SS apparatus was a sine qua non of the National Socialist system. Based mostly on the documents of the Nuremberg trials and on books. C. F. Delzell

GREAT BRITAIN

7:1680. Campbell, A. D. (Univ. of Glasgow). CHANGES IN SCOTTISH INCOMES, 1924-1949. Economic Journal 1955 65(258):225-240. Scotland's share of the United Kingdom population declined from 12-13 per cent in the 19th century to 11 per cent in 1921, and 10 per cent in 1951. The author finds that income-per-head was also lower than in the United Kingdom, fluctuating between 87 per cent and 96 per cent between 1924 and 1949. Explanatory factors include: higher unemployment rate, specialization in lower-paying industry (e.g. engineering and textiles) or in agriculture, organization in relatively small units, thus reducing the size of the managerial and clerical class. Appendix, statistical tables and graphs. W. D. McIntyre

7:1681. Raymond, John. THE BALDWIN AGE. His-tory Today 1960 10(9):598-607. Describes the frivolous years of the Baldwin era (1923-37), including glances at political, social, theatrical and literary personalities.

L. Kasparian

HUNGARY

See: 7:949

IRELAND

7:1682. Andrews, J. H. (Trinity College, Dublin). THE 'MORNING POST' LINE. Irish Geography 1960 4(2):99-106. Discusses the "special forecast of the findings of the Irish Boundary Commission" published by the Morning Post on 7 November 1925 -- the proposed changes in the frontier between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State known as "the Morning Post line." By publishing this "forecast" of the official report prepared by the Commission, the newspaper precipitated a political crisis which almost led to the overthrow of the Free State government. As a result the official report was suppressed and the old 1920 border line between the Free State and Ulster remained unchanged. Barbara Waldstein

ITALY

See also: 7:1562, 1563

7:1683. Feretti, Gian Carlo. GLI "SCRITTI GIOVANILI" NELLA FORMAZIONE DI A. GRAMSCI [The Scritti Giovanili in the formation of A. Gramsci]. Società 1959 15(2):308-324. Discusses from a Communist view the recently published Scritti giovanili (Turin, 1958) of the late Antonio Gramsci, the founder of the Italian Communist party. These youthful writings date back to World War I, when Gramsci lived in Turin. All of Gramsci's writings have been collected and published in recent years by the Communist party in Italy. C. F. Delzell

7:1684. Monti, Augusto, and Donato Monti. STURZIANA [In memory of Luigi Sturzo]. Il Ponte 1959 15(9):1084-1089. A critical comment on the impact of the late Don Luigi Sturzo, the Sicilian priest who founded the Italian Popular party (Partito Popolare) after World War I and who lived in exile during the Fascist dictatorship. The authors recall episodes of their own relationship with him, and they note how after World War II he became basically a liberal conservative of the type of Luigi Einaudi. C. F. Delzell

7:1685. Natale, Gaetano. IL PARTITO POPOLARE E LA DEMOCRAZIA CRISTIANA [The Popular party and Christian Democracy]. Il Ponte 1959 15(10):1229-1235. Comments on Italian Christian Democracy's commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Luigi Sturzo's Popular party and of the fifth anniversary of Alcide De Gasperi's death. Argues that the present-day Christian Democratic party in Italy has broken away from the essentially tolerant and non-hierarchical attitude of De Gasperi. C. F. Delzell

7:1686. Repaci, Antonino. MITO E REALTA DELLA MARCIA SU ROMA [Legend and reality about the March on Rome]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1960 2(59):3-41. The article is excerpted from an unpublished history of recent Italy. A study, from a broad base of sources, concerning opposition to the Fascist March on Rome, October 1922. K. Pratt

POLAND

See also: 7:1660

7:1687. Florek, K. (Lieutenant Colonel, G. S. C.). [LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF KULTURA]. Kultura 1961 15(6):147-152. Based partly on personal recollections and partly on recent publications (a list of fifteen articles is included), makes corrections to Marian Romeyko's recollections of the 1919 coup d'état of General Marian Januszajtis [See abstract 7:728]. A. F. Dygnas

7: 1688. Wiatr, Józef (General). MOŻLIWOŚĆ PRZYGOTOWANIA DO WOJNY W OKRESIE 20-LECIA [Possibilities of preparing for war during the twenties]. *Kultura* 1961 15(7/8): 167-180. A polemic by the chief of the Organization and Mobilization Division of the Polish General Staff from 1935 to the Second World War, against an article by General Józef Zając [See abstract 7: 729] who held the same position between 1922 and 1926. Wiatr maintains that Poland for financial reasons was unable to mobilize an army with 60 infantry divisions and all the necessary additional services. He supplies an analysis of resources in manpower, equipment and industrial plants which were available and those which would have been required.

A. F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

7: 1689. Clauss, Max Walter (Stuttgart). SALAZARS AUTORITÄRES REGIME IN PORTUGAL [Salazar's authoritarian regime in Portugal]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1957 5(4): 379-385. Reviews Portugal's political and economic history and its foreign relations, from the 1920's to the present, with emphasis on Salazar's policies and leadership.

E. H. Boehm

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 7: 902, 1564, 1601

7: 1690. Broszat, Martin (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). DIE MEMELDEUTSCHEN ORGANISATIONEN UND DER NATIONALSOZIALISMUS 1933-1939 [The Memel German organizations and National Socialism, 1933-1939]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1957 5(3): 273-278. The Christlich-Soziale Arbeitsgemeinschaft (CSA), the party established in 1933 in Memel by Nazi Germany, won the majority of German votes in its first election, 22 May 1933. Later that year Nazi sanction was accorded instead to a newly-created party, the Sozialistische Volksgemeinschaft (Sovog). Both existed until July 1934, when Lithuanian authorities dissolved them and arrested and tried their leaders for high treason. In 1938 the Nazi organizations were once again permitted and set up according to the pattern of the National Socialist Party in Germany, in anticipation of annexation of Memel by Germany, in March 1939. Based on published sources and reports by participants.

E. H. Boehm

7: 1691. Holmberg, Håkon. STATSREVISORERNA OCH STATSBOLAGEN [Parliamentary auditors and state companies]. *Historiska och Litteraturhistoriska Studier* 1961 36: 255-275. Examines Finnish legislation on the right of parliamentary auditors to examine the books of companies in which the state owns a majority of shares. The statutes establishing such companies in 1931-1932 made no such provision, and subsequent initiatives from Parliament were resisted by state-owned company boards. In 1947 parliamentary auditors were finally authorized to carry out indirect audits for these companies. The author emphasizes that "an activity as extensive as that of the state-directed companies" should be subject to review by Parliament.

Roberta G. Selleck

7: 1692. Izmailova, Z. A., ed. PIS'MO LITOVSKIKH ZHENSCHIN-POLITKATORZHANOK SOVETSKIM ZHENSCHCHINAM (1930 G.) [A letter by Lithuanian female political convicts to Soviet women (1930)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (3): 192-193. A letter describing the life and activities of Lithuanian women in the Kaunas prison. While in prison, the women prepared for their participation in the fight for the victory of the proletariat. A copy of the letter is kept in the Party archives in Bukhara. G. Liersch (t)

SPAIN

See also: 7: 1603, 1604, 1606, 1609, 1610

7: 1693. Martínez Bande, José Manuel. GUERRA DE LIBERACION. BATALLA DE BRUNETE (JULIO DE 1937) [The War of Liberation. The Battle of Brunete (July 1937)]. *Revista de Historia Militar* (Spain) 1959 3(5): 157-197. Discusses the plan and progress of this battle, brought about by the offensive of the Ejército Popular, newly formed, to counter-

act nationalist activity in the north and to raise the blockade of Madrid. The author believes that Brunete was the first battle of great importance in the civil war. Four military sketches and one map. J. Mr. (IHE 35230)

7: 1694. Thomas, Hugh. THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADES IN SPAIN. *History Today* 1961 11(5): 316-324. The effect of the brigades, mostly French, organized during the Spanish Civil War was a prime force, in spite of heavy losses, in preserving the Republican army. L. Kasparian

7: 1695. Unsigned. LAS EXPORTACIONES DEL SECTOR AGRARIO ESPAÑOL [The exports of the Spanish agrarian sector]. *Revista Financiera del Banco de Vizcaya* (Spain) 1959 (81): 19-21. Statistical account of the export of agrarian produce from 1931 to 1957, valued in gold pesetas, with data taken from *Estadística del Comercio Exterior de España*.

S. Ll. (IHE 35251)

Latin America

See also: 7: 819, 1750

7: 1696. Barnhart, Donald S. (Univ. of West Virginia). COLOMBIAN TRANSPORT AND THE REFORMS OF 1931: AN EVALUATION. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1958 38(1): 1-24. Based mainly upon Colombian official documents and newspapers, but also using the files of the U. S. Embassy in Bogotá and the records of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Attempts to modernize Colombia's transportation system since 1923, but especially during the era of Liberal Party control of the Government (1930-46), to keep in step with the country's economic advances in other directions are discussed separately for the railroad, the highway, the river navigation and the air transport systems. The struggle of local and special interests to prevent the creation of a satisfactory national transportation system is followed. The complex problems inherent in planning, financing, building, operating and regulating such a national system are evaluated. "In spite of the reforms of 1931, the transportation problem remained a prime target for a new generation of reformers."

J. A. Hawgood

7: 1697. Gatell, Frank Otto (Harvard Univ.). INDEPENDENCE REJECTED: PUERTO RICO AND THE TYDINGS BILL OF 1936. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1958 38(1): 25-44. The demands of Puerto Rico's political parties in and after the critical year 1936, including the extremist Nationalist Party of Pedro Albizu Campos, are analyzed, as is also the attempted solution provided by the U. S. government, in which Harold Ickes, secretary of the interior, played a prominent part, leading to the Bill introduced into Congress by Senator Millard Tydings, which offered independence to Puerto Rico at the cost of the withdrawal of economic privileges, and which was rejected by the Puerto Rican coalition of parties. Based upon U. S. government publications and archives, the press, the Ickes' Secret Diary, *The First Thousand Days*, 1933-1936 (New York, 1954) and personal interviews with participants in the 1936 events. J. A. Hawgood

Near and Middle East

7: 1698. Cherviakov, V. A. O MISSII M. V. FRUNZE V TURTSIU V 1921-1922 GG. [On M. V. Frunze's mission to Turkey in 1921-22]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6): 29-37. Publishes three documents dealing with Frunze's mission to Turkey (1921-22). His negotiations resulted in a treaty of friendship and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey. G. Liersch (t)

Pacific Area

See also: 7: 1618

7: 1699. Higgins, E. M. QUEENSLAND LABOR: UNIONISTS VERSUS PREMIERS. *Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand* 1960 9(34): 140-155. Though the Labor party dominated the Queensland government from 1915 on, in the mid-1920's, the Labor cabinet, under McCormack's leadership, became fatefully involved in a struggle with the trades-

unions, especially the railway workers. The Labor cabinet felt it must have responsibilities toward the whole community, not merely favor the labor movement. In a 1927 strike, McCormack was responsible for a railway lockout, which the unions felt betrayed the movement. Though McCormack kept power and brought the unions temporarily to terms, the unions decisively defeated the Labor party in the 1929 elections. G. D. Bearce

7:1700. Joyner, Conrad (Southwestern Louisiana Institute). W. M. HUGHES AND THE "POWERS" REFERENDUM OF 1919: A MASTER POLITICIAN AT WORK. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1959 5(1):15-23. After World War I Hughes believed that the Commonwealth government needed increased powers to deal with the high cost of living, profiteering, and industrial unrest. With great skill politically, he undertook to get representatives of the states, together with a committee of constitutional experts, the national party caucus, and the Commonwealth parliament, to approve a referendum which would have given these increased powers. Though ultimately this course was unsuccessful, since the people rejected the referendum as they had previous similar proposals, Hughes showed his mastery of political craft in this task. G. D. Bearce

Soviet Union

See also: 7:868, 884, 918, 964, 968, 1573, 1577, 1583, 1584, 1586, 1591, 1670, 1692, 1698, 1759, 1805

7:1701. Abramov, P. N. VOPROSNIY LIST VOLOSTNOGO SOVETA (1918 G.) [A questionnaire of a volost soviet (1918)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (3):197-200. This document, pertaining to the area around Moscow, indicates that the Soviet economic system was probably introduced in the rural areas between April and June 1918. G. Liersch (t)

7:1702. Alekseev, A. I., and L. E. Ankudinova, eds. K ISTORII SOVETSKO-KITAISKOI SOLIDARNOSTI (1924-1928 GG.) [On the history of Soviet-Chinese solidarity (1924-1928)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (4):80-98. Documents from the State Archives of the October Revolution and Socialist Construction, covering the period of the first revolutionary war in China. The first Soviet-Chinese agreement was signed in 1924. For China it was the first agreement based on equal rights with a foreign power. When imperialist forces, in this connection, threatened to interfere with the Chinese revolution, a great movement under the motto "Hands off China!" developed in the USSR. The greater part of the documents are extracts from minutes of workers' meetings, and resolutions in support of the Chinese people. Erna Wollert (t)

7:1703. Bereskin, A. V., and V. I. Mazaev, eds. OB INTERVENTSII SSHA PROTIV SOVETSKOI ROSSII (1919 G.) [On the intervention of the USA against Soviet Russia (1919)]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (6):3-28. It is an indisputable fact that the USA played an active role in the anti-Soviet intervention, 1919, on behalf of Kolchak. The 38 documents published here from the collection of the "government" of Kolchak stress the fact that leading circles in the USA aimed at suppressing the Bolsheviks and re-establishing the capitalistic order in Russia. G. Liersch (t)

7:1704. Bowles, W. Donald (American Univ.). PRICING IN SOVIET TIMBER SALES. *Soviet Studies* 1961/62 13(1):23-34. Examines in summary fashion the Soviet practice of establishing charges for timber transferred to enterprises and institutions, since the inception of national planning in 1928. W. F. Woehrlin

7:1705. Bulatov, A. I., K. N. Zalunina, and N. V. Leok, eds. O DEIATEL'NOSTI DONSKOGO BIURO RKP(B) I PODPOL'NYKH BOL'SHEVISTSKIKH ORGANIZATSII NA DONU V 1918-1920 GG. [On the activities of the Don Bureau of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) and the underground Bolshevik organizations of the Don region in the years 1918-1920]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (5):23-51. In early 1918 Soviet administration was introduced in the Don region. However, in May 1918, with the help of the Germans, the White Guard general Krasnov forced the Bolsheviks to withdraw from this territory. In August-September 1918 the Soviets organized the so-called Don Bureau, which the Soviet underground movement led against the White Guards till the region was liberated again in March 1920. The eight documents published here are preserved in the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. G. Liersch (t)

7:1706. Czugunow, T. ENTWICKLUNG DER SOWJETISCHEN HOCHSCHULE IN ZAHLEN [Figures on the growth of Soviet higher educational institutions]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(9):601-610. Students in general are admitted to higher educational institutions after ten years of preparatory study and attend such institutions four to six years. In 1959 there were forty universities and 726 so-called institutes and academies, with 1,180,000 day students. A table gives the number of higher educational institutions and attendance for the period 1914/15 to 1958/59, except for the period of both World Wars and the years 1918-21. Tables also present the number of matriculations and number completing courses for the post-World War II period. Assuming five years to be the normal period of study, 81 per cent of the full-time students achieve their goal, while only 49 per cent of those enrolled in correspondence and evening classes complete their courses. Nevertheless, the Khrushchev reform has called for an increase of students in correspondence and evening classes so that there will be no diminution of the productive labor force. In 1959-60, the first year of the Khrushchev reform, enrollment in correspondence and evening courses increased by 2 per cent to a total of 48 per cent of all matriculations at higher educational institutions. E. C. Helmreich

7:1707. Davies, R. W. (Birmingham). SOME SOVIET ECONOMIC CONTROLLERS. *Soviet Studies* 1959/60 11(3):286-306, (4):373-392, and 1960/61 12(1):23-55. Deals with two stages in the Soviet industrialization process: its preparation in the 1920's and its execution in the 1930's. In the 1920's top economic controllers, or policy-makers, tried to handle industrialization in the environment of the NEP. Dzerzhinski supported industrialization but tried to keep it within the bounds of the NEP and the *smychka*; Strumilin and Krzhizhanovski each broke through important concepts which underlay the NEP; Kuibyshev as head of industry in the late 1920's joined with the rest of the Stalin group in reaching the collectivization solution which destroyed the foundation of the NEP and involved a break with the bulk of the peasantry and with the leading engineers and economists of the NEP period. In the 1930's Ordzhonikidze matured as an administrator within the framework of a planned economy and, in part, resumed in new circumstances the Dzerzhinski tradition. W. F. Woehrlin

7:1708. Davydova, L. I., and L. I. Datsenko. OBZOR FONDov SOVNARKHOZov MOSKVY I MOSKOVSKOI OBLASTI [A review of the holdings of the Sovnarkhozes of Moscow and Moscow Region]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1960 (3):172-184. The State Archives of the October Revolution and Socialist Construction, Moscow Region, holds an almost complete collection of documents concerning the activities of the Sovnarkhozes of the city and region of Moscow. The material, of which the greater part has been processed and published, was collected in the years 1920-1930. The authors discuss new acquisitions and material from the Moscow Sovnarkhoz and its administration (1922-1929), and from the Moscow Region Sovnarkhoz (1929-1932). G. Liersch (t)

7:1709. Eitner, Hans-Jürgen. KREML-MARSCHALL NUMMER EINS: RODION MALINOWSKIJ [Kremlin marshal number one: Rodion Malinovsky]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(10):669-670. Biographical note on Malinovsky, who since October 1957 has been Defense Minister of the Soviet Union. He worked his way up in the ranks, joining the army during World War I, but is often regarded as a "political marshal" by other officers, since he has enjoyed the favor of both Stalin and Khrushchev. His career is traced here, although there are significant gaps about which no information is at hand. E. C. Helmreich

7:1710. Eitner, Hans-Jürgen. NEUES STAATSOBERHAUPT: LEONID ILJITSCH BRESHNEV [New chief of state: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev]. *Osteuropa* 1960 10(9):611-612. Biographical note, giving the career of the Ukrainian-born Brezhnev, who on 7 May 1960 was elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Soviet Union. E. C. Helmreich

7:1711. Erlich, Victor (Univ. of Washington). SOVIET LITERARY CRITICISM: PAST AND PRESENT. *Problems of Communism* 1958 7(1):35-43. States the problem of the relative status of literary vis-à-vis ideological values in Soviet literary criticism over the past forty years. In a survey of the fluctuating Party cultural policy, the author quotes from numerous critics, both doctrinaire and those urging greater artistic freedom. Barbara Waldstein

7:1712. Galay, Nikolai. SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN THE REORGANIZATION OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES. Bulletin [of the] Institute for the Study of the USSR 1960 7(4): 3-15.

One aspect of the law on the reduction of the Soviet armed forces, ratified by the Supreme Soviet on 15 January 1960, was the beginning of a major reform intended to alter the social structure of the Soviet armed forces in connection with its role in the domestic policy of the socialist state. The founders of the Soviet armed forces hoped it would become a new type of army, the weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the representative of the interests of the working class. Instead it evolved socially toward forms characteristic of the armies of an imperialist state and almost a class society. The proposed release of 250,000 officers, a comparatively large number, is an attempt to reverse this tendency. Another part of the reform, a proposed switch to a territorial system of organization in the armed forces, had precedents in the 1920's and 1930's.

W. F. Woehrlin

7:1713. Gamaunov, M. V. KOOPERATIVNOE SOVESHCHANIE PRI TSK PARTII (1920-1929 GG.) [The conferences on co-operative farming at the Central Committee of the party (1920-1929)]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (4): 148-155.

Lenin's "co-operative plan," i.e. the transformation of farms into socialist co-operatives was first realized in the USSR. The author describes the support given to the co-operative farms by these conferences. G. Liersch (t)

7:1714. Grebennikov, M. V., and V. M. Ustinov. NAUCHNO-PUBLIKATSIONNAYA RABOTA PARTIINYKH ARKHIVOV PO ISTORII KOMSOMOLA [Scientific work by the Party archives for the publication of the history of the Communist Youth Organization]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1959 (4): 194-198.

A fundamental history of the Komsomol [Communist youth organization] based on documents from Party and state archives has yet to be written. The third general conference of the Party archives revealed that the archives hold enough material pertaining to this subject. Author collectives for the systematic preparation of documentary material for an extensive publication were established on the initiative of the Central Committee of the Party. Erna Wollert (t)

7:1715. Hadjibeyli, Djeihun. ANTI-ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA IN AZERBAIDZHAN. Caucasian Review 1958 (7): 20-65.

In the early 1920's the Soviet regime endeavored to appear as the defender of the Islamic faith, while the Commissariat of Nationalities prepared anti-Islamic propaganda for use in the future. The internal structure, history, and customs of Islam were studied and analyzed for weak points. From 1925 to 1928 the Soviets changed from their earlier position and became engaged in a very intensive anti-Islamic propaganda campaign. Communist Moslems were used in the forefront of the campaign and only specific Moslem ceremonies were attacked to weaken the overall fabric of the Islamic faith. The author examines and studies the various aspects of Soviet propaganda. Based on Soviet published works. A. Birkos

7:1716. Hadjibeyli, Djeihun. THE 1937 TRIALS OF ADZHARIAN LEADERS. Caucasian Review 1959 (8): 21-26. Discusses and presents the testimony and court proceedings of the trials of the Adzharian leaders and how they were described in the Soviet press. Practically all of the leaders have now been rehabilitated, "... a belated indictment of the sentences passed by the supreme courts." Based on the newspaper Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis) 25-30 September 1937. A. Birkos

7:1717. Hutchings, R. F. D. (London). THE ORIGINS OF THE SOVIET INDUSTRIAL PRICE SYSTEM. Soviet Studies 1961/62 13(1): 1-22. A review of the period from 1921 to 1941 shows that although the state monopoly of foreign trade was the cornerstone of the system of price regulation, it was far from being an adequate basis. In turn, administrative pressure, controls over stocks, the currency reform, industrialization and expansion in the state sector of the economy, and finally taxation policy had to come to the aid of the price-regulating mechanisms. W. F. Woehrlin

7:1718. Ivanov, V. M. (Leningrad). PARTIIA V BOR'BE PROTIV TROTSKISTSKOI REVIZII LENINIZMA V 1924 GODU [The party in its fight against the Trotskyist revision of Leninism in 1924]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (4): 56-72. Trotsky's article "The Lesson of October" appeared at the end of 1924. After long discussions Lenin's ideas were eventually victorious. The author rebuts certain Western tendencies which try to revive Trotsky's obsolete ideas. G. Liersch (t)

7:1719. Karcha, Ramazan (Institute for the Study of the USSR). THE STRUGGLE AGAINST NATIONALISM IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS. Caucasian Review 1959 (9): 25-38. Discusses Soviet suppression of nationalism in the Caucasus from 1918 to the present. "The Soviet regime has at all times waged a ruthless struggle against nationalism and the national aspirations of the masses by liquidating the national intelligentsias and falsifying the history of the formation and development of the separate nations and nationalities." Based mostly on Soviet published works. A. Birkos

7:1720. Khaskina, S. Sh. (Tomsk). FOND KOMITETA SEVERA [Holdings of the North Committee]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (3): 185-191. The archives of the Committee for the Collaboration of the Peoples of the Northern Regions, founded in 1924, are kept in the central administration for the northern sea-road in the Ministry of the Navy of the USSR. They contain extensive documentary material on 1) sessions and plans of the committee, 2) cultural activities in the Far East, 3) the health service, 4) radio newspapers of the Far East, and 5) the ethnography and folklore of the northern regions. G. Liersch (t)

7:1721. Konstantinov, A. P., and M. S. Zamiatkin. PETROGRADSKIE KOMMUNISTY V BOR'BE PROTIV INTERVENTOV I BELOGVARDEITSEV NA SEVERE SOVETSKOI ROSSII [The fight of the Petrograd Communists against the interventionists and White Guards in northern Soviet Russia]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (1): 127-143. Based on documentary material from the state archives, attempts to complete the literature on the activities of the Petrograd party organization during the fight of the workers against the foreign and domestic counter-revolutionary forces in the North in the years 1918-1920. The imperialists of the Entente considered northern Russia to be of special importance because of the harbors of Murmansk and Archangelsk, from which waterways and railways (Murmansk-Petrograd and Archangelsk-Vologda-Moscow) led into the center of the country. Erna Wollert (t)

7:1722. Lenkavsky, Stepan. CHANGES IN THE POPULATION STATISTICS OF UKRAINE. Ukrainian Review 1959 6(3): 21-30. Comments on the facts revealed and concealed by the census of the total population of the Soviet Union held on 15 January 1959. The author claims that the data published to date indicates three main processes: 1) the extermination of a considerable proportion of the population of Belorussia, Lithuania and the Ukraine, 2) the increasing density of population in the large Asian and north European regions of the Soviet Union, 3) the considerable increase in the number of towns and in the urban population. As a result of the Bolshevik genocidal policy, the Ukraine -- which formerly had one of the highest population increases in Europe (up to 783,000 in one year) -- has only increased by 1,424,000 in twenty years, despite the Russian colonists settled there. Barbara Waldstein

7:1723. Litvak, B. G. NAZREVSHE VOPROSY ARKHEOGRAFII DOKUMENTOV SOVETSKOI EPOKHI [Acute questions of archaeography concerning the documents of the Soviet era]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (2): 186-194. Refers to the article by M. S. Seleznev "Nekotorye voprosy arkheografii i ikh otrazhenie v trudakh klassikov marksizma-leninizma" [Some archaeological questions and their reflection in the works of the Marxist-Leninist classics], in Trudy Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo istoriko-arkhivnogo instituta, Vol. 8 (1957), pp. 3-42. Litvak discusses the question whether the extensive documentary material of the Soviet era should be published in its entirety or selectively. He demands that the decisive historical role of the masses be made evident. Kazimierz Arlamowski's "synoptic method" is mentioned as an interesting experiment [See abstract 6: 1808]. G. Liersch (t)

7:1724. Liubimov, N. N., and A. A. Novikova, eds. VEDOMOST'OB IMPORTE METALLICHESKIKH IZDELII V RSFSR (1920-24) [A list of hardware imported to the RSFSR (1920-24)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (5): 117-121. A list, issued by the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade during the years 1920-23 and the first quarter of the year 1924, of 130 items of hardware imported from abroad. The quantity is given in weight and the price in gold rubles (with their value as of 1913). G. Liersch (t)

7:1725. Liudvinskaia, T. F. IZ ISTORII BOR'BY ZA EDINSTVO PARTII V 1920-1921 GG. [From the history of the struggle for the unity of the party]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (2): 159-166. An eyewitness report by the author, a Party

member since 1903, on the internal ideological fights within the Party. They were carried out mainly between Lenin and the Trotskyist group in the years 1920 and 1921. G. Liersch (t)

7:1726. Loginova, M. I., A. S. Miasnikov, and I. I. Sannina, eds. PIS'MA A. M. GOR'KOGO A. S. SHCHERBAKOVU (1934-1936 GG.) [A. M. Gorki's letters to A. S. Shcherbakov (1934-36)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (5):11-22. The seven letters of Gorki addressed to Shcherbakov, which are preserved in the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, deal with the tasks of a poet, the theoretical and practical aspects of his work, the need for him to maintain contact with the worker and peasant and with different organizations. A poet should always participate in the communal life of a people. Life is the best teacher of a poet. The third document contains an announcement of a visit of Romain Rolland to Moscow.

G. Liersch (t)

7:1727. Mikirtichian, Levon. AKSEL BAKOUNTS AS THE CHAMPION OF THE TRUE CONCEPT OF POPULAR BASIS OF LITERATURE IN SOVIET ARMENIA. Caucasian Review 1958 (7):66-90, and 1959 (8):41-69. Although he was officially "forgotten" after his arrest and death in 1936/37, Aksel Bakounts was rehabilitated with great honors in 1955/56 and acknowledged as a great Armenian writer. Bakounts had paid too much homage to his own Armenian cultural heritage and not enough to the Communist ideals of a universal proletariat. A biographical sketch of Bakounts and the effects of Soviet policies upon Armenian literature and authors during the 1920's and 1930's are discussed and evaluated in the first part of this study. In the second part Bakounts' works and style are analyzed and compared to that of his contemporaries. Bakounts held that the Armenian people themselves reflected the popular basis of Armenian literature and that such a basis could not be artificially formulated by political ideologies. Based primarily on Soviet published sources. A. Birkos

7:1728. Pokrovskii, A. S. MATERIALY FONDA NAR-KOMZEMA OB ORGANIZATSII KOLLEKTIVNYKH KHOZIAISTV V 1918 G. [Materials of the Narkomzem (People's Commissariat of Agriculture) holdings on organization of collective farms, 1918]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (5):179-184. The first collective co-operatives in agriculture came into being in the spring of 1918. In the second half of that year they expanded rapidly as a result of systematic material, financial and organizational help from the Soviet government. The collections of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic contain material pertaining to the numerical status of the collective economies in individual regions and the activity of the "Bureau Commune" in agriculture during this period. G. Liersch (t)

7:1729. Poletaev, V. E., and F. I. Sharonov, eds. BOR'BA ZA POVYSHENIE PROIZVODITEL'NOSTI TRUDA V AVTOMOBIL'NOI PROMYSHLENNOSTI V 1938-1939 GG. [The struggle for the increase of labor productivity in the automobile industry in the years 1938-39]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (5):87-116. The authors quote five documents which form a contribution to the history of the increase of productivity in the automobile industry of the USSR during the third Five-Year Plan which was to be achieved by means of Stakhanov schools, rationalization, change of structure, the unobstructed import of raw materials and the perfection of new machines. G. Liersch (t)

7:1730. Polyakov, P. WIPED OFF THE MAP. Problems of the Peoples of the USSR 1959 (4):33-37. A review of the history of the Don Cossacks from the forming of the Cossack Parliament in May 1917 and the subsequent crushing of the nation by the Bolshevik armies in 1919. In 1923 the Cossack republics were liquidated and incorporated into the Soviet Union. The author describes the misery in the former Cossack republics during the collectivization campaign from 1932-33 and the later "rehabilitation" of the Cossacks as the danger of war increased. The rise of the Cossack armies against the Communists during World War II was doomed to failure by the Allied victory. To-day the Soviets tend once more to tolerate certain Cossack national features, and recent maps and newspaper comments have implied the recognition of the existence of the Don republics. Barbara Waldstein

7:1731. Portnoi, I. L. (Akmolinsk). PROVOKATSIIA VOENNYKH KORABLEI SSHA V ODESSKOM PORTU V 1922 G. [Provocation of the U. S. warships in the Odessa seaport, 1922].

Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (6):183-185. In 1922 the American Relief Administration in the Ukraine was allowed to use the radio station of an American torpedo boat in the port of Odessa in order to maintain contact with other A. R. A. offices outside the Soviet Union. The American torpedo boat refused to take part in the SOS actions of Russians in the Black Sea, and instead, turned over its transmitting station to the A. R. A. for espionage purposes. Relevant documentary evidence is contained in the State Archives of the Odessa Region. G. Liersch (t)

7:1732. Ranek, Leo. DIE VIEHZUCHT IN DER SOWJET-UNION [Cattle breeding in the Soviet Union]. Österreichische Osthefte 1960 2(6):431-444. Until the Russian Revolution in 1917, Imperial Russia was the largest grain exporter in the world, while cattle breeding played a minor role, except for dairy production. The loss of the most densely populated areas of the country, the war, the Revolution, the civil war and the invasions all caused a loss in cattle, horses, pigs and sheep which was overcome between 1923 and 1928. Collectivization in 1929 again caused a relapse, and as a result the situation steadily worsened till 1934. The Communist party then decided to put emphasis on cattle breeding and achieved a slight increase by 1941, but more than fifty per cent of the total stock was in private hands, except for sheep. After World War II there was a drop to a smaller number than in 1923. From 1947 on, the number of livestock increased slowly until it reached approximately the 1929 level. The death of Stalin and the coming to power of Khrushchev marked a change in policy which led to a further increase in numbers. P. Podjed

7:1733. Roucek, Joseph S. THE SOVIET TREATMENT OF MINORITIES. Phylon 1961 22(1):15-23. Soviet policy has been to emphasize the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (the RSFSR), where Communism is strongest, over the other republics, toward the Russification of which it has worked. In the process, it has employed such methods as genocide and the violent removal of minority groups from particular areas. The 1917 Revolution was largely a Russian upheaval, resisted in many parts of the tsarist territory. The Bolsheviks sought to appease the non-Russian nationalities by granting them, among others, the use of national languages and the right of free development. The Stalinist policy was to oppose such freedoms in the interest of developing Communist characteristics throughout the USSR. Since Stalin's death the policy has changed little, "proletarian internationalism" being emphasized over national concerns. L. Filler

7:1734. Sasky, I. SELF-DETERMINATION IN THE USSR. Problems of the Peoples of the USSR 1959 (4):16-20. Discusses the attitude of Lenin toward the principle of the right of self-determination so active in world politics after World War I. Bolshevism could not afford to ignore or openly oppose this idea, and the Declaration of Rights of the Peoples of Russia issued in 1917 was designed to create the impression of considering non-Russian nationalities within the new Russia. Lenin consistently maintained that nationalism was not compatible with Communist ideology, which is based on class interests. At first he proposed the abolition of national oppression and inequality within a multinational socialist state, but this idea was later superseded by the rejection of any suggestion of federation and the favoring of a strictly centralist state. Despite high-sounding provisions for "national freedom" in the Stalin Constitution of 1936, such allusions are, in fact, illusory. Barbara Waldstein

7:1735. Seton, F. SOVIET PROGRESS IN WESTERN PERSPECTIVE. Soviet Studies 1960/61 12(2):126-144. The improbable conjunctions and unorthodox methodology of Soviet economic growth indices has led to independent appraisals by Western observers. Most of these use an "aggregative" method of estimation, which requires immense skill and effort and yet does not always produce the best results, because in its proliferation of detail this method also multiplies the possible sources of error. An alternative "non-aggregative" method is therefore recommended, which consists in minimizing, rather than maximizing, the number of physical series from which the overall growth rate is estimated, but compensating for the narrowed basis of estimation by certain improvements in selection and weighing. One example of the use of this method for the period from 1928 to 1958 indicates a 16-fold expansion compared with the Soviet-claimed growth factor of 27. W. F. Woehrlin

7:1736. Shapiro, Isaac (New York Univ.). THE SOVIET BAR -- PAST AND PRESENT. Russian Review 1961 20(2): 143-150. Traces the evolution of the Soviet bar "from an essentially bureaucratic institution staffed by non-professionals to its present organizational form, the relatively autonomous college of professionally trained advocates, controlled only indirectly by the Ministries of Justice of the constituent Soviet republics." Journal (D. von Mohrenschildt)

7:1737. Souz, D. THE POLITICAL DENATIONALIZATION OF THE NATIONAL MINORITIES. Caucasian Review 1958 (7):144-146. A discussion of the effects of Sovietization upon the economy, history and language of the Turkic peoples in the USSR. The author concludes that the individuality of minority groups will disappear entirely if Sovietization continues. Soviet periodicals were used by the author.

A. Birkos

7:1738. Unsigned. ZAMETKI OB ARKHIVAKH I DOKUMENTAKH [Notes on archives and documents]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (5):229-237. The State Archives of Ulyanovsk (Simbirsk) includes new documents about 1) the last years of the life of the Uli'ianov (Lenin) family in that city, 2) the building of the tractor factory in Stalingrad, and 3) the support given to Japanese workers by Russia (1923) after an earthquake.

G. Liersch (t)

7:1739. Veselina, M. S. V. I. LENIN I SOZDANIE GOSUDARSTVENNOI OBSHCHEPLANOVNOI KOMISSII [V. I. Lenin and the organization of the State General Planning Commission]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (4):139-147. Based on documents by Lenin and minutes of the STO (Work and Defense Council), describes Lenin's role in the establishment of the State General Planning Commission. G. Liersch (t)

7:1740. Vinogradov, L. K., and V. F. Kut'ev, eds. DOKUMENTY F. E. DZERZHINSKOGO PO KHOZIAISTVENNYM VOPROSAM (1922-26 GG.) DOKUMENTY IML PRI ZK KPSS [Documents by F. E. Dzerzhinski on economic questions]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (2):44-91. F. E. Dzerzhinski, people's commissar of transport and internal affairs since 1921, was Lenin's closest aide for economic questions. The author publishes 45 documents showing Dzerzhinski's psychological skill in reconstructing the Russian transportation system and industry. G. Liersch (t)

7:1741. Vinokurova, N. N., ed. PIS'MA K. E. TSIOLKOVSOGO V SOTSIALISTICHESKUIU AKADEMIU OBSHCHESTVENNYKH NAUK (1918-1919 GG.) [K. E. Tsiolkovskii's letters to the Socialist Academy of Social Sciences (1918-1919)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (5):122-128. Among other things Konstantin Eduardovich Tsiolkovskii created the foundations for astronautics. Apart from almost all scientific disciplines like astronomy, geophysics, geochemistry, biology, linguistics and philosophy, he was especially interested in human society. An adherent of the idealistic view of society till the Revolution, he soon turned to the study of the classical Marxist interpretation of society. He was named a member of the Academy of Sciences. Eight letters exchanged with the academy (petitions, letters of thanks, a questionnaire, etc.) are reproduced here. G. Liersch (t)

7:1742. Warth, Robert D. FAITH AND SCEPTICISM IN THE GODLESS STATE. South Atlantic Quarterly 1961 60(1): 37-43. A survey of the relations between church and state in the USSR from 1918 to the present, tracing the development of aggressive hostility and moderate retreats. The author concludes that one must be pessimistic about the future of organized religion in the Soviet Union in spite of its remarkable record and "staying power." Undocumented. C. R. Allen, Jr.

7:1743. Yanowitch, Murray. TRENDS IN DIFFERENTIALS BETWEEN SALARIED PERSONNEL AND WAGE WORKERS IN SOVIET INDUSTRY. Soviet Studies 1959/60 11(3): 229-252. Between 1928 and 1934 there was a widening of differentials between the earnings of engineering-technical personnel and employees, on one hand, and of workers, on the other. The improvement of relative earnings of engineering-technical personnel was more marked than those of employees. In the second half of the 1930's, the wage position of the workers improved relative to both categories of salaried personnel. This trend was halted during the war period as far as engineering-technical personnel were concerned, but resumed with the wage revisions of September 1946. After a decade of comparative

stability, wage revisions in 1956/57 point to a further deterioration in the relative position of salaried personnel. Reasons for these changes may be found in changing patterns of occupational composition, the differential narrowing effect of inflation, and a politically motivated wage policy. W. F. Woehrlin

7:1744. Zayac, Markyan. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S ECCLESIASTICAL POLICY. Problems of the Peoples of the USSR 1959 (3):31-42. Defines the Communist attitude to religion as laid down in the doctrines of Engels, Marx and Lenin, as well as the various official decrees covering this question. The author explains the activity of the various Churches in the Soviet Union during the current era of "new religious policy" as due to the non-application in practice of certain anti-clerical laws still embodied in the Soviet Penal Code. The author divides the history of Bolshevik religious policy into four periods: 1) War Communism and the "national revolutions" (1917-22); 2) the New Economic Policy (NEP) (1923-28); 3) the Stalin era of terror (1929-41) and 4) the "new religious era" (since 1942). In discussing these periods, together with the relevant positions of the principal religions in the USSR, the author attributes the present somewhat laxer attitude toward the Russian Orthodox Church to peace propaganda reasons. Barbara Waldstein

United States of America

See also: 7:1630, 1697, 1703, 1731

7:1745. Albjerg, Victor L. (Purdue Univ.). HOOVER: THE PRESIDENCY IN TRANSITION. Current History 1960 39(230):213-219. An analysis of the presidency of Herbert Hoover. The author describes Hoover as "politically . . . a nineteenth century Whig in a twentieth century economy," and "the last of the old type of chief executive and the first of the new." He comments on his reluctance to initiate and undertake effective leadership, proved in his attitude in the tariff reform issue, his approach to the plight of the country in the Depression (withholding federal aid), and finally his Good Neighbor policy in Latin America. Barbara Waldstein

7:1746. Asprey, Robert B. THE COURT MARTIAL OF SMEDLEY BUTLER. Marine Corps Gazette 1959 43(12): 28-34. An account of the career of Smedley D. Butler, U. S. Marine Corps Major General and controversial figure who was threatened with court martial as a result of a casual remark made about Mussolini in an unofficial speech. In the face of public opinion and in view of the delicate international situation, the administration finally dropped the case against Butler and restored his command. Barbara Waldstein

7:1747. Burke, Robert E. (Univ. of Washington). THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATIONS. Current History 1960 39(230):220-224. A survey of the four presidential terms held by Franklin D. Roosevelt from 1933 until his death in 1945. The author describes Roosevelt's character and personality, and comments on his achievements in peacetime during the Great Depression, and as a war leader. In creating the Executive Office of the President in 1939, Roosevelt reshaped the presidency as an institution. Barbara Waldstein

7:1748. Carey, James C. (Kansas State Univ.). THE FARMERS' INDEPENDENCE COUNCIL OF AMERICA, 1935-1938. Agricultural History 1961 35(2):70-77. The Farmers' Independence Council was organized in 1935 to oppose New Deal farm legislation. It was financed by the Liberty League. Most active in 1936, the Council died out in 1938, having failed to reach the farmers. W. D. Rasmussen

7:1749. Cole, Wayne S. SENATOR KEY PITTMAN AND AMERICAN NEUTRALITY POLICIES, 1933-1940. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1960 46(4):644-662. Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Pittman (1872-1940) "personified the struggle between 'isolationism' and 'internationalism'" as well as "the controversy over legislative versus executive control of American neutrality policies." Pittman co-operated only "reasonably well" with the administration and retained "considerable initiative and independence for his Committee and the Senate." Although he did much to shape neutrality legislation, it is not likely that he will be ranked among the most able chairmen of the committee.

D. R. Millar

7:1750. Cronon, E. David (Univ. of Nebraska). INTERPRETING THE NEW GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY: THE CUBAN CRISIS OF 1933. Hispanic American Historical Review 1959 39(4):538-567. Relates the history of the U. S. role in the Cuban crisis of 1933, which served both as a test and a catalyst in the development of F. D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor Policy, and which resulted in his renunciation of unilateral intervention in Latin America. The attitudes at the time of the several different participants or advisers -- Roosevelt, Hull, Sumner Welles, and Josephus Daniels -- are set forth and documented and then compared with their chosen recollections of the incident as set forth in their later statements or memoirs. Based mostly on government documents. R. E. Wilson

7:1751. Feder, Ernest (Univ. of Nebraska). FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT DURING THE DEPRESSION -- THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN. Agricultural History 1961 35(2):78-81. Farm debt adjustments have been and still are a source of great political controversy. The Frazier-Lemke Act of 1933 carried an inducement for lenders to co-operate in adjusting debts. Voluntary adjustment, on the other hand, makes the fate of insolvent debtors subject to the good graces of their creditors. W. D. Rasmussen

7:1752. Fenno, Richard F., Jr. (Univ. of Rochester). COOLIDGE: REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE. Current History 1960 39(230):208-212. A study of the personality and work of President Calvin Coolidge. The author maintains that this president's emphasis on good fellowship and his lack of initiative were motivated by "his general aversion to change . . . and his great reluctance to make any decisions at all unless absolutely forced to do so." He gave the presidency a weak interpretation, limited the proper range of his legislative and administrative activity and so removed himself from the center of conflict. He was thus eminently successful as a representative symbol, but notoriously impotent as a policy maker for the nation. Barbara Waldstein

7:1753. Greene, Fred (Williams College). THE MILITARY VIEW OF AMERICAN NATIONAL POLICY, 1904-1940. American Historical Review 1961 66(2):354-377. Considering it their duty to choose courses of action that would advance national policy and not change it, members of military planning agencies during these years complained of the absence of overall directives defining either national policy or the United States position in international affairs. Forced to define policy guides for themselves, the army accepted the Monroe Doctrine, isolation from Europe, and defense of the Philippines as the major policy objectives. The navy put more stress upon Pacific affairs and the need to meet the threat from Japan. After the rise of Axis aggression in the thirties, these officers broadened their view of what adequate defense of the United States entailed. By December 1940 they had added opposition to the disruption of the British empire and opposition to further extension of Japanese rule to their policy guides. Based on the archives of United States military planning agencies. M. Berman

7:1754. Hardman, J. B. S. JOHN L. LEWIS, LABOR LEADER AND MAN: AN INTERPRETATION. Labor History 1961 2(1):3-29. Discerns three stages in the development of John L. Lewis as a labor leader: 1) 1919 to 1933, as president of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA); 2) 1935 to 1940, as organizer and head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), and 3) 1940 to 1959, as president of the independent UMWA. Lewis inherited a powerful organization in 1919 when he replaced Frank J. Hayes as president of the UMWA; however, membership fell from 485,000 in 1922 to less than 100,000 by 1932. The decline was due chiefly to the increased competition from oil, gas and electricity, but Lewis' autocratic rule also caused some miners to lose interest in the union. Greatest success came for Lewis in leading the CIO from 1935 to 1940, when he displayed remarkable talent as a dynamic organizer willing to accept new ideas such as the sit-down strike and the industrial union. The second stage of his career came to a sudden halt in 1940 when he carried out his threat to resign the CIO headship if Roosevelt won the presidential election. From 1940 to 15 January 1959, when Lewis retired as president of the UMWA, the union became rich and powerful, although the number of coal miners decreased to 188,000 because of competition and mechanization. During this third period three attempts to extend his influence failed: those to unite the AFL and CIO, to organize the farm workers, to unite the miners with the teamsters and steelworkers. "It is difficult to form a balanced judgment of John L. Lewis, . . . he was, on balance, a great leader

and extraordinary personality, he was also consumed by an extraordinary self-adulation. The negative things that he tried to do hurt him more than others, in the long run. The good which he did remains and will outlast the quarrels and conflicts which raged around him." J. H. Krenkel

7:1755. Harrington, Michael. CATHOLICS IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT: A CASE HISTORY. Labor History 1960 1(3):231-263. Describes the role of Catholics in the rapid growth and decline of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) during the forties. The activity of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists (ACTU) was the most important aspect of Catholic intervention in the factional struggles of the UE. From its founding in the late thirties until the end of World War II, ACTU generally supported UE organization drives and strikes on the one hand, but at the same time, "frequently charged the union with Communist leadership and called for a rank-and-file opposition to oust UE leaders." The author describes the struggle to wrest control of UE from leaders charged with Communist leanings, which became more intense after World War II, and ended in 1949 when the UE withdrew from the CIO and the opposition formed the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers as a CIO affiliate. He concludes that ACTU did not attempt to develop a religious faction in the UE. Catholic workers did not become members of ACTU for religious reasons, but were motivated primarily by trade-union issues. J. H. Krenkel

7:1756. Howard, J. Woodward, Jr. (Lafayette College). FRANK MURPHY AND THE SIT-DOWN STRIKES OF 1937. Labor History 1960 1(2):103-140. Describes the policies of Frank Murphy as Governor of Michigan during the sit-down strikes by the United Automobile Workers against General Motors and Chrysler corporations. The Governor's insistence on collective bargaining between union representatives and the employers, and his refusal to evict the strikers from the plants with force, made him a highly controversial figure. The sit-down strike as a union weapon was widely denounced. Murphy's labor policy overshadowed all other issues in his campaign for re-election as Governor in 1938. After losing the election, he was appointed Attorney General in 1939 by President Franklin Roosevelt. The author concludes that Governor Murphy's policy involved not merely non-violence, but "the principle of a balance of power between contending private groups." The strikes were symptomatic of "deep social unrest which threatened political democracy and social justice," and it was the obligation of government to protect both according to New Dealers like Governor Murphy. J. H. Krenkel

7:1757. Layton, Edward (Ohio State Univ.). THE BETTER AMERICA FEDERATION: A CASE STUDY OF SUPER-PATRIOTISM. Pacific Historical Review 1961 30(2):137-147. Examines the early history of the Better America Federation, founded in 1920 in Los Angeles, California, during the Red Scare following the First World War. The author shows that the organization's primary purpose was to continue traditional business opposition to organized labor and progressivism in California largely through propaganda predicated on prejudice. R. Lowitt

7:1758. Meyers, W. Cameron. THE CHICAGO NEWS-PAPER HOAX IN THE '36 ELECTION CAMPAIGN. Journalism Quarterly 1960 37(3):356-364. Discusses a fight between the Chicago Tribune and the Daily Times which broke out after a Tribune correspondent charged that Russian Communist Party officials had ordered American Communists to support President F. D. Roosevelt. A member of the Times staff investigated the story and discovered that its basis was a speech made by Earl Browder in Chicago and reprinted in a Russian journal. Nevertheless, the charge was reiterated by the anti-Roosevelt press throughout the campaign and was repeated in the Tribune in 1940. Documented. L. Gara

7:1759. Mezhlauk, F. K., and V. V. Postnikov, eds. OB USTANOVLENIИ SVIAZEИ MEZHDU SSSR I SSHA [On the establishment of contacts between the USSR and the USA]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (2):101-114. Until 1933 the American interventionists obstructed the normalization of political relations with the USSR. They disapproved of the nationalization of foreign property and accused the Soviet Union of conducting Communist propaganda in the USA. With the beginning of the international economic crisis in the 1930's, however, American economists started to take up contacts with the USSR. The editors publish three documents concerning the re-

establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States (1932-1933), and documents on the professional activities of L. Cooper, an American engineer, in connection with the Dneprostroi dam (1932-1936).

G. Liersch (t)

7:1760. Sadzikowski, Wiesław. ZYSKI W GOSPODARCE AMERYKAŃSKIEJ W LATACH 1929-1956 [Profits in the American economy during the period 1929-1956]. *Ekonomista* 1959 (4/5): 951-962. Deals with the research into distribution of national income through macroeconomic methods. Although referring with approval to work by Kuznetz, Goldsmith and

Galbraith, the author opposes to them the Marxist method, especially in the treatment of services as non-productive activity. He concludes that production in the USA is maintained through armaments. Statistical tables from official USA publications are included. J. Lewartowski

7:1761. Warren, Sidney (California Western Univ.). HARDING'S ABDICATION FROM LEADERSHIP. *Current History* 1960 39(230):203-207 and 219. A survey of the administration of President Warren G. Harding, whose term of office from 1920 to 1923 covered a depressing record of graft and corruption and low tone in public morals.

Barbara Waldstein

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 7:1671

7:1762. Amort, Čestmír. POMOC SOVĚTSKÉHO SVAZU ČESKOSLOVENSKÉMU LIDU V ÚDOBÍ 1939-1945 [Aid of the Soviet Union to the Czechoslovak people in the period 1939-1945]. *Československý Časopis Historický* 1960 8(2):97-112. Summarizes Soviet-Czechoslovak diplomatic, military and economic relations between the Munich Four-Power Agreement and the liberation of Prague by the Red Army in May 1945. The author deals mainly with diplomatic recognition of the Czechoslovak government in London, the Soviet-Czechoslovak pact of 12 December 1943, and Russian aid to organizing Czechoslovak military units and guerrilla warfare against the German army. Relevant activities of Edvard Beneš, Colonel Ludvík Svoboda, Stalin and others are related. The author concludes that the Russians, unlike the British, supported without reservation the cause of the refounding of Czechoslovakia. Based chiefly on sources in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague. F. Wagner

7:1763. Opie, R. ANGLO-AMERICAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN WAR-TIME. *Oxford Economic Papers* 1957 9(2):115-151. A review of R. S. Sayers, *Financial Policy 1939-45* (1956) and R. N. Gardner, *Sterling-Dollar Diplomacy* (1956) by the former wartime economic adviser to the British embassy in Washington and a delegate to the 1944 Bretton Woods financial conference. W. D. McIntyre

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

See also: 7:1679, 1783

7:1764. Aranyossi, M. GYULA ALPARI. *Acta Historica* 1959 6(1/2):31-66. Tribute to a Hungarian-born Communist. Prominent member of the Comintern, editor-in-chief of *Internationale Presse Korrespondenz* and Rundschau, Alpári was arrested in 1941 by the Nazis in Paris and executed, three years later, at the age of 63. S. Borsody

7:1765. Collotti, Enzo. HITLER, LA RUSSIA E L'OC-CIDENTE [Hitler, Russia, and the West]. *Il Ponte* 1959 15 (4):452-461. Discusses the study by Alexander Dallin, *German Rule in Russia, 1941-1945: A Study of Occupation Policies* (London: Macmillan, 1957), and praises the quality of the work but notes some polemical aspects of the book. The reviewer discusses especially the work of Alfred Rosenberg and General Vlasov. C. F. Delzell

7:1766. Collotti, Enzo. STUDI E RICERCHE: SU ALCUNI ASPETTI DELLA RESISTENZA EUROPEA [Studies and inquiries: on some aspects of the European resistance]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1960 (59):70-82. Considers the historical value of various studies of the resistance, published in Austria, Germany and France, especially these works: Otto Molden, *Der Ruf des Gewissens*. Der

Österreichische Freiheitskampf 1938-1945 (Vienna-Munich, 1958); Erich Weinert, *Das Nationalkomitee "Freies Deutschland" 1943-1945* (Berlin, 1957); and Marcel Baudot, *L'opinion publique sous l'occupation. L'exemple d'un département français (1939-1945)* (Paris, 1960). K. Pratt

7:1767. FitzGibbon, Constantine. AUSCHWITZ AND THE CAMP COMMANDANT. *Encounter* 1960 (79):29-39. A study of the "insane world" of the concentration camp at Auschwitz (Oświęcim) in German-occupied Poland, based on the autobiography of its builder and first commandant Rudolf Hoess. Nazi concentration camps fulfilled varied and sometimes mutually contradictory functions. These ranged from segregation, torture and re-education, to terrorization of the population outside the camps, degradation of prisoners for the sake of the Nazi sense of superiority, exploitation of labor of prisoners, and finally racial extermination. W. F. Woehrlin

7:1768. Galante Garrone, Alessandro. CIAO PINELLA [Farewell, Pinella]. *Il Ponte* 1959 15(9):1147-1151. Pays tribute to the late Signora Pinella Bianco, widow of Avv. Dante Livio Bianco of Cuneo in Piedmont, both of whom were valiant fighters in the democratic ranks of the resistance in northern Italy from 1943 to 1945. C. F. Delzell

7:1769. Karcha, Ramazan (Institute for the Study of the USSR). SOVIET PROPAGANDA CONCERNING THE REHABILITATED PEOPLES OF THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS. *Caucasian Review* 1959 (8):3-16. Discusses the Soviet reasons for rehabilitating the peoples of the Northern Caucasus. This policy was an outgrowth of Khrushchev's denunciation of Stalinist policies and a desire to gain goodwill in Near and Middle Eastern areas. A historical background of Soviet deportation and exploitation programs of the 1940's is presented. Based on Soviet and non-Soviet published sources.

A. Birkos

7:1770. Londei, Italo. LA LOTTA PARTIGIANA NELLA VAL TREBBIA ATTRAVERSO LA STORIA DI UNA BRIGATA [The partisan struggle in the Val Trebbia through the story of one brigade]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1960 (59):42-69, and (60):44-109. A narrative by a resistance leader on partisan activity from 1943 to 1945 in the Trebbia River area, especially around the town of Bobbio. Part I covers the period from September 1943 to early September 1944, and Part II to May 1945. K. Pratt

7:1771. Pansa, Giampaolo. LO SVILUPPO PRIMAVIERILE DELLE FORMAZIONI NELLA ZONA DEL TOBBIO E IL RASTRELLAMENTO DEL 6-11 APRILE 1944 [The spring-time developments of the formations in the Tobbio zone and the search of 6-11 April 1944]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1960 (60):6-43. The Nazis and Fascists engaged in an all-out effort in April 1944 to end partisan activity in the area northwest of Genoa. This is a heavily documented account of the subsequent death or deportation of partisans, and of destruction in this area. K. Pratt

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

See also: 7: 1657, 1749

7: 1772. Boltin, E. A. O PROISKHOZHDENII I POLITICHESKOM KHARAKTERE VTOROY MIROVOY VOINY [On the origin and political character of the Second World War]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (4): 35-55. Based on extensive source material from all countries involved, attempts to find the motives for the outbreak of World War II. The author rejects the view that Hitler was solely responsible, as is commonly maintained in the West. The war is seen as a fight for economic predominance among the capitalist powers themselves. The West gave Hitler just enough free hand for the destruction of the Soviet Union and Germany itself. While these plans were thwarted by the Soviet victory, the Western capitalist powers lost their colonies and are now preparing to provoke a third World War. G. Liersch (t)

7: 1773. Watt, D. C. (London School of Economics). ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL NEGOTIATION ON THE EVE OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1958 103(610): 201-207, and (611): 384-391. "The German naval authorities had little illusion from early on as to who was to be their ultimate enemy. If Germany was to be a world power, then Britain must be defeated at sea. The political leadership imposed upon them the need of building up their Navy, of seeming to stay within the limits of existing [1935 and 1937] naval treaties, and of not alarming Britain. The demands of this policy made it necessary for each major development in the reconstruction of the German naval strength to become the subject of diplomatic negotiation with Britain." Analyzing these negotiations in the period 1938-39, the author uses the German naval archives in possession of the Admiralty to show that "no vital German naval need was sacrificed on the altar of such a policy." Until the Czech crisis of May 1938 Hitler insisted on avoiding British hostility. After it he accelerated naval re-armament, planning parity with Britain by 1942 and naval supremacy by 1944. In 1939 Admiral Raeder wrote that if war had been delayed until 1944-45 "according to the Führer's previous assertions," then the German navy would have been in a position to dispose "of the British question conclusively." W. D. McIntyre

Military History

GENERAL

7: 1774. Bunker, John. A TRIBUTE TO THE LIBERTIES. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(3): 55-59. Considers the important role played by American Liberty ships in turning the tide of World War II, with accounts of the achievements of some of the most notable vessels.

Barbara Waldstein

7: 1775. Liddell Hart, B. H., (Captain). WESTERN WAR STRATEGY: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ALANBROOKE DIARIES. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1960 105(617): 52-61. Bryant, in editing Volume 2 of the Alanbrooke diaries, argues that the British Field Marshal was not "a disagreeable man expressing disapproval of his colleagues and contempt for every view but his own, but a sensitive, tired human being, tried and exasperated almost beyond endurance by the burden he was carrying" -- his diary was his "safety valve." According to Hart, the diary "diminishes the high stature of a man who greatly impressed those who served him and met him . . . It is a shock to find a man so outwardly calm so often inwardly seething . . . a man who had such an air of confidence . . . so often filled with gloomy forebodings in times of crisis and on the eve of great ventures." Claiming that in Volume 2, Bryant makes two new "overclaims" for Alanbrooke: 1) that he forecast the strategy which culminated in the invasion of France in 1944 and 2) that the purpose of the Mediterranean strategy was to distract German reserves, Hart argues that Alanbrooke concentrated on North Africa to re-open the traditional British communications with the Far East, and that both in North Africa and Italy "for a long time the balance of distraction was heavily in the Germans' favour." W. D. McIntyre

7: 1776. Miller, Vernon J. MAJOR FLEET UNITS LOST DURING WORLD WAR II. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(1): 90-101. A list of the major naval losses sustained during World War II by the United States, Australia, Brazil, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the Soviet Union. The lists are divided according to the various types of ships, and, as far as possible, relevant data and the name of the ship responsible for the sinking is given.

Barbara Waldstein

7: 1777. Saunders, M. G. (Commander). HITLER'S ADMIRALS. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1959 104(615): 320-330. As a member of the British Admiralty's Historical Section, the author was able to study the German naval archives that were captured and brought to London after the Second World War. Comparing the facts available in these archives with the published memoirs of Erich Raeder and Karl Dönitz, he attempts to assess the professional and moral integrity of these two admirals. While Raeder displayed strategic ability of a high order, and Dönitz proved himself a most competent director of the U-Boat campaign, the memoirs of both are silent on certain specified discrepancies between their avowed principles and their actions and decisions while successively in command of Hitler's Navy. A

7: 1778. Spini, Giorgio (Florence Univ.). UNA STORIA NEOZELANDESE [A New Zealand history]. Il Ponte 1959 15(9): 1090-1095. Discusses a recently published military history by N. C. Phillips, Italy, Vol. I, The Sangro to Cassino (Official History of the New Zealand Armed Forces in World War II) (Wellington, 1957). Spini recalls some of his own associations as an interpreter with the New Zealand forces in central Italy. They were always correct and usually friendly toward the Italians. C. F. Delzell

THEATERS OF OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

7: 1779. Poplawski, Włodzimierz. JAK UCIEKAŁEM . . . [My escape . . .]. Kultura 1961 15(6): 117-125. Personal recollections of a Polish officer's experiences while escaping from Paris to Toulouse in June 1940. A. F. Dygnas

Africa, Mediterranean Theater and Italy

See also: 7: 1768, 1770, 1771

7: 1780. Westphal, Siegfried (General). NOTES ON THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AFRICA IN 1941-43. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1960 105(617): 70-81. Text of a lecture before the Anglo-German Association by the former Chief of Staff of the German Afrika Corps. The German army did not dream of having to wage a war in the desert and reached North Africa in 1941 completely unprepared for the task. German troops felt uncomfortable, having a "continental attitude of mind." The object was to save Italian Libya in the political interests of the Rome-Berlin Axis. There was no initial intention to push on to the Suez Canal or India; and by the end of 1941 the government seemed to have lost interest in the Afrika Corps. After taking Tobruk, however, in June 1942, Rommel saw a "unique opportunity" to push on to Alexandria and Cairo. Yet he invaded Egypt with weak and exhausted men, and had he not been stopped, he said he would have reached the Nile with "30 tanks and one battalion." The author concludes with the claim that the retreat from El Alamein was "one of the longest retreats known in the history of warfare" and was "almost a miracle," in that discipline was retained and the court-martial unemployed. Rommel tried to persuade Hitler in November 1942 to evacuate the Corps in a "second Dunkirk" in order to fight in Europe, but failed. Rommel, who twice collapsed because of a heart ailment during the retreat, "was undoubtedly the highest ranking German officer in the Second World War who maintained the closest contacts with the ordinary man" and he improvised brilliantly in a campaign for which, as an expert in mountain warfare, he had no previous training.

W. D. McIntyre

Balkans (1941-1945)

7: 1781. Burdick, Charles B. (San Jose State College). "OPERATION CYCLAMEN," GERMANY AND ALBANIA,

1940-1941. Journal of Central European Affairs 1959 19(1): 23-31. Hitler was caught by surprise by Italy's invasion of Greece in October 1940. In due course the Germans prepared plans for "Operation Cyclamen" to send a relief expedition to aid the Italians in Albania, but this was cancelled in March 1941 for valid military reasons. The Germans went on to solve the Albanian difficulty through a flanking attack against Greece. Based on published sources, the "Halder Diaries" and the unpublished papers of Helmuth Greiner, who was in charge of the War Diary of the German High Command. C. F. Delzell

Soviet-German Theater (1941-1945)

See also: 7: 1762, 1769

7: 1782. Dobrovolskii, P. Ia., ed. EPIZODY BOEVOI DEIATEL'NOSTI POLKA "NORMANDIIA - NEMAN" [Episodes from the combat activities of the regiment "Normandie-Niemen"]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (2): 97-100. In 1944 the French air force squadron "Normandie" within the Soviet army fought the Germans on the Smolensk-Belorussian front. Published here are six letters from the correspondence between the French general Petit and Soviet generals in regard to several French airmen who were to be decorated with Soviet medals for their services. G. Liersch (t)

7: 1783. Doležal, Jiří. K OTÁZCE PARTYZÁNSKÉHO HNUTÍ V ČESKÝCH ZEMÍCH [Contribution to the question of the partisan movement in the Czech lands]. Československý časopis Historický 1960 8(3): 273-291. Describes the organization and activity of the Czech guerrilla warfare units operating against the German occupation forces in Bohemia as well as Moravia between 1941 and 1945. The author stresses that the first such units were organized immediately after the Soviet Union entered the war with Germany in 1941. The Red Army's victory at Stalingrad hastened the organization of the Czech units under the leadership of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The last phase of the Czech partisans' struggle coincided with the country's liberation by the Red Army. Klement Gottwald's activities are also discussed. The Czech partisans' movement helped form the National Front, the top organ of the Party coalition in postwar Czechoslovakia. Based on extensive archival material. F. Wagner

7: 1784. Ginsburgs, George. LAWS OF WAR AND WAR CRIMES ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT DURING WORLD WAR II: THE SOVIET VIEW. Soviet Studies 1959/60 11(3): 253-285. With respect to well established and long-recognized rules of international law on the wartime treatment of civilian populations and prisoners of war, the Soviet position is ex principio, quite orthodox, being based essentially on the principles of the Hague and Geneva agreements. Soviet practice, on the whole, has been as respectful of these norms as that of most non-Communist states. Rather different is the situation with regard to controversial questions of the international law of warfare, such as guerrilla resistance, hostages, superior orders, or such recent innovations as regular war crimes trials and the criminal responsibility of wide sections of the aggressor state's administrative and executive personnel. W. F. Woehrlin

7: 1785. Perezhogin, V. A., ed. DOKUMENT O GEROIZME VOINOV PRIBALTIKI V BOLAKH ZA RODINU (1941 G.) [A document on the heroism of Baltic soldiers struggling for their motherland (1941)]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (3): 61-68. A report by a battalion commissar relating the actions taken by Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian partisans against the advancing German troops in the Baltic area in 1941. The document is kept in the Archives of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR. G. Liersch (t)

7: 1786. Sinitsin, A. M., ed. IZ ISTORII PATRIOTICHESKOGO DVIZHENIA ZA SBOR SREDSTV NA VOORUZHENIE SOVETSKOI ARMII (1941-42 GG.) [From the history of the patriotic movement for collecting means to arm the Soviet Army, 1941-42]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (3): 69-79. Documents from the Central Party Archives of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism showing that the collections for the formation of new tank and fighting-plane units were started as early as September 1941, and not only seventeen months after the outbreak of the war with Hitler, as previously maintained. G. Liersch (t)

7: 1787. Unsigned. DOKUMENTY, NAIDENNYE SHKOL'NIKAMI [Documents found by school children]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (5): 237-238. During an excursion to Moscow

school class discovered the archives of a former partisan group and handed them over to the Revolutionary Museum of the USSR. G. Liersch (t)

Pacific and Asian Theater

See also: 7: 1778

7: 1788. Dettbarn, John L. (Ensign, U. S. Navy). GOLD BALLAST: WAR PATROL OF USS "TROUT." U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(1): 51-57. Describes the unique exploit of the US submarine "Trout," which made a war patrol from Corregidor to Pearl Harbor early in 1942 carrying six and a half tons of gold bullion and 630 bags each containing one thousand silver pesos. This not only ensured the eventual transfer of these securities from the Philippines to the U. S. Treasury, but also provided the submarine with vital ballast. Barbara Waldstein

7: 1789. Gordon, C. V. (Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy, Retired). HNMS TJERK HIDDEN -- TIMOR FERRY. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(2): 31-35. An account of the dangerous mission carried out by the Dutch destroyer "Tjerk Hiddes" in evacuating Allied fighting men and refugees from Timor to Darwin in December 1942. Barbara Waldstein

7: 1790. Horan, H. E. (Rear Admiral, Royal Navy, Retired). SINKING THE "HAGURO." U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(1): 39-44. Describes the sinking of the Japanese heavy cruiser "Haguro" by five British destroyers in a night action in the Indian Ocean on 15 May 1945. Barbara Waldstein

7: 1791. Lott, Arnold S. (Lieutenant Commander). JAPAN'S NIGHTMARE -- MINE BLOCKADE. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1959 85(11): 39-51. A detailed description of mining operations carried out in Japanese waters from 16 October 1942 until the end of the war, illustrated by maps and charts. A total of 2,289,416 tons of Japanese shipping was destroyed by the mine blockade, which was one of the most decisive contributions toward the ultimate Japanese defeat. Barbara Waldstein

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

7: 1792. Decker, Hans Joachim. 404 DAYS! THE WAR PATROL LIFE OF THE GERMAN U-505. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(3): 33-45. An account of the fortunes and vicissitudes of the German U-boat before she was captured by a U. S. Navy hunter-killer group off the Cape Verde Islands in June 1944. Barbara Waldstein

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See: 7: 1662

Asia

See: 7: 1663, 1665, 1666

Canada

7: 1793. Barnes, Samuel H. QUEBEC CATHOLICISM AND SOCIAL CHANGE. Review of Politics 1961 23(1): 52-76. Examines the reaction of the Catholic Church in Quebec to increased urbanization, industrialization, and secularization of life. The clergy, institutions of higher learning, and church-led labor organizations long had a "rural-centered outlook," best exemplified in the programs of the Ecole Sociale Populaire, which "tended to coordinate and dominate social thought" until about 1940. Post-World War II events, particularly the activities of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, suggest a more "urban-centered outlook" and a diminution of Church authority in Quebec. D. R. Millar

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

See: 7: 1553

GERMANY

See also: 7:1672, 1673, 1676, 1678

7:1794. Bergsträsser, Ludwig (Darmstadt). ZEUGNISSE ZUR ENTSTEHUNGSGESCHICHTE DES LANDES HESSEN [Testimonies on the history of the origin of Land Hesse]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1957 5(4):397-416. Selected memoranda to American military government authorities, written by the author during the period April to August 1945, when he was a German official working for the American occupation authorities. The documents, commentaries thereon, and background memoirs, throw light on deliberations of an economic and political nature on the jurisdictional limits of the new Land Hesse. E. H. Boehm

7:1795. Carlson, Verner R. (Lieutenant). OPERATION WALKÜRE. U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings 1960 86(6):75-82. Describes the conspiracy, known as "Operation Walküre," of anti-Nazi army officers and officials designed to overthrow the Hitler regime and negotiate a peace with the Allies. The plot culminated with the unsuccessful attempt on Hitler's life on 20 July 1944. Barbara Waldstein

7:1796. Ernst, Fritz (Heidelberg Univ.). DIE AMERIKANISCHE BESATZUNG IN DEUTSCHLAND IN AMERIKANISCHER SICHT [The American occupation in Germany as seen by the Americans]. Welt als Geschichte 1960 20(3):198-202. Observations on the documents and writings by Americans concerning the American occupation of Germany from 1944 to 1955, with special reference to the following two books: Harold Zink, The United States in Germany 1944-1955 (Princeton: Van Nostrand, 1957) and Eugene Davidson, The Death and Life of Germany. An Account of the German Occupation (New York: Knopf, 1959). G. H. Davis

7:1797. Unsigned. ERNST LEMMER (CDU), MINISTER FÜR GESAMTDEUTSCHE FRAGEN -- EHEMALIGER GOEBBELSPROPAGANDIST UND HEUTIGER BONNER SPIONAGE-CHEF [Ernst Lemmer (CDU), Minister for All-German Questions -- former Goebbels propagandist and present Bonn spy chief]. Dokumentation der Zeit 1958 (177):44-48. Includes quotations from articles by Lemmer written during the Second World War as foreign correspondent for Pester Lloyd (Budapest). H. E. Reed

GREAT BRITAIN

See: 7:1680

ITALY

See: 7:1684, 1685

POLAND

7:1798. Bielatowicz, Jan. "KURIER POLSKI" W BAGDADZIE [Kurier Polski in Baghdad]. Kultura 1961 15(6):105-117. Based on personal recollections, this is the story of the Polish daily Kurier Polski published in Baghdad by the Polish Ministry of Information from 3 December 1942 to 29 August 1943 for the Poles in the Middle East. The author also makes observations on other Polish institutions and personalities. A. F. Dygnas

7:1799. --. [CONSPIRACIES IN THE POLISH AIR FORCE]. Sep-Szarzyński, Stanisław. [LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF KULTURA]. Kultura 1961 15(7/8):231-234. Zajac, Józef (General). [LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF KULTURA]. 15(7/8):237-238. A polemic against Lieutenant Colonel Franciszek Kalinowski's article Konspiracje w lotnictwie polskim [Conspiracies in the Polish air force] [See abstract 7:725]. The authors add some new details to the subject. A. F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

See: 7:1689

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 7:1044, 1804

7:1800. Gusarova, V. G., V. A. Maamiagi, and A. T. Matsulevich (all Tallin), eds. O REVOLIUTSIONNOI SITUATSII V ESTONII NAKANUNE VOSSTANOVLEENIA SOVETSKOI VLASTI V 1940 G. [Concerning the revolutionary situation in Estonia on the eve of the restoration of Soviet power in 1940]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (3):3-34. Documents from the Central State Archives of the October Revolution of the Estonian SSR, and from the State Central Archives of the Soviet Army, throwing light on the activities of the Estonian revolutionary workers in their opposition against the pro-German policy of the bourgeois government of Estonia on the eve of the Second World War. G. Liersch (t)

SPAIN

See also: 7:1695

7:1801. Unsigned. NUESTRA SIDERURGIA [Our siderurgy]. Revista Financiera del Banco de Vizcaya (Spain) 1959 (82):15-19. Examines production from 1941 on and attempts to explain the deficit. The author concludes with a forecast for the next few years. S. Ll. (IHE 35253)

Latin America

See: 7:1696

Near and Middle East

See: 7:1798

Soviet Union

See also: 7:884, 1709, 1710, 1784, 1800

7:1802. Bormashova, I. K., and L. I. Novitskaia, eds. SODRUZHESTVO ZHENSCHIN SSSR I SSHA V GODY VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY (1941-1945 GG.) [Fraternalization of the women of the USSR and the USA in the years of the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (2):115-129. The Antifascist Committee of Soviet Women was founded in Moscow on 1 September 1941. The committee took up contacts with various women's organizations abroad. The editors publish the correspondence with women and women's organizations in the USA. G. Liersch (t)

7:1803. Bugaev, E. I., and N. V. Ruban. PUT' BOR'BY I POBED LENINSKOI PARTII (K VYKHODU UCHEBNIKA "ISTORIJA KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII SOVETSKOGO SOIUZA") [The path of struggle and victories of Lenin's party (in connection with the publication of the textbook "The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union")]. Voprosy Istorii KPSS 1959 (4):17-34. This new textbook, which supersedes the "Short Course" of 1938, considers the developments of the last twenty years. The ideological, organizational and tactical principles of the party in this period were affected by the development of new political and theoretical problems, and the forms and methods of the activities of the party were adjusted to the new situation. The team of authors of the new textbook has attempted to consider these facts. The chapter which reflected the personal cult of Stalin was revised, and the role of the people as the principal promoter of history was stressed. All historical data were closely examined. G. Liersch (t)

7:1804. Damberg, Iu. I., V. P. Danilov, B. I. Zhuchkov, and others, eds. K ISTORII PERYKH AGRARNYKH PREOBRAZOVANII V PRIBALTIKE (1940-1941 GG.) [On the history of the first agrarian reforms in the Baltic, 1940-1941]. Istoricheskii Arkhiv 1960 (3):35-60. Documents from the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, covering the period from the end of 1940 to early 1941, and concerning the first steps taken by the Soviet administration to reform the agrarian situation in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. G. Liersch (t)

7:1805. Kabysh, Simon (Institute for the Study of the USSR). AGRICULTURE IN THE TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLICS. Caucasian Review 1959 (9):67-80. Discusses the agricultural economies of the Armenian, Azerbaidzhan, and Georgian SSRs. Production in many specific sectors has either not surpassed pre-1918 levels or has not surpassed them to any

large degree. The attainments of the Seven-Year Plan to date have not been overly impressive. Based on Soviet published works. A. Birkos

7:1806. Petrova, T. N., ed. TOMSKII KOMITET UCHE-NYKH V GODY VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY [The Tomsk committee of scholars in the years of the Great Patriotic War]. *Istoricheskii Arkhiv* 1959 (4):57-79. Between 1941 and 1945 Siberian scholars were the first to found committees for the mobilization of learning and the sciences. Tomsk, the oldest Siberian university town, was the initiator of these activities. The documents from the Tomsk Regional Archives which are published here (minutes, reports, resolution and letters) give a fairly accurate picture of the organization and the activities of this honorary society which received no special public funds. The members of the committee were mainly physicists, geologists, chemists and physicians.

Erna Wollert (t)

United States of America

See also: 7:1747, 1749, 1754, 1755, 1758, 1760, 1796, 1802

7:1807. Kudliński, Romuald. ZMIANY W KONCENTRACJI PRZEMYSŁU W STANACH ZJEDNOCZONYCH [The changes in the concentration of industry in the USA]. *Ekonomista* 1959 (6):1290-1313. Review of the trend of concentration of industry at present as compared with before World War II. The author disparages anti-cartel legislation. J. Lewartowski

7:1808. Peterson, Theodore. THE CHANGING ROLE OF JOURNALISM SCHOOLS. *Journalism Quarterly* 1960 37(4):579-587. Discusses the transformation of schools of journalism from places staffed by experienced journalists who emphasized the training of reporters into schools with academically trained faculty members and an emphasis on a liberal arts program and preparation for all of the mass communication professions. Journalism schools still face dangers from an over-emphasis on status, a remaining reverence for experience, too much research of little value, and too much emphasis on fads and "gimmicks." L. Gara

7:1809. Roucek, Joseph S. (Univ. of Bridgeport). THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOPOLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1958 3(2):204-217. American scholars neglected Mackinder's theory of the dominating position of the Asian heartland, but were interested in Haushofer's geopolitics during World War II. Soviet-American competition revived interest in Mackinder, because of America's practical efforts to contain Russia. Two American scholars, Spykman and Renner, kept geopolitics alive and incorporated it into textbooks. Mackinder's theories required revision, because air power, missiles, and nuclear warfare exposed the heartland to attack, and these factors made Russia hesitate to exploit its concentrated land and political power fully. The U. S. has used geopolitical concepts to forestall Russia's exploitation of the heartland position. G. D. Bearce

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

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JEWISH HISTORICAL GENERAL ARCHIVES

The Historical Society of Israel (P.O.B. 1062, Jerusalem) has issued a pamphlet in English and Hebrew entitled: The Jewish Historical General Archives, Jerusalem (Jerusalem: Central Press, 1961), sketching the origins and activities of these archives and including a selective list of archives and document collections which they hold.

The purpose of the Jewish Historical General Archives (c/o Hebrew University, Jerusalem) is to "collect, safeguard and scientifically catalogue the historical records of the Jews of all countries and periods." Since 1949 the General Archives have attempted to trace those records of Jewish communities in Europe which survived the Second World War and to effect their transfer to Jerusalem, and have conducted surveys and negotiations to this end. The General Archives aim, further, at compiling a central catalogue of Jewish historical records throughout the world, including those kept in non-Jewish (governmental, municipal, ecclesiastical and private) archives.

Material in the Jewish Historical General Archives is arranged by territory, and there are separate departments for private archives, special collections (press clippings, copies of community statutes and reports, tapes and photographs) and microfilms of documents the originals of which are not kept in the General Archives.

Research studies based wholly or in part on documents in the Jewish Historical General Archives are published in the quarterly Zion. [See also HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Vol. 6 (1960), p. 72].

[From the pamphlet cited above]

DICTIONARY OF JAPANESE HISTORY

A French-language Dictionnaire historique du Japon is now being compiled under the sponsorship of the Maison franco-japonaise de Tokyo by an editorial committee consisting of Seiichi Iwao, Tarô Sakamoto, Keigo Hogetsu, Tadashi Kobayashi (all of the University of Tokyo), Shizue Kanazawa (formerly of the University of Shizuoka) and Georges Bonmarchand (French editor). The dictionary will incorporate the results of post-World War II Japanese historical scholarship. It is anticipated that it will contain c. 7,000 articles and 1,500 pages dealing with all aspects and periods of Japanese history. Japanese names and terms will be given in Japanese characters, in transcription, and in French translation, and many of the articles will contain bibliographical references. A separate volume is to contain a subject index, a chronological table of Japanese history, genealogical tables, maps, sketches and photographs. The dictionary will be issued to subscribers in the form of fascicles. Details of subscription, as well as the first fascicle, covering the letter "A" in more than 100 pages (subscription price: 650 yen or \$2), can be obtained from the Kinokuniya Book Store Co., Ltd., 826 Tsunohazu 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

[From a prospectus issued by the publisher]

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BULGARIAN HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Among the bibliographical publications of the Center for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (7th November Street 1, Sofia) is a special series devoted to history and archaeology. This bibliography appears annually in a Russian and a combined German-French edition, the title of which is Zentralblatt der bulgarischen wissenschaftlichen Literatur: Geschichte und Archäologie - Bulletin d'analyses de la littérature scientifique bulgare: histoire et archéologie. The third volume in this series (published in 1961) contains abstracts of a total of 156 selected monographs and articles in periodicals and Festschriften pertaining to Bulgarian archaeology and history of all periods which were published in Bulgaria in the year 1960. The abstracts in the section on history are in French; those in the section on archaeology, in German. Each entry gives the original Cyrillic title, as well as the French or German translation, and other relevant bibliographical data. An index of authors is included.

[From Zentralblatt der bulgarischen wissenschaftlichen Literatur: Geschichte und Archäologie, Vol. 3 (1960)]

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JAIME VICENS VIVES

The Vol. 6, No. 27 (January - April 1960) issue of Indice Histórico Español (published by the Centro de Estudios Históricos Internacionales, University of Barcelona) contains an annotated chronological bibliography of the works of its founder, the historian Jaime Vicens Vives (1910-1960). The bibliography, which comprises a total of 132 published items and three items which were in press at the time of his death, includes books, monographs, articles of a scholarly nature in periodicals and Festschriften.

[From Indice Histórico Español]

NEWS OF PERIODICALS

Business History Review (published by Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 214-216 Baker Library, Soldiers Field, Boston 63, Mass.) contains annually "Studies in Enterprise: A Selected Bibliography" prepared by Lorna M. Daniells. The most recent bibliography appeared in Vol. 35, No. 2 (1961) pp. 263-285, and lists books, pamphlets and articles published in 1960, as well as a few earlier books. It includes histories of industries, companies, specific corporate functions, trade associations and trade-unions, and biographies of businessmen. The survey is limited mainly to the United States and Canada. Descriptive notes are included in some cases.

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